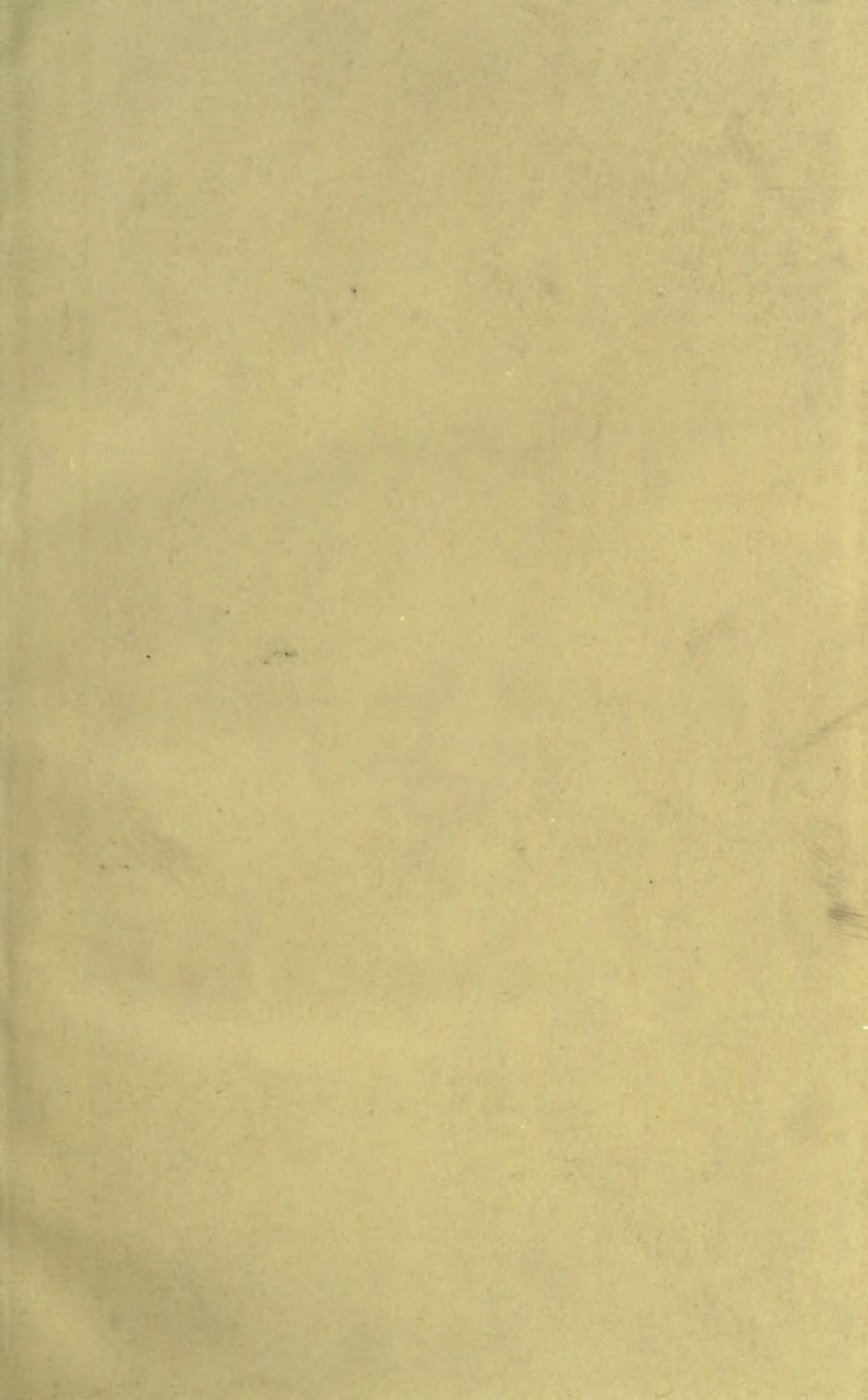


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THUCYDIDIS I.

THUCYDIDIS I.

Cambridge:
PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A.
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ Α.

THUCYDIDIS I.

WITH COLLATION OF THE TWO CAMBRIDGE MSS.
AND THE ALDINE AND JUNTINE EDITIONS.

BY

RICHARD SHILLETO, M.A.

FELLOW OF PETERHOUSE, CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE:
DEIGHTON, BELL, AND CO.
LONDON: BELL AND DALDY.

1872.

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NOTICE.

THE Publishers propose—and I readily accede to the proposal—to issue a small instalment of a long-promised but slowly progressing Edition of Thucydides. If the public announcement of the promise has not reached the tether of the precept “nonumque prematur in annum,” yet the time elapsed since the Edition was contemplated now well-nigh extends to the *τρίς ἑννέα ἔτη* of the Peloponnesian war. A very great portion of this time was spent in work continued, with brief intervals, from early morning to midnight, work hard, still work intellectual, but leaving scanty space for extra work. So *ἐν παρέργῳ* slowly but surely and with the most minute carefulness I went on collating the two Cambridge MSS. hereafter spoken of, hardly hoping then to do more than leave behind me such memorial of my labour on Thucydides. Within the last four years the position given to me by my adopting College, and the liberality of friends—for both of which this short Notice allows but a passing expression of gratitude—might have enabled me with more leisure to produce more results, if hard incessant work had not been followed by bodily ailments, and increasing years given to a constitution naturally robust less vigour to resist such attacks. Meanwhile, as far as the labour of collation goes, I am not afraid of meeting the question, “quid dignum tanto feret hic

a

promissor hiatu?" My success or failure in other points I leave to the judgement of the reader.

The two MSS., both in the University Library, are marked by Nn. 3. 18 and Kk. 5. 19 respectively, the former 8vo., the latter 4to. Both appear to belong to the xvth century. The former—containing also *θονκυδίδου βίος*, my collation of which as I omit the life I do not publish—is written in a very neat and clear hand to the end of folio 290 (viii. 76, 2) ὅλιγαρχεῖσθαι· ἐποίησαν δὲ καὶ ἐκκλησίαν εὐθὺς οἱ στρατιῶται, the remainder being supplied by a different hand, the same which has frequently altered the original Ms. either in the text or on the margin¹. The transcriber of the vastly larger portion of this Ms. also transcribed the Sancroft Ms. of Herodotus, preserved in the Library of Emmanuel College. During the last Long Vacation I first saw the Sancr. Ms., and at once suspected what a closer inspection of the two side by side confirmed both to our admirable Librarian Mr Bradshaw and to myself. The history of our Ms. I cannot trace. It bears on folio 1^b κτῆμα ἐμοῦ βαλτάσορος τοῦ μελιαβακκοῦ, the only notice of whom that I have been able to find is a letter from "Ioannes Picus Miran. Baldassari milliauacce S." Ed. Bonon. 1496, fol. Y. iii^b². Underneath, in Porson's well-

¹ I marvel that Arnold did not see this difference of handwriting, Vol. II. p. vi. Ed. 1, p. iii. Ed. 3. I still more marvel at his statement that "in VIII. 94, 3 ὡς τοῦ ιδίου πολέμου μείζονος ἦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων both manuscripts omit ἦ, but the Venetian alone reads τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων," τοῦ being distinctly in the Camb. Ms. Arnold also was mistaken in thinking that he had fully collated T. in Book IV., for his last mention of the Ms. is the various reading ἀσαφῶς for σαφῶς 125, 1. I

was led to notice this from his omission of the true reading, πέρι ὁργῆς, 130, 4, which is clearly in T., hitherto supposed to be given by no extant Ms. of our author. I venture to hope that on more minute collations it will be found in other MSS.

² The letter acknowledges the receipt of some Greek books. Pico della Mirandola thanks the sender—a Milanese—in terms extravagantly warm, eulogises his learning, hopes before long to make his personal acquaint-

known handwriting, is “Videtur esse Hudsoni Clarendonius.” This view has been generally adopted and I am inclined to it, but I strongly suspect that in Hudson’s collation of cl. (our Ms.) and gr. (Grævianus marked in Ed. Bekk. K.) he has occasionally put the saddle upon the wrong horse. The Ms. (N. as after Bekk. I call it) agrees wonderfully with the Venetian (V.), collated by Arnold. In this however there is very much which perplexes me. The agreement of V. is frequent with the original text of N., but more frequent with the altered text. Having had no opportunity of consulting V. I cannot see my way to loose or cut this Gordian knot.

The other Ms. which after Arnold (who had the use of it as well as of N. for some time) I have called T., is written in a clear but far less elegant hand, evidently by a very ignorant scribe, as readers of my collation will see. It contains, besides the eight books of Thucydides, Dionysii ad Ammæum, a collation of which many years ago I put down on the margin of my copy of Ed. Syllb. Tom. II. p. 132—136, μαρκελίνου (sic) εἰς θουκυδίδην τὸν συγγραφέα¹, and θουκυδίδου βίος. These also I have collated. It bears on folio 1 the inscription Benedicti Theocreni, a Genoese, whose real name was Tagliacarne. After the capture of Genoa 1522 he followed the fortunes of the Fregosi, accompanied them into France, became preceptor to the children of Francis I., subsequently a French Bishop, and is, if not forgotten, now known from his obscure Latin Poems². This Ms.

ance, and begs him to procure “Ioannē grāmaticū in physica et Aristotelis methaphisica (sic).” The letter bears no date, but must have been written before 1494, in which year Pico died.

¹ Defective, not beginning before

§ 34 Ed. Popp. It opens λέγεται τὸν

θουκυδίδην παύσασθαι τὸν βίον. At the outset it furnishes a various reading worth marking, for ἀσαφῶς δὲ λέγων ἀνὴρ ἐπίτηδες giving ἀσαφός δὲ λέγει δὲ ἀνὴρ ἐπίτηδες. Bekker had conjectured ὁ ἀνήρ.

² For further information consult

is one of the collection of Bishop Moore, since the year 1715 in the possession of our University Library.

I have, besides the readings of N. T. V., given those of two other MSS. One was collated by Gottleber and Bauer (ed. Bauer, Vol. I. Praef. p. iv. v.), also by Bekker, after whom I call it F. (Augustanus being its old name). The discrepancies between Bekker's and the older collation are many, and I have diligently noticed them, probably more minutely than is necessary, but I have, in the course of my own collation, been often reminded of the remark that more knowledge may be derived from variety of readings than from uniformity of reading. The other (Cassellanus H.), written 1252, was collated by Duker. Considering these to be MSS. of the first class I have given their readings.

Some years ago I consulted in Paris one or two MSS., collating them carefully as far as I. 36, and partially elsewhere. Their various readings have been noticed as far as they seemed important. The full collation may perhaps be given when Book II. is issued.

I have also with minuteness given the readings of the First Aldine and the Juntine (marked A. and J.). I say *the* Juntine, as I have ascertained that there was *one* and not *two* Editions. The Edition "Florentiae ap. Bernard. Iuntam 1506 die secunda Nouembris" is mythical. Bauer, in his "Elenchus codicum, editionum, &c." Vol. II. p. LV., says, "Bandinius eam ignorat, et mirum est eadem die absolutam dici qua sequentem" (i. e. ed. 1526, 2 Nou.). The mistake is simple. At the end of the book we have ἐν τῇ Φλορεντίᾳ παρὰ Βερνάρδῳ τῷ Ἰούντᾳ ἔτει ἀπὸ τοῦ χρηστοῦ γενέσεως χιλιοστῷ πεντακο-

Niceron, Mémoires des Savans, Tome XXXIII. pp. 322—328. For knowledge of this work I am indebted besides other kindnesses to the indefatigable

research of my friend the Reverend Dr Edleston, Vicar of Gainford and sometime Fellow of Trinity.

σιοστῷ τε καὶ εἰκοστῷ ἔκτῳ, ἀνθεστηριῶν δευτέρᾳ ισταμένου, followed afterwards by *Florentiæ apud Bernardum Iuntam, anno ab incarnatione domini Millesimo quingen-* *tesimo sexto die secunda novembriis*¹. Nothing can be plainer than that after *-ntesimo* the word *vicesimo* has dropt. If any confirmation of this is necessary it will be found in the following letter, which in answer to my communication of the discovery I received from Mr Bradshaw:

“UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,
29 August, 1867.

“DEAR SHILLETO,

“I am ashamed to have kept your query about the Junta Thucydides so long unanswered, but finding a beautiful copy in the library this morning, I write my answer without delay for fear of forgetting it again.

“The bibliographers say *some copies* have 1506 and some 1526, but in the book it is clearly enough in the Greek colophon ...*εἰκοστῷ ἔκτῳ*, and in the Latin colophon ...*quingentesimo sexto*, the *vicesimo* being omitted evidently by mistake from the similar termination of the preceding word.

“There can be no doubt that the Greek colophon is right, because Filippo Giunta did not die till 1517, and Bernardo's name is never found as the publisher before that date.

* * * * *

Yours very much,

HENRY BRADSHAW.”

I am sorry to leave a promise unfulfilled, an *Excursus* upon a passage in chapter 2. If I had sent out an

¹ By a strange coincidence the Aldine Edition is guilty of a similar anachronism, without however leading to a similar mistake, for no Catalogue as far as I know gives an Aldine Thucydides issued in the year M.D. The preface says “*Ven. pridie Id. Maias M.DII.*” At the end we have *Ενετίσι παρ' Αλδῷ χιλιοστῷ πεντακοσιοστῷ, Μεταγειτνιώντος τετάρ-* *τη ισταμένου*, followed by Venetiis in domo Aldi menso Maio, M.DII, δευτέρῳ having in the Greek dropt. I fear I have been doing more good to Booksellers than to Bookbuyers by my destruction of the *First* Juntine Edition's existence. I know that I bought my copy at a cost far more reasonable than the price which probably will be asked hereafter.

NOTICE

Edition several years ago I probably should have defended the text, as I still believe I shall be able to do. But the longer one lives and reads the more one is conscious of one's ignorance, and shrinks from dogmatism. So I defer my *Excursus*.

It remains to give a list of compendia, addenda, and such errata as I have been able to detect, and to ask for a candid criticism of this scanty instalment at the hands of my readers.

R. S.

CAMBRIDGE,

December 30, 1871.

COMPENDIORUM EXPLICATIO.

Ad. = Arnold.
Ba. = Bauer.
Be. = Bekkeriani Codices.
Br. = Bekker.
Br. st. = Bekkeri stereotypa editio.
fort. = fortasse.
lit. = litura.
litt. = literae (plural).
m. r. = manus recens.
op. = opinor.
p. l. = parum liquet.
pl. = plerique.
pl. omn. = plerique omnes.
vid. = videtur vel videntur.

ADDENDA AUT ERRATA.

8, 2 Aristot. Rhet. III. 10, 7 ὡς συγκαταθαπτομένης τῇ ἀρετῇ αὐτῶν τῆς ἐλευθερίας, quæ verba (a Pseudo-Lysias suum in usum translatæ) ex Incerti ἐπιταφίῳ citat, idem addit εἰ μὲν γάρ εἶπεν οἱ δέξιοι δικρῖσαι συγκαταθαπτομένης τῆς ἀρετῆς.

11, 1 (ann. crit.) pro δλιγανίᾳ lege δλιγάνιᾳ.

13, 1 De γέρας vid. Ind.

14, 4 Vide ne in Eurip. Electr. rescribendum sit θὲς τόδε τεῦχος ἐλοῦσ' διποκρατὸς ἐλοῦσ'; Cacoethes hoc Euripideum quivis vidit aut videre debut. Qui non viderunt facetissimam Aristophanis παρῳδίαν Ran. 1331—1355 legant, aut ipsius Tragici Ion. 776 seq.

24, 4 (p. 33 not. col. 2 l. 5) pro ἀκούσων lege ἀκούσιον.

36, 4 pro αὐτοῖς lege αὐτούς.

73, 2 (ann. crit.) pro ὠφελίᾳ lege ὠφελίᾳ.

90, 3 (p. 111 not. col. 2 l. 15) pro διακοσμῇ lege διακοσμῷ.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΣΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

A.

I. Θουκυδίδης Ἀθηναῖος ξυνέγραψε τὸν πόλεμον τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων, ὡς ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς ἄλλήλους, ἀρξάμενος εὐθὺς καθισταμένου καὶ ἐλπίσας μέγαν τε ἔσεσθαι καὶ ἀξιολογώτατον τῶν προγεγενημένων, τεκμαιρόμενος ὅτι ἀκμάζοντές τε γῆσαν ἐς αὐτὸν ἀμφότεροι παρασκευῇ

Init. pag.: χειροῦ: literis minii N. Titulus. Θουκυδίδου συγγραφῆς τὸ πρῶτον litt. min. N. T. (nisi quod τὸ om. T.) ΘΟΤΚΤΔΙΔΟΤ ΣΤΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ. A. ΘΟΤΚΤΔΙΔΟΤ 'ΟΛΟΡΟΤ (sic) ΙΣΤΟΡΙΩΝ. A.J.

I. πελοποννησίων N. πρὸ N. μέγαν τὲ N.T. γῆσαν N.T.A.J. γῆσαν F. γῆσαν cum Br. reposui, qua de forma consule sis Cobet. V. Lect. p. 32. Nov. Lect. p. 344.

I. ἀρξάμενος κ.τ.λ. "commencing the compilation of materials (ξυνγράφων) immediately at the outset of the war:" ἀρξάμενος would mean "including, embracing, in his work the beginning of the war." Whether τὸν πόλεμον is the whole 27 years war, or the first 10 years war, will be considered hereafter. Notice δτι τε γῆσαν...καὶ δρῶν dependent on τεκμαιρόμενος "founding his conclusion on two facts, partly that (δτι) both entered into it...also (τε) from seeing..." The particle δρῶν might have been represented by δτι ἔώρα, comp. iv. 116, τι ὡς γῆσθεο...καὶ δρῶν, and many more in Th. Herod. iv. 36 γελῶ δὲ ὁρέων γῆς περιβόους γράψαντας πολλοὺς ἥδη...οἱ Ὀκεανὸν

τε δέοντα γράφουσι...καὶ τὴν Ἀσίην τὴν Εὐρώπην ποιεύντων λογι. "I laugh when I see many who have drawn heretofore maps of the earth, partly because they describe the Ocean flowing...also I laugh at their making Asia equal to Europe." This might have been expressed, of γράφουσι...καὶ ποιεύσι, or γραφόντων...καὶ ποιεύντων. [Why Heindorf objected to γελᾶ οὐ δυναμένων in Plat. Theætet. 175B I cannot understand. His conjecture δυνάμενος is singularly wrong.] I apply the same interpretation to Plat. Phædr. 249 D δταν πτερώτατα τε καὶ...προθυμούμενος...ἀδωνατῶν δὲ... (= δταν προθυμηταὶ...ἀδωνατῆ δὲ.) This may bear upon VIII. 86, 9.

τῇ πάσῃ, καὶ τὸ ἄλλο Ἑλληνικὸν ὄρῶν ξυνιστάμενον πρὸς
 2 ἑκατέρους, τὸ μὲν εὐθὺς, τὸ δὲ καὶ διανοούμενον. κίνησις
 γὰρ αὐτῇ μεγίστῃ δὴ τοῦς Ἑλλησιν ἐγένετο καὶ μέρει τινὶ
 τῶν βαρβάρων, ὡς δὲ εἰπεῖν καὶ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀνθρώπων.
 Ch 23 § 4
 Ch 2 § 6 5 3 τὰ γὰρ πρὸ αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα σαφῶς μὲν εὑρεῖν
 διὰ χρόνου πλῆθος ἀδύνατα ἦν. ἐκ δὲ τεκμηρίων, ὃν ἐπὶ
 μακρότατον σκοποῦντί μοι πιστεῦσαι ξυμβαίνει, οὐ μεγάλα
 νομίζω γενέσθαι, οὗτε κατὰ τοὺς πολέμους οὗτε ἐστὶ τὰ ἄλλα.

Description of Hellas generally, before the War

II. φαίνεται γὰρ ἡ νῦν Ἑλλὰς καλούμενη οὐ πάλαι βε-
 βαίως οἰκουμένη, ἀλλὰ μεταναστάσεις τε οὖσαι τὰ πρότερα,
 καὶ ῥῶσις ἔκαστοι τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀπολείποντες, βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ
 2 τινων ἀεὶ πλειόνων. τῆς γὰρ ἐμπορίας οὐκ οὕσης, οὐδὲ ἐπι-
 μιγνύντες ἀδεῶς ἀλλήλοις οὗτε κατὰ γῆν οὗτε διὰ θαλάσσης,
 νεμόμενοί τε τὰ αὐτῶν ἔκαστοι ὅσον ἀποζῆν, καὶ περιουσίαν
 15 χρημάτων οὐκ ἔχοντες οὐδὲ γῆν φυτεύοντες, ἀδηλον διν ὅπότε
 τις ἐπελθὼν, καὶ ἀτειχίστων ἄμα ὄντων, ἄλλος ἀφαιρήσεται,
 τῆς τε καθ' ἡμέραν ἀναγκαίου τροφῆς πανταχοῦ ἀν ἥγουμενοι
 ἐπικρατεῖν, οὐ χαλεπῶς ἀπανίσταντο, καὶ δι' αὐτὸ οὗτε μεγέ-

πρὸς ἑκατέρους οι. N. hab. marg. (πρὸ) m.r. om. pr. F.H. τὸ μὲν...τὸ δὲ T.

§ 2. αὐτῇ δὴ μεγίστῃ N.V.F.H. πλείστων pr. N. corr. (acc. et ov) m.r. ἀνῶν' N.T.

§ 3. ἀδύνατα N.T.V.aliq.Be. ἀδύνατον F.A.J. σκοποῦντι μοι N.T. ξυμβαίνει N.T.V. A.J. συμβαίνει Ba. μεγάλα corr. N. (γ) fort. m.ead. ἐσ corr. N. (ε) m. ead. neene p.l. Fuit eis. να

III. μεταστάσεις N. να supraser. m.r. τε hic N. τὲ T. ταπρτερα A.J. βαδίως N.T.

§ 2. ἐπιμιγνύντες pr. T. ἐπιμιγνύντες corr. T. m. ead. γῆν N. νεμόμενοι τὲ T. αὐτῶν pr. N. corr. m.r. αὐτῶν A.J. ἀποζῆν N.T. ὅπότε corr. N. (δ) m. ead. opinor. τις N. ἐπανελθὼν T. καθημέραν T. τῇ δλλη παρασκευῇ N.T.

§ 2. ὡς εἰπεῖν: see note on II. 51, 4.

§ 3. τὰ πρὸ αὐτῶν=τὰ μετά τὰ Τρωϊκά and τὰ Μηδικά ch. 12—19: τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα=τὰ πρὸ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν and τὰ Τρωϊκά ch. 2—11. διὰ χρόνου πλῆθος more precisely referring to the latter, but not inapposite to the former, as the distance of time between the Persian and the Peloponnesian wars was sufficient to compel the author to trust to τεκμηρία rather than personal observation or information furnished by contemporaries. ἐκ δὲ τεκμηρίων ὡν i.e. ἐξ ὧν, an idiom now well established in Greek and Latin.

II. βιαζόμενοι κ.τ.λ. "under the pres-

sure of any from time to time more numerous," more usually expressed by τῶν δειλ πλ. βιάζουσα is a verb "sui generis," deponent and passive alike, except in two tenses, ἐβιάσαμη (dep.), ἐβιάσθη (pass.). For though βιάσουσα is frequently deponent, βιάσθησομαι probably of later introduction, βιάται (for which form comp. ἐξετῶ Isocr. Evag. 195 c as well as ἐξετάσω, δικάν Herod. I. 97 as well as δικάσω, perhaps κολάσω, κολάσομαι, as well as κολῶμαι) must be passive in Plat. Timæ. 63 c.

§ 2. οὐδὲ φυτεύοντες)(ἀροῦντες, not being settlers, planters, but nomads, whom nec cultura placet longior annua.

3 θει πόλεων ἵσχυον οὐτε τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ. μάλιστα δὲ τῆς γῆς ἡ ἀρίστη ἀεὶ τὰς μεταβολὰς τῶν οἰκητόρων εἶχεν, ἡ τε νῦν Θεσσαλία καλουμένη, καὶ Βοιωτία, Πελοποννήσου τε τὰ πολλὰ πλὴν Ἀρκαδίας, τῆς τε ἄλλης ὅσα ἦν κράτιστα.
 4 διὰ γὰρ ἀρετὴν γῆς αἱ τε δυνάμεις τισὶ μείζους ἐγγιγνόμεναι ⁵
στάσεις ἐνεποίουν ἔξ ὧν ἐφθείροντο, καὶ ἄμα ὑπὸ ἀλλοφύλων
⁵ μᾶλλον ἐπεβούλευοντο. τὴν γοῦν Ἀττικὴν ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλεύστον διὰ τὸ λεπτόγεων ἀστασίαστον οὖσαν ἀνθρωποι ὕκουν
 6 οἱ αὐτοὶ ἀεὶ. καὶ παράδειγμα τόδε τοῦ λόγου οὐκ ἐλάχιστον
 7 ἔστι, διὰ τὰς μετοικίας ἐs τὰ ἄλλα μὴ ὄμοιως αὐξῆθηνται. ¹⁰
 ἐκ γὰρ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος οἱ πολέμῳ ἡ στάσει ἐκπίπτοντες παρ' Ἀθηναίους οἱ δυνατώτατοι, ὡς βέβαιον δν, ἀνεχώρουν,
 καὶ πολῖται γιγνόμενοι εὐθὺς ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ μείζω ἔτι ἐποίησαν πλήθει ἀνθρώπων τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε καὶ ἐs Ἰωνίαν ὑστερὸν,
 ὡς οὐχ ἰκανῆς οὖσης τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ἀποικίας ἐξέπεμψαν. ¹⁵

III. δηλοῦ δέ μοι καὶ τόδε τῶν παλαιῶν ἀσθένειαν οὐχ ἥκιστα: πρὸ γὰρ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν οὐδὲν φαίνεται πρότερον ² κοινῇ ἐργασταμένη ἡ Ἑλλὰς, δοκεῖ δέ μοι, οὐδὲ τοῦνομα τοῦτο ἔντιμα πασά πω εἶχεν, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πρὸ Ἑλληνος τοῦ Δευκαλίωνος καὶ πάνυ οὐδὲ εἶναι ἡ ἐπίκλησις αὐτῇ, κατὰ

^{§ 3.} καλουμένη Θεσσαλία N.V. καὶ Βοιωτία hab. N. marg. m.r. Πελοποννήσου N. ^{20 = ad id. s.}
 τὲ N.T.

^{§ 4.} ἐγγιγνόμενα N. (de V. Ad. tacet.) J. vulg. ante Br. ἐγγιγνόμενα T.F.H.A.
^{§ 5.} ἐπιπλεύστον N. ἐπιπλεύστον A.J. vulg. ante Br. ἐπὶ πλεύστον T. λεπτόγεων pr. N. λεπτόγεων corr. N. m.r. λεπτόγεων V. οὖσαν ἀστασίαστον N. (de V. tac. Ad.) ἄνω N. ἄνω hic T. φύουν hic N. ἔρχουν T. [Tam raro i subscrribitur, ut tacendum censeam nisi quoties subscrribitur.]

^{§ 6.} μετοικίας ἐs N.T.A.J. ἀποικίας pej. lib. oī T. suprascriptum ἡ μοx calamo transverso inductum. παρ' ἀθηναίους διὰ ταῦτα ὡs N. post ταῦτα, οἱ δυνατώτατοι hab. N. marg. m.r. πολίται pr. T. πολῖται corr. T. γενέμενοι N.V. ἀνῶν' N.T. ἐποίησαν ποτὸν ponit T. καὶ οὐχ ἰκανῆς T. Patet erroris ratio s' = ὡs : s' = καὶ. Vid. Tab. v. num. 9 post Bastii Comment. Palaeogr. In Arist. Rhetor. I. 14, 2 libri χαλεπὸν γὰρ καὶ ἀδίνατον. Br. st. χ. γὰρ τὸ δό. Levior mutatio ὡs.

III. § 2. ἔντιμα πασά πωs N.V. καὶ τὰ H. et (ut vid.) pr. N. κατὰ corr. N. fort. m.r.

^{§ 4.} ἐφθείροντο = dwindled. φθείρεσθαι (φθίνειν) (αὐξάνεσθαι, Arist. N. Eth. II. 2 = 3, 11, comp. 24, 3 ἐφθάρησαν followed by καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς πολλῆς ἑστερήθησαν. III. 39, 10 πόλιν ἐφθαρμένην.

^{§ 5.} The usual explanation of ἐk τοῦ ...οὖσαν as a confusion between ἐk τοῦ εἴναι and simply οὖσα may be right, and is borne out by IV. 63, 1, v. 7, 2, VI. 84, 1. It is however quite as probable

that Thucyd. joined ἐk τοῦ ἐπὶ πλεύστον.

^{§ 6.} I reserve the consideration of this passage to an Excursum at the end of the First Book.

III. § 2. δοκεῖ...εἰχε...εἴναι. Cf. IV. 62, 1. δοκεῖτε...παύσαται (a certain correction, else ἡσυχίατε...πόλεμον) ...ἔχειν. —πάνυ οὐδέ: a rare combination found also in Plat. Prot. 398 ε πάνυ μὲν οὐδὲ θελεῖν, and Herodot. VII. 12 πάγχυ εὑρίσκε

ἔθνη δὲ ἄλλα τε, καὶ τὸ Πελασγικὸν ἐπὶ πλεῖστον, ἀφ' ἔαυτῶν τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν παρέχεσθαι, "Ελλῆνος δὲ καὶ τῶν παίδων αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Φθιώτιδι ἴσχυσάντων, καὶ ἐπαγομένων αὐτοὺς ἐπ' ὥφελείᾳ ἐς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, καθ' ἑκάστους μὲν ἡδη τῇ 5 ὄμιλίᾳ μᾶλλον καλεῖσθαι" Ελλῆνας, οὐ μέντοι πολλοῦ γε χρόνου ἐδύνατὸ καὶ ἅπασιν ἐκνικήσαι. τεκμηριοῦ δὲ μᾶλιστα "Ομηρος· πολλῷ γὰρ ὕστερον ἔτι καὶ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν γενούμενος 3 οὐδαμοῦ τοὺς ξύμπαντας ὠνόμασεν, οὐδὲ ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς μετ' Ἀχιλλέως ἐκ τῆς Φθιώτιδος, οἵτερ καὶ πρώτοι" Ελλῆνες

ἄλλα τε N.T. ἐπὶ πλεῖστον hic N.T. ἐπιτελεῖστον vulg. ante Br. φθιώται N.T. φθιώται H. pl. Be. TΙΔΙ in TΙΑΙ facile mutato. Similem corruptelam olim prae-
buerunt Pausaniae Editiones VIII. 19, 1 ΛΙΠΑΔΑΗΑΙΜΜΕΝΟΙ; ubi hodie λίπα ἀλη-
λυμένον. αὐτὸς N. χρόνου—ἡδύνατο T. lit. 8 vel 9 litt. cap. ἐδύνατο N.V.q. recepi.
Vide ad Dem. F. Leg. § 56 Annat. Crit. p. 37.

§ 3. ὕστερον N.T.V.H. pl. Be. ὕστερος schol. vulg. ante Br. μετὰ N.T.H. φθιώταις N. φθιώτιδος T. πρώτο T. ἀποκαλεῖ T.

οὐ σύ τρῆγμα εἶναι. Σο τὴν ἀρχὴν (ἀρχὴν)
οὐ coexistent with οὐ τὴν ἀρχὴν (ἀρχὴν),
non prorsus as well as prorsus non with.
no difference of meaning (see Madv. de
Finib. p. 168). οὐ πάντα is precisely ana-
logous to οὐ φημι, οὐ βούλομαι, οὐ φαί-
νεται, οὐκ ἀξιω, οὐχ ἡκιστα, &c. Attic ur-
banity preferred, "I do not say," "I do
not wish," "it is not evident," &c. to
our more blunt "I say it is not," "I
wish not," "evidently not," &c. Still
as I would not confidently maintain that
in every passage οὐ φημι (for instance) is
to be rendered "I deny," so neither
would I venture touching οὐ πάντα to
impugn Mr Cope's position (Note C in
the Appendix to his admirable Translation
of Plato's Gorgias), "It is unrea-
sonable and improbable to suppose that
two words which express by the very
order in which they are placed a qualifi-
ed negative should invariably be ap-
plied to convey an unqualified negation."
The Ionic representative of πάντα is πάγ-
χν, once found in Aeschylus Sept. Theb.
641, (as Tragie poets occasionally ionise)
once in Aristoph. Ran. 1531 (in Heroics).
οὐ (οὐ μή) πάγχν appears 10 times in
Homer, οὐ πάντα occurs only once in the
Tragie writings; why? obviously from the
unmanageable form of the word πάντα.
It is found six times (see Pors. on Hecub.
819) in two of the instances closing an
iambic (Hec. and Soph. Phil. 650), the

other four are in anapæsts. Besides the
Tragedians have the more convenient
combination οὐ μάλα, capable, which the
other is not, of elision.—κατὰ έθνη=sing-
ulos populos, καθ' ἑκάστους=singulos
homines. The Greeks not possessing dis-
tributive numerals, these and such ex-
pressions serve for any case.—ἐπαγο-
μένων i.e. τινῶν "men inviting them,"
comp. v. 55, Ι ἀφ' ἑκατέρων ἐλθόντας VIII.
44, Ι ἐπικηρυκεομένων ἀπὸ τῶν διωτωτέ-
ρων ἀνδρῶν (where if ἀνδρῶν=τινῶν, as it
so frequently does in Thucydides,
the collocation would have been ἐπικηρ. ἀν-
δρῶν or ἀνδρῶν ἐπικηρ.). See Herm. on
Eur. Hecub. 485. How frequently in Ari-
stotle is the 3rd plural used as by us in
the solitary expression "They say."—
Το ἐδύνατο supply, from καλεῖσθαι, δυνα. So Eur. Phœn. 12 καλούσι δ' Ἰοκάστην
με, τούτῳ γὰρ πατήρ | έθετο. Pind. Pyth.
IX. 63—65 θήσονται...καλεῖν (where the
editors seem to treat θήσονται as θήσονται).

§ 3. οὐδαμοῦ κ.τ.λ. "He has nowhere
given the name ("Ελλῆνας) to the whole
collectively."—It may be doubted whe-
ther ἀνακαλεῖ="repeatedly calls," or
"gives them a distinctive name," as a
herald is said ἀνακαλεῖν, e.g. Soph. Electr.
693. I prefer the latter, cp. VII. 69, 2 where Nicias gives the trierarchs their
official titles. Probably the κελευσταί
gave the patronymic or tribe also VII. 70, 8.
Cp. Plat. III. Rep. p. 394, v. p. 471. d.

ἡσαν, Δαναοὺς δὲ ἐν τοῖς ἔπεσι καὶ Ἀργείους καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς
4 ἀνακαλεῖ. οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ βαρβάρους εἴρηκε, διὰ τὸ μηδὲ
5 Ἐλληνάς πω, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, ἀντίπαλον, ἐς ἐν ὄνομα ἀποκε-
κρίσθαι. οἱ δὲ οὖν ὡς ἔκαστοι Ἐλληνες, κατὰ πόλεις τε,
6 ὅστις ἀλλήλων ξυνίεσαν, καὶ ξύμπαντες ὕστερον κληθέντες,
οὐδὲν πρὸ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν, δι' ἀσθένειαν καὶ ἀμιξίαν ἀλλήλων
7 ἀθρόοι ἔπραξαν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ταύτην τὴν στρατείαν θαλάσσῃ
8 ἥδη πλείω χρώμενοι ξυνῆλθον.

IV. Μίνως γάρ παλαίτατος ὡν ἀκοῇ ἵσμεν ναυτικὸν = *had been*

ἐκτήσατο, καὶ τῆς νῦν Ἐλληνικῆς θαλάσσης ἐπὶ πλεύστον 10
ἐκράτησε, καὶ τῶν Κυκλαδῶν νήσων ἥρξε τε καὶ οἰκιστῆς
πρώτος τῶν πλεύστων ἐγένετο, Κάρας ἐξελάσας καὶ τοὺς
ἐαυτοῦ παῖδας ἡγεμόνας ἐγκαταστήσας τό τε ληστικὸν,
9 ὡς εἰκὸς, καθήρει ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐφ' ὅσον ἐδύνατο, τοῦ
τὰς προσόδους μᾶλλον ἴεναι αὐτῷ. 15

V. οἱ γὰρ Ἐλληνες τὸ πάλαι, καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων οἵ τε

§ 4. μὴ δὲ N.T.A.J. εἰς N.T.A.J. vulg. antē Br. [εἰς Br. st. 1846]. ἐς H.

§ 5. τὲ N.T. καὶ ξύμπαντες δὲ N.

§ 6. στρατὸν A.J. τὰ πλείω A.J. vulg. ante Br. πλεῖω T.V.H. pl. Be. πλεῖον
pr. N. πλείω corr. N. (m.r.)

IV. παλαώτατος T.H. ὡν N. lit. supr. δὲ vel mend. libri. fort. add. acc. ἐπι-
πλεύστον T.A.J. vulg. οἰκηστῆς T. Κάρας pr. N. Κάρας corr. N. m.r. Κάρας T. Κάρας
A.J. καταστήσας T. ληστρικὸν N. ληστρικὸν corr. T. (ληγ et fort. p) m. ead. ληστρι-
κὸν marg. T. m. ead. Vid. Lobeck. ad Phryn. p. 242. εἰκ N. ἐφύσιον A.J. vulg.
ἐδύνατο N.T. τὸ (sic) τὰς προσώδους T. suprascr. fort. m.r. αὐτῷ rescripsi.

V. τωπάλαι T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πάλαι N. ἐπ' ἀλλήλων T. ἐπ' ἀλλήλων marg. T.

§ 4. οὐ μὴν οὐδέ, “nor yet again.” So VI. 55, 3. Dem. III. Olynth. p. 32 § 14. Antiph. p. 115 St=625 R. οὐ μὴν οὐδέ... οὐδὲ μὴν οὐδὲ...οὐδὲ μὴν... A stronger form than καὶ μὴν οὐδέ, 14, 2. Another signification is more frequent: “Not that,” “not however not.” So in καὶ μή, ἀλλὰ μή, opposition is implied “but yet, and yet,” as well as continuation “yet more, yet further.”—*βαρβάρος* is not in Homer, but *βαρβαρόφωνος*. Thuc. therefore only means that Homer has not used *βαρβάρος* as a contradistinguishing name to “Ἐλλην. i.e. as “Ελλ. is affixed to a particular tribe so is *βαρβαρόφωνος*.

§ 5. δὲ οὖν after digression “to re-sume;” Latin *ceterum*. Comp. iv. 82, 1, vi. 56, 1.—ἀλλήλων ξυνίεσαν: see on 68, 2.

IV. According to Herodotus I. 171, Minos used the Carians to man his fleet, and subsequently they were removed from the islands by Dorians and Ionians. This was the Cretan tradition, the Carians boasting that they were autochthons. Considering the purely mythical character of the age of Minos, it is hardly worth while to reconcile the statements of the historians. “Of the conquered people some were expelled, and the rest united with a colony of Cretan settlers.” ARN.—τοῦ τὰς... “that his revenues might better (more easily) come in.” If Th. had meant “to secure a greater amount of revenue,” he would have written *μείζους* or *μείζων*.—καθήρει (not *καθείλεται*) as pirates were not utterly extirpated; see ch. 13, 5.

ἐν τῇ ἡπεύρῳ παραθαλάσσιοι καὶ ὅσοι νήσους εἶχον, ἐπειδὴ
ἥρξαντο μᾶλλον περαιοῦσθαι ναυσὶν ἐπ' ἀλλῆλους, ἐτράποντο
πρὸς ληστείαν, ἥγουμένων ἀνδρῶν οὐ τῶν ἀδυνατωτάτων κέρ-
δους τοῦ σφετέρου αὐτῶν ἔνεκα καὶ τοῖς ἀσθενέσι τροφῆς·
5 καὶ προσπίπτοντες πόλεσιν ἀτειχίστοις καὶ κατὰ κώμας οἰ-
κουμέναις ἥρπαζον, καὶ τὸν πλεῖστον τοῦ βίου ἐντεῦθεν ἐποι-
οῦντο, οὐκ ἔχοντός πω αἰσχύνην τούτου τοῦ ἔργου, φέροντος
2 δέ τι καὶ δόξης μᾶλλον. δηλοῦσι δὲ τῶν τε ἡπειρωτῶν τινὲς
ἔτι καὶ νῦν, οἷς κόσμος καλῶς τοῦτο δρᾶν, καὶ οἱ παλαιοὶ τῶν
ιποιητῶν τὰς πύστεις τῶν καταπλεόντων πανταχοῦ ὁμοίως
ἔρωτῶντες, εἰ λησταί εἰσιν, ὡς οὔτε ὅν πυνθάνονται ἀπαξι-
ούντων τὸ ἔργον, οἷς τ' ἐπιμελὲς εἴη εἰδέναι οὐκ ὄνειδιζόντων.

m.r. opinor. πρὸ N. αὐτῶν A.J. vulg. αὐτῶν N.T.F.H. pl. Be. τροφᾶς (ἥς bis
supraser. op. utrumque saltem alterum m. ead.) T. οἰκουμένης corr. N. (αἰσ') m.r. Fuit
op. οἰκουμένας. q. hab. F. τὸ πλεῖστον N.V. (lit. in N. supra δ π. vel mend. libri.)

§ 2. καλῶς T. ὃ m.r. τοῦτο δρᾶν om. T. add. m.r. sub fin. pag. ὡς corr.
N. ('). Fort. καὶ pr. m. vid. ad 2, 6. οἷς τε N. οἷς τε T.

V. ἐπ' ἀλλῆλους: not hostility. In a battle the context alone will decide whether the movement is aggressive or defensive; e.g. iv. 43, ι ἥλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Σολυγελαν κώμην, φυλάξων, precisely as we say "advanced upon." vii. 56, 4 ἐπὶ μηλαν πόλιν ταῦτην ἔωθιλθε and vii. 57, 1 ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπολέμησαν, refer to both the invaders and the invaded, while ἐπὶ Σικελίαν in the latter ch. is opposed to περὶ Σικελίας.—οὐ τῶν ἀδυν. not here in the political sense so often found in Th. —ἀσθενέσι as Psalm cv. 37 "He brought them forth also with silver and gold: there was not one feeble person among their tribes," ἀσθενής (πλούσιος Dem. I. c. Stephan. p. 1122 § 67). Yet in Plat. π. Republ. 364 Α ἀσθενέσις τε καὶ πένητας, ἀσθ. preserves its proper force, preceded by πλούσιος καὶ ἄλλας δυνάμεις ἔχοντας.—τὸ πλεῖστον, the reading of N.V. and one or two other MSS. is not to be preferred; comp. τῇ γῆς ἡ ἀριστῃ Ι. 2, 2 and frequently elsewhere.

§ 2. καλῶς: εὐσεβῶς καὶ φιλανθρώπως Schol. as Robin Hood and his merry men. Editors however agree in translating it "dexterously." So δρθῶς Plat.

π. Rep. 361 Α οἱ ἀδικος ἐπιχειρῶν δρθῶς τοῖς ἀδικήμασι.—τὰς πύστεις ἔρωτῶντες: "the poets introducing persons putting their questions." So οἱ φέροντες "those who teach the doctrine of flux and motion," οἱ λοιπάντες "those who teach the doctrine that all is stationary," Plat. Theæt. 181 Α and Stallb. note. Plat. π. Republ. 363 c Μουσάτος...καὶ θιὼν αὐτὸν παρὰ θεῶν δίδοσι. It is strange that some who have seen that this means λέγοντι παρὰ θεῶν δίδοσθαι should have stuck at κακιας πέρι εὐπεπειας διδόντες 364 c. Vergil. Ecl. vi. 62, 63 circumdaterigit=circumdarι...erigi canit (Silenus). πύστεις one of the words almost purely Thucydidean. π. ἔρωτῶντες=ἔρωτῆσις ἔρωτῶντες, as κλέμματα ἀπατήσας v. 9, 3 βούλησι ἔπιτίσει vi. 78, 2 παρανόμημα ἡμάρτησον VII. 18, 3 τὰ σφάλματα ἀπερκέποντο Plat. Theæt. p. 168 Α. More boldly δόξης ἦν...πιστεύετε v. 105, 3 "the opinion which you confidently entertain." Still more boldly παράγων κακούργους λόγους Dem. Androt. p. 594 § 4.—οἷς τ'...οὐκ rare (in prose) for οὐτε οἷς. The passage is quoted by Herm. on Antig. 759.

3 ἐλητζοντο δὲ καὶ κατ' ἥπειρον ἀλλήλους. καὶ μέχρι τοῦδε πολλὰ τῆς Ἐλλάδος τῷ παλαιῷ τρόπῳ νέμεται, περί τε Λοκροὺς τοὺς Ὀζόλας καὶ Αἰτωλοὺς καὶ Ἀκαρνᾶνας καὶ τὴν 4 ταύτη ἥπειρον. τό τε σιδηροφορεῖσθαι τούτοις τοῖς ἥπειρώταις ἀπὸ τῆς παλαιᾶς ληστείας ἐμμεμένηκε. 5

VII. πᾶσα γὰρ ἡ Ἐλλὰς ἐσιδηροφόρει διὰ τὰς ἀφράκτους τε οἰκήσεις καὶ οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐφόδους, καὶ ξυνήθη τὴν δίαιταν μεθ' ὄπλων ἐποιήσαντο, ὥσπερ οἱ 2 βάρβαροι. σημεῖον δ' ἔστι ταῦτα τῆς Ἐλλάδος ἔτι οὕτω 3 νεμόμενα τῶν ποτὲ καὶ ἐς πάντας ὄμοιών διαιτημάτων. ἐν¹⁰ τοῖς πρῶτοι δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τόν τε σίδηρον κατέθεντο καὶ ἀνειμένη τῇ διαιτῇ ἐς τὸ τρυφερώτερον μετέστησαν, καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι αὐτοῖς τῶν εὐδαιμόνων διὰ τὸ ἀβροδίαιτον οὐ πολὺς χρόνος ἐπειδὴ χιτῶνάς τε λινοῦς ἐπαύσαντο φοροῦντες καὶ χρυσῶν τεττίγων ἐνέρσει κρωβύλον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ¹⁵ κεφαλῇ τριχῶν· ἀφ' οὗ καὶ Ἰώνων τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους κατὰ 4 τὸ ξυγγενὲς ἐπὶ πολὺν αὖτη ἡ σκευὴ κατέσχε. μετρίᾳ δ' αὖ ἐσθῆτι καὶ ἐς τὸν μῦν τρόπον πρῶτοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐχρήσαντο, καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς οἱ τὰ μείζω κεκτη-

§ 3. δὲ αἰτωλούς T. ἀκαρνάνας N. (lit. supra tert. a vel mend. lib.).

§ 4. τούτους (sic) ταῖς (sic) T.

VI. τὲ Ν.Τ. παραλλήλους pr. N. παρ' ἀλλήλους corr. N. m.r. πρὸς ἀλλήλους T.

§ 2. σημεῖον δὲ ἔστι N.

§ 3. πρῶτοι pr. N. πρώτοις corr. N. m. ead. neene p.l. πρώτοις V. δὲ N.V. τὸ (ante ἀβροδίαιτον) N. add. ace. m.r. op. χιτῶνας τὲ Ν.Τ. λινοῦς N. λινοῦς (sic) T. ἐν ξεσει Ν.Τ.Α.Ι. ἐνέρσει primus edidit Bauer. κρωβύλων F. pr. N. κρωβύλον corr. N. m.r. ἐπιπολὸν N.Τ.Α.Ι. vulg. ἐπὶ πολὺ F.H.

§ 4. πρὸ N.

§ 4. σιδηροφορεῖσθαι impers. pass. though Aristot. Polit. II. 8, 19=5, 11, speaking of the same βαρβαρικὸν usage, uses the middle.

VI. ἐφόδους = ἐπιμεξίας, as v. 35, 6 quoted by Poppo. So if the text be sound IV. 120, I the verb ἐπέρχομαι.—ξυνήθη κ.τ.λ. “habitually lived (made their mode of life habitually) wearing arms.”

§ 2. “And the fact that these parts of Greece are still under such rule is a ground for inferring that similar modes of life formerly extended also to all the Greeks,” ταῦτα i.e. οὕτωις οἱ ἥπειρῶται.

There is no necessity for correction.

§ 3. ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι. See on III. 17, I.—διὰ τὸ ἀβροδίαιτον depends simply on φοροῦντες “wearing I repeat on account of their effeminate life,” as I. 32, 6 εἰ μὴ μετὰ κακίας on ἀπραγμοσύνῃ, and IV. 86, 1 on which see note.—ἀναδούμενοι: δέω (bind) and compounds invariably are contracted. Thus τὸ δοῦν (literal) is distinguished from τὸ δέων (metaphorical). See Cobet. Nov. Lect. p. 529.

§ 4. μετρίᾳ: “ordinary.” ἐς: “answering to.” The ellipse of οὐσῃ will be commented upon in note on III. 82, I.

5 μένοι ἰσοδίαιτοι μάλιστα κατέστησαν. ἐγυμνώθησάν τε πρᾶτοι, καὶ ἐσ τὸ φανερὸν ἀποδύντες λίπα μετὰ τοῦ γυνάζεσθαι ἡλεύθαι τὸ δὲ πάλαι καὶ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ ἀγῶνι διαζώματα ἔχοντες περὶ τὰ αἰδοῖα οἱ ἀθληταὶ ἡγωνί-
 5 6 ζοντο, καὶ οὐ πολλὰ ἔτη ἐπειδὴ πέπαυται. ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς βαρβάροις ἔστιν οἷς νῦν, καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς Ἀσιανοῖς, πυγμῆς καὶ πάλης ἀθλα τίθεται, καὶ διεξωσμένοι τοῦτο δρῶσι.
 7 πολλὰ δὲ ἀν καὶ ἄλλα τις ἀποδείξει τὸ παλαιὸν Ἑλληνικὸν ὅμιούτροπα τῷ νῦν βαρβαρικῷ διαιτώμενον.

10 VII. τῶν δὲ πόλεων ὅσαι μὲν νεώτατα φκίσθησαν καὶ ἥδη πλωϊμωτέρων ὄντων, περιουσίας μᾶλλον ἔχουσαι χρημάτων ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς αἰγιάλοις τείχεσιν ἐκτίζοντο καὶ τοὺς ἰσθμοὺς ἀπελάμβανον, ἐμπορίας τε ἐνεκα καὶ τῆς πρὸς τοὺς προσοίκους ἔκαστοι ἴσχυος· αἱ δὲ παλαιαὶ διὰ τὴν ληστείαν ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντίσχουσαν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης μᾶλλον φκίσθησαν,

§ 6. ἔστιν οἷς N. ἔστιν, οἷς A.J. supraser. m. ead. τιθέται T.

§ 7. ἀλλὰ τὶς N. πολλὰ bis T. (sub fin. pag. et init. prox.). ἀλλὰ τὶς T.

VII. νεώτατα N. νεώτατα T. περιουσίας μᾶλλον ἔχουσαι χρημάτων cum paucis Be. πλωϊμ. cum Popp. restitui. Vid. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 614—616. χρήματα pr. N. χρημάτων corr. N. m.r. ἐκτίζοντο τῆς πρὸς (om. καὶ...καὶ) T. ἐμπορίας τὲ N. πρὸ N. ἐπὶ πολὺ N. ἐπιπολὺ T. A.J. vulg. ἀντισχοῦσαι N.T.F. Schol. ἀντισχοῦσαν

§ 5. ἐγυμνώθησαν: cf. Plat. v. Rep. p. 452 D ὅτε ἡρχόντο τῶν γυμνασίων πρῶτοι μὲν Κρήτες, ἐπειτα Δακέδαιμονιοι, ἔξην τοῖς τότε ἀστέλοις πάντα ταῦτα κωμφδεῖν (the wits of the day used to satirise all this, γυμνοὶ ἀνδρας ὁράσθαι). Surely Plato here means that the Cretans not only ἐγυμνάσαντο but also ἐγυμνώθησαν. So Poppo's remark, "Plato Cretenses primos gymnasiis operam impendisse scribit," is not right, and Th. and the philosopher are at variance.—πέπαυται "The practice has ceased." πέπαυνται is an unnecessary conjecture, see 5, 4 a similar impersonal. Ullrich Beiträge zur Erklärung des Thukydides, p. 170, while preferring πέπαυται, considers τὸ διαζύματα ἔχοντας ἀγωνίσεσθαι is the subject if πέπαυται is retained. This seems more tortuous than my view. The impersonal use of the passive will hereafter be noticed as far as it concerns our author.

§ 6. ἔστιν οἷς: ἔστιν ol., ἔστιν al., never occur, but always εἰσὶν οἷ, εἰσὶν αἱ: ἔστιν αἱ, ἔστιν ᾧ, &c. are invariably used. See

Haasii Lucubrationes Thucydideæ, p. 72—75. So est quibus Propert. IV (III) 9, 17, 18, a bold Grecism, would hardly justify the use of est qui (plural). Yet Ritschl and Fleckeisen retain in Plaut. Pseudul. 245 Moramus. mane: est colloqui qui volunt te. (There is some authority for sunt, and mane sunt con seems a fairly metrical bacchiac.)

VII. πλωϊμωτέρων ὄντων. This neuter plural is so frequent that it hardly requires comment. One slightly conversant with Greek must have noticed how frequently our "it," "this," is expressed by αὐτά, ταῦτα; e.g. πρὸ αὐτῶν I, 3. In Journal of Philology, Vol. IV. p. 320, and on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 173 Ann. Crit. I have touched upon this tendency to pluralise, if I may so speak. ταῦτα δῆτ' οὐκ ἀγχόνη; Arist. Ach. 125. θαν μὲν λοιδορίαν ταῦτα καὶ αἰτίαν εἶναι φῆ, ὑπολαμβάνετε ὡς ταῦτα μὲν ἔστιν θελεγχος, οὐδὲ οὐτοί ποιέι, ταῦτα λοιδορία καὶ αἰτία, Dem. Androt. p. 600 § 23. Forgetfulness of or inattention to this ten-

αῖ τε ἐν ταῖς νήσοις καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἡπείροις (ἔφερον γὰρ ἀλλήλους τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσοι ὄντες οὐ θαλάσσιοι κάτω ὥκουν), καὶ μέχρι τοῦδε ἔτι ἀνωκισμένοι εἰσί.

VIII. καὶ οὐχ ἥσον λησταὶ ἥσαν οἱ νησιῶται Κάρες τε ὄντες καὶ Φοίνικες· οὗτοι γὰρ δὴ τὰς πλεύστας τῶν νήσων ὥκισαν. μαρτύριον δέ· Δῆλου γὰρ καθαιρομένης ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ, καὶ τῶν θηκῶν ἀναιρεθεισῶν ὅσαι ἥσαν τῶν τεθνεώτων ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ὑπὲρ ἥμισυ Κάρες ἐφάνησαν, γνωσθέντες τῇ τε σκευῇ τῶν ὅπλων ξυντεθαμμένοι καὶ τῷ τρόπῳ φῶν ἔτι θάπτουσι. καταστάντος δὲ τοῦ Μίνω ναυτικοῦ πλωϊμώτερα ἐγένετο παρ' ἀλλήλους· οἱ γὰρ ἐκ τῶν νήσων κακούργοι ἀνέστησαν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, ὅτε περ καὶ τὰς πολλὰς αὐτῶν κατώκιζε. καὶ οἱ παρὰ θάλασσαν ἀνθρώποι μᾶλλον ἥδη τὴν κτῆσιν τῶν χρημάτων ποιούμενοι βεβαιότερον ὥκουν, καὶ τινες καὶ τείχη περιεβάλλοντο, ὡς πλουσιώτεροι έαυτῶν γιγνόμενοι ἐφίέμενοι γὰρ τῶν κερδῶν οἱ τε

pl. Be. A.J. primus edidit Ba. ἀντίσχουσαν reposui. ἀπὸ N. ἀπὸ pr. T. ἀπὸ corr. T. m. ead. ἀπὸ recepi. ἡπεραις T. m. ead. ἀλλήλους τὲ N.T. φίουν hic N. ἔτι om. N.V. duo al.

VIII. κάρες τὲ N.T. κάρες τε A. κάρες τε J. πλείστους T. πλείστοις (sic) N. ὁκησαν N.T. φίσαν corr. F. pr. ed. Ba.

§ 2. καθαιρομένης N.V.H. ὑπὸ ἀδραίων om. V. hab. N. τῶ δὲ pr. N. op. (lit. supr. ε). θηκῶν corr. N. (κ) fort. m. ead. ἀφαιρεθεισῶν T. tres ex pess. Codd. ὑπερήμιστον T. κάρες N.T. κάρες A.J. ξυντεθαμμένοι N.T. V.A.J. ξυντεθαμμένη pr. Steph. ξυντεθαμμένη (sed οι supraser.) H.

§ 3. μίνω corr. N. νω (lit. 4 litt. cap.) fuit m.r. μίνως. πλωϊμώτερα N.A.J. vulg. πλοϊμώτερα T. supraser. fort. m.r. τὰς πολεις N.V. τὰ ολλὰ A sed vestigia litt. σ et π. κατώκιζε hic N. ἀνοι N.T. κτίσιν (sed η supraser.) H. βεβαιώτερον T. φίουν hic N. γινόμενοι N.V. ὡς...γιγνόμενοι om. T.

dency has led Editors to alter Eur. Androm. 484 ἔνδις, ἀ δύνασις ἀντὶ τε μέλαθρα κατὰ τε πόλιας. Take ἀ as (not Doric for ἦ but) neut. pl., and the line, consisting entirely of tribachs, corresponds with the antistrophic line. This tendency is illustrated by the forms of adverbs and conjunctions, τηρικάδε, τηρικάντα, πηρίκα (πηρίκ' ἀπττα Arist. Αν. 1514), τάχα, μάλα, κάρτα, δχα, ίνα, δφα.—Ἐκαστοι: a usual change from a place to its inhabitants, as below ἀνωκισμένοι.—ἀντίσχουσαν; The present seems necessary; "on account of the long prevalence of piracy." (On the contrary ἀντί-

σχούσης τῆς ναυμαχίας VII. 71, 5 is aor. of ἀντέχω, the fight no longer continuing, as κατέσχεν 6, 3, the dress being no longer worn.) Th. gives several examples of ισχω and its compounds. The old reading ἀντίσχουσα means "after long resistance," which has no pertinency to the passage.—ἔφερον: more frequently ἤγειν καὶ φέρειν but ξυμβολεῖ φέρων φέροντι Εσθ. Sept. T. 352.—For ἀνω, ἀπὸ θαλάσσης, κάτω, see an instructive note of Valek. Herod. iv. 18.

VIII. § 2. Δῆλου: ΗΙ. 104.—ξυντεθαμμένοι: as it seems a matter of indifference to a Greek whether a man ξυνθά-

ἥσσους ὑπέμενον τὴν τῶν κρειστόνων δουλείαν, οἵ τε δυνατώτεροι περιουσίας ἔχοντες προσεποιοῦντο ὑπηκόους τὰς 5 ἐλάσσους πόλεις, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ μᾶλλον ἥδη ὅντες, ὕστερον χρόνῳ ἐπὶ Τροίαν ἐστράτευσαν.

IX. Ἀγαμέμνων τέ μοι δοκεῖ τῶν τότε δυνάμει προύχων, καὶ οὐ τοσοῦτον τοῦς Τυνδάρεω ὄρκοις κατειλημμένους 2 τοὺς Ἐλένης μνηστῆρας ἄγων, τὸν στόλον ἀγείραι. λέγουσι δὲ καὶ οἱ τὰ σαφέστατα Πελοποννησίων μνήμη παρὰ τῶν πρότερον δεδεγμένοι, Πέλοπά τε πρῶτον πλήθει χρημάτων, 10 ἀ ἥλθεν ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας ἔχων ἐς ἀνθρώπους ἀπόρους, δύναμιν περιποιησάμενον τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν τῆς χώρας ἐπηλύτην ὅντα δῆμος σχεῖν, καὶ ὕστερον τοῦς ἐκγόνους ἔτι μείζω ἔννενεχθῆναι, Εὔρυσθέως μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ὑπὸ Ἡρακλειδῶν ἀποθανόντος, Ἀτρέως δὲ μητρὸς ἀδελφοῦ ὅντος αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐπιτρέψαντος Εὔρυσθέως, ὅτ' ἐστράτευε, Μυκήνας τε καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν κατὰ τὸ οἰκεῖον, Ἀτρεῖ τυγχάνειν δὲ αὐτὸν φεύγοντα τὸν πατέρα διὰ τὸν Χρυσίππον θάνατον, καὶ ὡς οὐκέτι ἀνεχώρησεν Εύρυσθεὸς, βουλομένων καὶ τῶν Μυκηναίων φόβῳ τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν, καὶ ἅμα δυνατὸν δοκοῦντα εἶναι καὶ τὸ πλῆθος

§ 4. τῶν, αντε κερδῶν, om. N.V. τῶν, ante κρειστόνων, om. T.

§ 5. ὕστερον N.T.V.H. omni. Be. J. ὕστέρῳ A. vulg.

IX. προύχων N. προύχω T. ἐλλένης (sic) T. κατειλημμένος pr. N. κατειλημμένους corr. N.m.r. ἄγων om. N. hab. N. marg. m.r.

§ 2. πελοπονησίων N. Post πέλοπα, τε om. N. ἐς om. N. add. supraser. N.m.r. ἀνούς N.T. λυτῆρι pr. N. ἐπτλόντην corr. N. (corr. τη. add. acc. ἐπη supraser.) m.r. ἐκγόνους οἷον ἀτρέι ἀγαμέμνονι ἐτι F. pl. Be. μείζω om. N. supraser. m.r. om. pr.

H. om. F. μῆρος T. μυκήνας τὲ N. μηκήνας τε T. m. ead. δὲ om. N. supraser. m.r. αὐτὸν corr. N. (ὸν et spir.) m.r. πρᾶ N.T. οὐκ ἐτι T. φοφω (sic) N. μυκηναίων τὲ N.T. δσον pr. N. δσων corr. N. m.r. περσιδῶν J.

πτεραι with his armour or his armour with him, and as the nominative participle has more MSS. support, I have recalled it. "Being recognised by the fashion of their armour as they are buried with it." For the Carian armour see Herod. i. 171.

IX. § 2. This paragraph seems to me to convey far more than any other which I have read an exemplification of the *eipomenéν* λέξις of Aristotle Rhet. III. 9, 2 (λέγω δὲ εἰρομένην, ἡ οὐδὲν ἔχει τέλος καθ' αὐτήν, ἀ μὴ τὸ πρᾶγμα λεγόμενον τε-

λειωθῆ.) How Th. so great a master of the κατετραμμένη, ἐν περιόδοις, λέξις should have written it, is to me a marvel.—ἐπωνυμίαν σχεῖν: Whether the double sense of this "to give a name," or "to get a name," comes from the double sense of ἐπώνυμος, "name-giving" and "name-getting," or, as in συγγάμην ἔχειν, δίκην ἔχειν, χάριν ἔχειν (see on VIII. 87, 5), the "having" applies equally to the "giver" as to the "receiver," I have not been able to determine, leaning rather to the former view.

τεθεραπευκότα, τῶν Μυκηναίων τε καὶ ὄσων Εὐρυσθεὺς ἥρχε τὴν βασιλείαν Ἀτρέα παραλαβεῖν, καὶ τῶν Περσειδῶν τοὺς 3 Πελοπίδας μείζους καταστῆναι. ἃ μοι δοκεῖ Ἀγαμέμνων παραλαβών, καὶ ναυτικῷ τε ἄμα ἐπὶ πλέον τῶν ἀλλων ἰσχύσας, τὴν στρατείαν οὐ χάριτι τὸ πλεῖον ἡ φόβῳ ξυναγαγὼν 4 ποιήσασθαι. φαίνεται γὰρ ναυσί τε πλείσταις αὐτὸς ἀφικόμενος καὶ Ἀρκάσι προσπάρασχὼν, ὡς Ὁμηρος τοῦτο δεδήλωκεν, εἴ τῳ ἵκανὸς τεκμηριώσαι. καὶ ἐν τοῦ σκήπτρου ἄμα 5 τῇ παραδόσει εἴρηκεν αὐτὸν

Πολλῆσι τήσουσι καὶ Ἀργεῖ παντὶ ἀνάσσειν.

οὐκ ἀν οὖν τήσων ἔξω τῶν περιοικίδων (αὗται δὲ οὐκ ἀν πολλαὶ εἴησαν) ἡπειρώτης ἀν ἐκράτει, εἰ μή τι καὶ ναυτικὸν

§ 3. ναυτικῷ τε N.T. ἐπιπλέων pr. F. ἐπὶ πλέον N. ἐπιπλέον T.A.J. vulg. στρατὸν N.T.A.J. omnes ut vid. codd. qua mutatione nulla crebrior in libris. Res nondum in exitum perducta est utrum necne στρατιὰ et i.q. στρατὸς et i.q. στρατεῖα valeat. Aristophanes certe habet στρατίᾳ ubi στρατεῖα metrum respuit. Vid. Stallb. ad Plat. Phœn. 260 b. στράτιος adjectivum præbet Aristoph. Vespr. 618. Zed's audit στράτιος Herod. v. 119, alii Di alibi. Si στρατίᾳ subst. inde efficitur accentu mutato (ut a κακὸς κάκη) quidni tum *expeditionem* (*στραταν ὁδόν*) tum *exercitum* (*στραταν τάξιν*) potest significare? χρηστήριον significare (1) oracle, (2) oracular shrine, (3) oracular victim (Æsch. Suppl. 450. Eur. Ion. 419), (4) simpliciter victim (Soph. Ajax. 220), quisnam est qui ignoret? Interim in στρατεῖαν, quod Ba. prim. repositus, cum aliis acquiesco.

§ 5: post εἴρηκεν, αὐτὸν ομ. T. πολλῆσι N. supraser. m.r. πολλῆσι A.J. πολλῆσι hic T. τήσουσι (sic) T. οὐ κἄν A.J. οὐκ ἀν...οὐκ ἀν (sic) T. εἴησαν pr. N. εἰ ησαν corr. N. m.r. εἰ ησαν T.V. ησαν ἡπειρώτις pr. F.

§ 3. καὶ ναυτικῷ τε: I wish to obtrude no heresy; but I am persuaded that *τε* (*que*) was a milder form of *καὶ* (*et*). The use of *καὶ* (*τε*) and must have been later than *καὶ* also and *τε* too. If then ἔγὼ καὶ σύ is properly "I, you also," and ἔγὼ σὺ τε "I, you too," I do not understand why we should not here translate "and a navy too." I believe Tacitus Annal. iv. 74 wrote, what his Ms. gives, doneo *idque* vetitum. I at present, for more will be said on this matter, call attention to VIII. 14, 2 ἀλλαὶ τε τῆσ. Those who believe in "τε trajectum," a belief which I hope to destroy, cannot by any tortuous method apply it to this passage. Translate "other ships too," and you give it an honest meaning.—ώς ...τοῦτο: Madvig has commented upon a

similar redundancy in Latin (*id...ita, quod...ita*) on Cicer. de Fin. p. 169, 754. Whether it has been noticed in Greek I do not know. We have it in Plat. Theatet. 193 δ ἐν τοῖς πρόσθεν οὐτῶς θεογ., 195 ε οὐκ ἀν τοτε περι αὐτῶν ταῦτα δοξάσειν οὐτω, Auct. Eth. Nic. v. 14=10, 5 δ κάν διομοθέτης αὐτὸν οὐτω ἀν εἶτο. Obviously we must stint ourselves to either "which the legislator himself would say," or "the legislator himself would say so."

§ 5. Homer, Il. II. 108.—αὗται ἀν...εἴησαν: "these could not be many;" i. e. probably these were not many. A well-known usage of Herodotus. See Herm. de part. ἀν Opusc. T. IV. p. 169. Cp. Soph. Aj. 186 ηκαὶ ἀν νόσος (*may have come*), and note on II. 102, 8.

6 εἶχεν. εἰκάζειν δὲ χρὴ καὶ ταύτη τῇ στρατείᾳ οῖα ἦν τὰ πρὸ αὐτῆς.

X. καὶ ὅτι μὲν Μυκῆναι μικρὸν ἦν, ἡ εἴ τι τῶν τότε πόλισμα νῦν μὴ ἀξιόχρεων δοκεῖ εἶναι, οὐκ ἀκριβεῖ ἢν τις 5 σημείῳ χρώμενος ἀπιστοίη μὴ γενέσθαι τὸν στόλον τοσοῦ-² τον, ὃσον οἱ τε ποιηταὶ εἰρήκασι καὶ ὁ λόγος κατέχει. Λακε-
δαιμονίων γὰρ εἴ ἡ πόλις ἐρημωθείη, λειφθείη δὲ τά τε ἱερὰ
καὶ τῆς κατασκευῆς τὰ ἔδαφη, πολλὴν ἀν οἷμαι ἀπιστίαν
τῆς δυνάμεως προελθόντος πολλοῦ χρόνου τοῖς ἔπειτα πρὸς
10 τὸ κλέος αὐτῶν εἶναι (καίτοι Πελοποννήσου τῶν πέντε τὰς
δύο μοίρας νέμονται, τῆς τε ἔξυπάστης ἥγοῦνται καὶ τῶν ἔξω
ἔξυμάχων πολλῶν ὅμως δὲ οὔτε ἔνυοικισθείσης πόλεως
οὔτε ἱεροῖς καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτελέσι χρησαμένης, κατὰ
κώμας δὲ τῷ παλαιῷ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τρόπῳ οἰκισθείσης, φαί-
15 νοιτ' ἢν ὑποδεεστέρα), Ἀθηναίων δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο παθόντων
διπλασίαν ἀν τὴν δύναμιν εἰκάζεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς φανερᾶς
3 ὄψεως τῆς πόλεως ἡ ἔστιν. οὐκον ἀπιστεῖν εἰκὸς, οὐδὲ

§ 6. εἰκάζειν δὲ corr. N. (νδ) fort. m. ead. στρατιῷ ut vid. omnes. Vid. ad § 3.

X. καὶ (anté εἰ) N. γρ. ἡ suprascr. m.r. ἦν εἰ T. m. ead. ὃσον τε οἱ J.

§ 2. ἐρημοθείη (sic) T. ληφθείη N.V. 2 Be. A. ληφθείη T. suprascr. m. ead. H. m.r.
λειφθείη J. πρὸ N. πελοποννήσου N. τῶν om. T. συμμάχων N. ἡ ἔστιν N.T. ἡ
ἔστιν A. ἡ ἔστιν J.

X. "And though (μὲν) the fact that Mycenæ was a small township, or if any other township of those days now seems to be of no importance, this fact one might use as an inexact ground of inference and disbelief.....yet it is not reasonable to examine into the visible appearances of states rather than their power." The apodosis which should have followed (ἀπιστεῖν δὲ οὐκ εἰκός, οὐδὲ κ.τ.λ.) appears in § 3 in another form, a conclusion drawn from the two preceding paragraphs. Mycenæ was, not is; was in our memory, while yet standing; for it had been in ruins since 468 b.c. Diod. Sicul. ix. 65. Strabo's assertion p. 372 Cas.=571 Alm. that the Argives left it so demolished φύτε νῦν μηδὲ ἵχος εὑρίσκεσθαι may perhaps be taken with some

limitation, yet Clark, Peloponnesus, p. 73, 74, attests the scantiness of remains.

§ 2. τῆς κατασκευῆς τὰ ἔδαφη, "the foundations of the buildings." ARN. who has an instructive note on κατασκευῆ, a word certainly not conveying always the meaning of our "furniture."—τῶν πέντε τὰς δύο μοίρας: not with Valok. Herod. VIII. 73, "two of the five political divisions," but "two-fifths." Arist. Polit. II. 9=6, 11 (quoted by others), τῆς πάσης χώρας τῶν πέντε μερῶν τὰ δύο. If the denominator exceeds the numerator by one, the genitive is not required; e.g. τὰ τρία=three-fourths: if by more than one, it is inserted.—ἐν. πόλεως: "as it is not a compact city," the scattered hamlets having not become by incorporation a πόλις. The insertion of the article or the omis-

τὰς ὄψεις τῶν πόλεων μᾶλλον σκοπεῖν ἢ τὰς δυνάμεις, νομίζειν δὲ τὴν στρατείαν ἐκείνην μεγίστην μὲν γενέσθαι τῶν πρὸ αὐτῆς, λειπομένην δὲ τῶν νῦν, τῇ Ὁμήρου αὖ ποιήσει εἴ τι χρὴ κάνταῦθα πιστεύειν, ἦν εἰκὸς ἐπὶ τῷ μεῖζον μὲν ποιητὴν ὄντα κοσμῆσαι, ὅμως δὲ φαίνεται καὶ οὕτως ⁵ ἐνδεεστέρᾳ. πεποίηκε γὰρ χιλίων καὶ διακοσίων νεῶν, τὰς μὲν Βοιωτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ἀνδρῶν, τὰς δὲ Φιλοκτήτου πεντήκοντα, δηλῶν, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐλαχίστας· ἄλλων γοῦν μεγέθους πέρι ἐν νεῶν καταλόγῳ οὐκ ⁵ ἐμνήσθη. αὐτέρεται δὲ ὅτι ἥσαν καὶ μάχιμοι πάντες, ἐν ταῖς ¹⁰ Φιλοκτήτου ναυσὶ δεδήλωκε· τοξότας γὰρ πάντας πεποίηκε ⁶ τοὺς προσκώπους. περίνεως δὲ οὐκ εἰκὸς πολλοὺς ἔνυπλεῖν, ἔξω τῶν βασιλέων καὶ τῶν μάλιστα ἐν τέλει, ἄλλως τε καὶ μέλλοντας πέλαγος περαιώσεσθαι μετὰ σκευῶν πολεμικῶν,

§ 3. στρατιὰν A.J. vulg. et Br. στρατείαν N.V. corr. F.H. στραταῖν (sic) T. αὐθίς (pro αὐ) T. κάνταῦθα A.J. vulg.

§ 5. πρόκωπους N. supraser. m.r.

§ 6. περὶ νεῶς pr. N. περίνεως corr. N. (corr. acc. supr. i. lit. supr. ω). ἐν τέλει N. ἐντέλει V. ἔξω τῶν βασιλέων om. pr. N. supraser. m.r. καὶ om. T. περαιώσεσθαι N.T.V. De constructione verbi μέλλειν et simil. consulendum est

sion of πόλεως seems unnecessary. Heraclae appears to have been a ξυνοικία of what previously had been κώμαι, else why ἐτείχισαν τὴν πόλιν ἐκ καινῆς? III. 92, 9, ξυνοικίζομένης τῇ πόλεως III. 93, 1. So the Phoenician settlements in Sicily, VI. 3, 5.

§ 3. αὐ...κάνταῦθα. The same combination v. 98. Soph. Phil. 429 Ὁδυσσεὺς δ' ἔστω αὖ κάνταῦθ' ἵνα | χρῆται τούτων αὐτὸν αὐδούσθαι νεκρόν, "is again in this case also as well as others," as Hermann rightly translates.—ἢ i.e. στρατείαν, for it seems incongruous to say, "which (poetry) it was likely that Homer as a poet exaggerated." Comp. Arist. Ran. 576 where φ belongs (not to the nearer word δρέπανον, but) to λάριγγα. So Plat. Theat. 179 in ἐκείνῃ μαδοκεῖ μάλιστα ἀλλοκεσθα δ λόγος, ἀλισκέμενος καὶ ταύτῃ, ἢ τὰς τῶν ἀλλων δόξας κυριας τοιει, "In that way the argument seems mainly confuted, (though I grant it is confuted in this way too), wherein, &c." The received interpretation of this passage

seems to me to require the transposition of ἐκείνῃ and ταύτῃ.

§ 4. Βοιωτ. Π. II. 510. Φιλ. 719.—τὰς μεγ. καὶ ἐλαχ. Brevity omits the repetition of the article when the two adjectives cannot be predicated of the same subject. So § 7. In Ζεσχ. Agam. 314 νικᾷ δ' ὁ πρότος καὶ τελευταῖος δραμών, translate "he that ran first and he that ran last," and illustrate it by "Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit." ep. 324 καὶ τῶν ἀλότρων καὶ κρατησάντων —Thuc. speaks roundly. The Scholiast says Homer gives the number 1166. "Eustathius ad Π. β', 358 ex Catalogo Homeri 1186" DUKER, which editors repeat. I cannot verify the passage. Homer distinctly gives 1186. The Tragic and Latin poets give 1000. See Stanley's note on Ζεσχ. Agam. 45.

§ 5. ἐν...δεδήλωκε: Stallb. on Plat. III. Rep. p. 392 D. So in Latin. Terence Heautont. 51 exemplum statuite in me. Our Massinger D. of Milan III. 1 and in me instruct These brave commanders.

οὐδ' αὖ τὰ πλοῖα κατάφρακτα ἔχοντας, ἀλλὰ τῷ παλαιῷ
τρόπῳ ληστικώτερον παρεσκευασμένα. πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας
[δ']οῦν καὶ ἐλαχίστας ναῦς τὸ μέσον σκοποῦντι οὐ πολλοὶ
φαίνονται ἐλθόντες, ὡς ἀπὸ πάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος κοινῇ πεμ-
5 πόμενοι.

XI. αἵτιον δὲ ἦν οὐχ ἡ ὀλιγανθρωπία τοσοῦτον, ὅσον
2 ἡ ἀχρηματία. τῆς γὰρ τροφῆς ἀπορίᾳ τόν τε στρατὸν ἐ-
λάσσω ἥγαγον καὶ ὅσον ἥλπιζον αὐτόθεν πολεμοῦντα βιο-
10 τεύσειν, ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀφικόμενοι μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν (δῆλον δέ
τὸ γὰρ ἔρυμα τῷ στρατοπέδῳ οὐκ ἀν ἐτειχίσαντο), φαίνονται
δὲ οὐδὲ ἐνταῦθα πάση τῇ δυνάμει χρησάμενοι, ἀλλὰ πρὸς
3 γεωργίαν τῆς Χερσονήσου τραπόμενοι καὶ ληστείαν τῆς
τροφῆς ἀπορίᾳ. ἢ καὶ μᾶλλον οἱ Τρῶες αὐτῶν διεσπαρμένων
τὰ δέκα ἔτη ἀντεῖχον βίᾳ, τοῖς ἀεὶ ὑπολειπομένοις ἀντίπαλοι
15 4 ὄντες. περιουσίαν δὲ εἰ ἥλθον ἔχοντες τροφῆς, καὶ ὄντες
ἀθρόοι ἀνεν ληστείας καὶ γεωργίας ἔνυνεχῶς τὸν πόλεμον διέ-
φερον, ῥᾳδίως ἀν μάχῃ κρατοῦντες εἶλον, οἱ γε καὶ οὐκ

Lobeck. ad Phryn. Parerg. vi. Buttmann. mea quidem sententia prudenter rem
vidit, qui ad Plat. Criton. 14 n. 3. = p. 52 c de verbis quibus inesset futuri tem-
poris cogitatio ita pronuntiaret; “Hæc omnia infinitivum futuri non respuit
quidem, immo crebrius fortasse asciscunt; sed quoniam sua natura futuras potis-
simum res spectant, sine perspicuitatis damno infinitivus etiam præsentis cum res
duratura significata est, aut aoristi, cum res cito absolvenda, his quidem verbis
subjungitur.” ληστρικώτερον.

§ 7. [δ']οῦν cum aliis recepi. γοῦν A.J. omn. Be. οὖν N.T.V. οὖν vix ferri
potest, γοῦν neutiquam. Vid. plura ad VIII. 24, 6. ξυνεξελθόντες A.J. vulg. ἐλθόντες
N. (non δὲ ἐλθόντες) T.V.H. pl. Be.

XI. οὐχ' ἡ (sic) T. δλιγανία N. δλιγανθρωπεῖα pr. T. δλιγανθρωπία corr.
T. m. ead.

§ 2. τε (ante στρατὸν) om. N.V. στρατηγὸν T. αἰτόθι pr. N. αὐτόθεν corr.
N. m.r. βιωτέοντες N.T.V. ἐπειδὴ τε Br. sed vide ad 25, 4. δὲ omnes libri. οὐκ
δὲν T. (vid. 9, 5). χερρονήσου N. (χερρονήσου op. pr. m. po ut vid. in lit.) A.J. vulg.
χερονήσου T.F.H. χερονήσου V. χερονήσου pauci Be.

§ 3. τρῆσις hic N. ἀντεῖχον, βίᾳ N.T.A.J. vulg. ante Steph. quæ interpunctio
non βίᾳ sed ἰσχύῃ requirit.

§ 4. οὐκ (ante αθρόοι) om. T. παρατυχόντι A. vulg. παρόντι N.T.V.H. omn.

XI. § 2. βιοτεύσειν: a rare word re-
curring 130, 1. Xenophon furnishes some
instances, but perhaps it is found else-
where in *good* prose only in Plat. Phœdr.
252 D. Aristot. N. Eth. III. 7=5, 14.
Euripides uses it once (in anapæsts) Al-
cest. 242.—δῆλον...“It is obvious they
did win the battle, for else they would

have not &c.,” i.e. without a victory
they would not have been in a position
to intrench themselves within a rampart.
Comp. VI. 23, 2 οὐς πρέπει τῇ πρώτῃ ἴμερᾳ
ἢ ἀν κατσχωσιν εὐθὺς κρατεῖν τῆς γῆς.—
φαίνονται δ': δὲ in apodosis, a usage now
well known.

§ 3. τὰ δέκα ἔτη: ep. 12, 2.

ἀθρόοι ἀλλὰ μέρει τῷ ἀεὶ παρόντι ἀντεῖχον πολιορκίᾳ δ' ἀν προσκαθεζόμενοι ἐν ἐλάσσονι τε χρόνῳ καὶ ἀπονώτερον 5 τὴν Τροίαν εἶλον. ἀλλὰ δὶ ἀχρηματίαν τά τε πρὸ τούτων ἀσθεῖη ἦν, καὶ αὐτά γε δὴ ταῦτα ὄνομαστότατα τῶν πρὸν γενόμενα δηλοῦται τοῖς ἔργοις ὑποδεέστερα ὅντα τῆς φήμης 5 καὶ τοῦ νῦν περὶ αὐτῶν διὰ τοὺς ποιητὰς λόγου κατεσχη-
κότος.

XII. ἐπεὶ καὶ μετὰ τὰ Τρωϊκὰ ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἔτι μετανίστατο² τε καὶ κατωκίζετο, ὥστε μὴ ἡσυχάσασα αὐξηθῆναι. ἡ τε γὰρ ἀναχώρησις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐξ Ἰλίου χρονία γενομένη¹ πολλὰ ἐνεόχμωσε, καὶ στάσεις ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ³ ἐγίγνοντο, ἀφ' ὧν ἐκπίπτοντες τὰς πόλεις ἔκτιζον. Βοιωτοί τε γὰρ οἱ νῦν ἔξηκοστῷ ἔτει μετὰ Ἰλίου ἀλωσιν, ἐξ Ἀρινῆς ἀναστάντες ὑπὸ Θεσσαλῶν, τὴν νῦν μὲν Βοιωτίαν πρότερον δὲ Καδμῆδα γῆν καλουμένην φάισταν (ἥν δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ¹⁵ ἀποδασμὸς πρότερον ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ, ἀφ' ὧν καὶ ἐς Ἰλιον ἐστράτευσαν), Δωριῆς τε ὁγδοηκοστῷ ἔτει ξὺν Ἡρακλείδαις⁴ Πελοπόννησον ἔσχον. μόλις τε ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ ἡσυχάσασα ἡ Ἑλλὰς βεβαίως καὶ οὐκέτι ἀνισταμένη ἀποικίας ἐξέπεμπε,

Be. J. ἐν (ante ἐλάσσονι) om. T. τε om. N.V. τροί (sed inducto acc.) T. διὰ χρηματιαν̄ T.^a

§ 5. πρὸς pr. F. “-νῆ ἦν... cap. 20, 3. ὅτι Ἰπ. hæc recentioribus habet in foliis F.” Bekk. γε (post αὐτὰ) om. T.V.F.H. τδ πρὶν T. δηλοῦντα T. νῦν corr. N. (pr. v. m. ead. vid.). λόγου corr. N. (ov. m. ead. neene p.l.). κατεσχηκοτᾶς T. (m. ead. supraser.).

XII. μετωκίζετο vulg. A. κατωκίζετο H. sed με supraser. m.r. κατωκίζετο N.(ω). V.T(ω). omn. Be. J. ἡσυχάσασαν T. omn. Be.

§ 2. ἐνεώχμωσε A.J. vulg. ἐνεώχμωσε N.V.F.H. ἐνεώχμωσε T. ὡς ἐπιπολὸς T.A.J. vulg. ὡς επιτοποιὸς N. ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ V.F.H. cum Poppone recepi. ἐγένοντο T.

§ 3. ἔξηκοστῷ (sic) N.T. νῦν pr. N. (supraser. μὲν add. m.r.) μὲν om. pr. H. om. F. Poppo. φέσσαν N.(ω). T(ω). A.J. omn. præter i Cod. Paris. (a.) vulg. ante Br. mutatio satis frequens. καδμῆδα F.H. ἦν δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ N. ἦν δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν V. (testē Ad.). ἀπόδασμος N.T.A.J. vocabulum præter h.l. et in duobus locis quos ex citeriore Graecitate posuit Suidas non occurrit quamquam adj. habet ἀπόδασμος Herod. I. 146. ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ πρότερον N. ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ πρότερον V. F.H. Fortasse ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ καὶ πρότερον, ut inducatur ante (vel post) αὐτῶν particula. δωρεῖς N.T.A.J. vulg. τε hic N.T. πελοπόννησον N.

§ 4. μέρει A.J. vulg. μόλις N.T.V. pauc. Bekk. τε N.T. οὐκ ἔτι T. ἐξέπεμψε

§ 4. μέρει not Latin dative (*against*) but ablative (*with*). Comp. IV. 43, 1 Λυκόφρων δὲ τοῖς ἀλλοις (*with*), but τῷ δεξιῷ κέρᾳ...ἐπέκειντο (*pressed upon*). This dative is sometimes ambiguous. See on

VI. 17, 1, VIII. 27, 3.

XII. § 2. τὰς πόλεις: “the well known...” as τὰ δέκα ἔτη 11, 3.

§ 4. ἀνισταμένη not here necessarily “being constantly driven out,” but in-

καὶ Ἰωνας μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ νησιωτῶν τοὺς πολλοὺς ὕκισται,
Ἴταλίας δὲ καὶ Σικελίας τὸ πλέον Πελοποννήσιοι, τῆς τε
៥ ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἔστιν ἀ χωρία. πάντα δὲ ταῦτα ὑστερον
τῶν Τρωϊκῶν ἐκτίσθη.

§ XIII. δυνατωτέρας δὲ γενομένης τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ τῶν
χρημάτων τὴν κτήσιν ἔτι μᾶλλον ἡ πρότερον ποιουμένης,
τὰ πολλὰ τυραννίδες ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι καθίσταντο, τῶν προσ-
όδων μειζόνων γιγνομένων (πρότερον δὲ ἦσαν ἐπὶ ῥήτοις
γέρασι πατρικαὶ βασιλεῖαι), ναυτικά τε ἐξηρτύνετο ἡ Ἑλλὰς,
10 2 καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης μᾶλλον ἀντείχοντο. πρῶτοι δὲ Κορίνθιοι
λέγονται ἐγγύτατα τοῦ νῦν τρόπου μεταχειρίσαντο περὶ τὰς
ναῦς, καὶ τριήρεις πρῶτον ἐν Κορίνθῳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐνναυ-
3 πηγηθῆναι. φαίνεται δὲ καὶ Σαμίοις Ἀμεινοκλῆς Κορίνθιος

T. vulg. (ξέπεμψε Br.). ξέπεμπε N.V.F.H.A.J. Recte Poppe: "imperfectum de coloniis longiore tempore spatio a variis populis in variae regiones missis aptissime dictum est." ὕκισται hic N. τὸ πλείστον T.A.J. vulg. et Br. τὸ πλέον N.V.F.H. πελοποννήσιο N. ἀ χωρία N. ἀ χωρία V. (teste Ad.).

XIII. γενομένης N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) A.J. vulg. γιγν- vel γιν- aliq. Be. γιν- F.H. γενομένης restitu. Var. lect. ceteris imperfectis imputanda est. πᾶν, T. πόλεσιν T. γυνομένων N.V.F.H.

§ 2. πρώτῳ (sic) T. ἐν κορίνθῳ πρῶτον T.A.J. vulg. πρῶτον ἐν κ. N.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. ναυπηγηθῆναι T. vulg. Br. ἐλλάδος ναυπηγηθῆναι corr. N. (τι lit. 2. v. 3 litt. cap. fuit op. ἐλλάδος ἐνναυπηγηθῆναι). ἐνναυπηγηθῆναι F.H.A.J. De hac acessione præpositionis verbo composito eandem præpositionem præbente vid. quæ infra ad τ. 103 dicentur.

§ 3. καὶ om. T. σαμίοις corr. N. (οἱ m.r. add. acc.). ναυτῆρι N. ἔστι (post ἔτη δ') N.T. ἡθεῖς T.

cluding such as voluntarily emigrated. So ἀνισταένη 12, 4. VIII. 45, 1 πρὸς ἐς τὴν Ῥώδον αὐτοὺς ἀναστῆναι clearly removed, after breaking up their naval encampment. So Herod. IV. 108 ἐξαναστάντες, IV. 115 ἐξαναστέμεν.—Ιταλίας: at this time that part of Italy which lies south of a line drawn from the Pæstean gulf to the Tarentine above Metapontum, excluding Tarentum and the Iapygian promontory. See VII. 33, 3. For the contents of this Chapter the reader is referred to Grote ch. XVIII.

XIII. "After Greece had become more powerful and (by virtue of that power) was making acquisition &c."—Is ἡσαν...βασιλεῖαι an accidental Hexameter? Homer and the Tragic Poets give us only the forms γέρας, γέρα, Hesiod and Pindar only γέρας. It is noticeable that in prose

writers we find rarer forms; genitive γέρως Xenophon, Agesil. I, 5; genitive γέρων Thuc. III. 58, 6, and here dative plural. Transl. "hereditary monarchies with (founded on the condition of) limited prerogatives."

§ 2. ἐνναυπηγηθῆναι: the preposition added to the verb gives additional strength. I hope to prove this in respect of ἐν δτῳ...ἐλλείπει v. 103. Meanwhile I quote Plat. Rep. VII. 521 D δεῖ δρα καὶ τοῦτο προσέχειν τὸ μάθημα δ. ζητοῦμεν πρὸς ἔκεινων, "to have this additionally, besides."

§ 3. Pliny, Nat. Hist. VII. 56 (57), 207 primum auctor est...triremem Thueydi des Aminoclen Corinthium (fecisse). If primum is to be extended so far, as others have remarked, Pliny has misinterpreted Thuc. For the latter cer-

ναυπηγὸς ναῦς ποιήσας τέσσαρας· ἔτη δ' ἐστὶ μάλιστα τριακόσια ἐς τὴν τελευτὴν τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου, ὅτε Ἀμεινο-
4 κλῆς Σαμίοις ἦλθε. ναυμαχία τε παλαιτάτη ὥν ἵσμεν γί-
γνεται Κορινθίων πρὸς Κερκυραίους· ἔτη δὲ μάλιστα καὶ ταύτη ἔξηκοντα καὶ διακόσια ἐστι μέχρι τοῦ αὐτοῦ χρόνου. 5
5 οἰκοῦντες γὰρ τὴν πόλιν οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐπὶ τοῦ ἴσθμου ἀεὶ δῆ ποτε ἐμπόριον εἶχον, τῶν Ἐλλήνων τὸ πάλαι κατὰ γῆν τὰ πλείω ἡ κατὰ θάλασσαν, τῶν τε ἐντὸς Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῶν ἔξω, διὰ τῆς ἐκείνων παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐπιμισγόντων, χρήμασί 10
τε δυνατοὶ ἦσαν, (ώς καὶ τοὺς παλαιοὺς ποιηταῖς δεδήλωται ἀφειεὶὸν γὰρ ἐπωνόμασαν τὸ χωρίον) ἐπειδὴ τε οἱ Ἐλληνες μᾶλλον ἐπλαῦζον, τὰς ναῦς κτησάμενοι τὸ λρστικὸν καθή-
ρουν, καὶ ἐμπόριον παρέχοντες ἀμφότερα δυνατὴν ἔσχον χρη-
6 μάτων προσόδῳ τὴν πόλιν. καὶ Ἰωσιν ὕστερον πολὺ γίγνε-
ται ναυτικὸν ἐπὶ Κύρου Περσῶν πρώτου βασιλεύοντος καὶ 15
Καμβύσου τοῦ νιέος αὐτοῦ, τῆς τε καθ' ἔαντοὺς θαλάσσης

§ 4. τὲ N.T. παλαιοτάτη vulg. J. παλαιτάτη N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. A. ^{ταὶ}, N. γίνεται V. κερκυρέους N. δὲ N. (om. pr. m. supraser. m.r.) om. F. teste Br. καὶ ταῦτα N.V. ἔξηκοντα N. cf. 12, 3. διακόσια ἐστὶ N. διακόσια ἐστὶ T.

§ 5. τὸ corr. N. (o lit. supr. v). πάλαι (sic) N. τοπάλαι T.A.J. vulg. θάλατ-
ταν T. πελοπονῆσον N. τῆς ἐκείνων N. τῶν ἐκείνων V. παραλλήλους T. ἐπιμισγόν-
των N. (lit. supr. pr. t). ἐπλαῦζον τὰς corr. N. (corr. ἀτ. add. acc. supr. ω del. acc. supr. υ. fuit ἐπλαῦζον sine τέ). ἐπλαῦζοντο A.J. ἐπλαῦζον V.T.F.H. pl. Be.
ληστρικὸν N.T.F.H. pl. Be. καθήρουν hie N. ἐμπέρων corr. N. (corr. ov supraser.
add. acc. supr. pr. e). ἀμφότερα corr. N. (a. ἀμφότερο diserte legitur itaque ἀμφό-
τεροι pr. N.) ἀμφότεροι F.A.J. vulg. ante Bau. ἀμφότερα T. pl. Be. προσόδῳ corr. N.

(ω corr. del. acc. supr. pr. o. add. acc. supr. alt. o. fuit πρόσοδον). προσόδῳ T. (m. ead. neeme p.1)

§ 6. ὕστερον Ἰωσ T. ^{ταὶ} N. γίνεται T.V. τοῦ om. N.V. νιέως N. (non νιέος)
Schol. vulg. νιέως T. omn. Be. A.J. De hoc genitivo consule sis Lobeck ad
Phryn. p. 68. καθεαυτὸς T.

tainly does not say Aminocles built the first trireme at Corinth, but speaks of him as a notable ship builder. The approximate date is either 721 B.C., if the 10 years' war is meant, or 704, if the 27 years' war. So the sea-fight below 681, or 664. See note on iv. 48, 5.

§ 4. Chronology will not allow the sea-fight to be that of Periander against Coreyra mentioned in Herod. III. 53, as Wesseling shows on the passage. See Müller *Dorians*, I. 137 *Tranl.*—ταῦτη;

So III. 29, 2 ἡμέραι δὲ μάλιστα ἦσαν τῇ Μυτιλήνῃ ἑαλωκιλ ἐπτά cited by Göller.
Add Isae. vi. § 14 p. 57 St. = 129 r.

§ 5. τὰ πλεῖον: not, as Poppe says, "ut sæpe τὸ πλέον, pro μᾶλλον," but "in more frequent instances, more frequently." See on Dem. de F. L. § 200.—ἀφειεὶὸν: Homer II. II. 570.—ἀμφότερα: clearly from the context "by sea as well as land."

§ 6. Herod. I. 161.

7 Κύρω πολεμοῦντες ἐκράτησάν τινα χρόνον. καὶ Πολυκράτης
Σάμου τυραννῶν ἐπὶ Καμβύσου ναυτικῷ ἴσχύων ἄλλας τε
τῶν νῆσων ὑπηκόους ἐποίησατο, καὶ Ῥήνειαν ἐλών ἀνέθηκε
8 τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Δηλίῳ. Φωκαῆς τε Μασσαλίαν οἰκίζοντες
5 Καρχηδονίους ἐνίκων ναυμαχοῦντες·

2 ΧΙV. δυνατώτατα γὰρ ταῦτα τῶν ναυτικῶν ἦν. φαίνεται
δὲ καὶ ταῦτα, πολλαῖς γενεαῖς ὕστερα γενόμενα τῶν Τρωϊκῶν,
τριήρεσι μὲν ὀλίγαις χρόμενα, πεντηκοντόροις δὲ ἔτι καὶ
3 πλοίοις μάκροις ἐξηρτυμένα ὥσπερ ἔκεινα. ὀλίγον τε πρὸ
10 τῶν Μηδικῶν καὶ τοῦ Δαρέου θανάτου, ὃς μετὰ Καμβύσην
Περσῶν ἐβασίλευσε, τριήρεις περί τε Σικελίαν τοῖς τυράν-
νοις ἐς πλῆθος ἐγένοντο καὶ Κερκυραίοις· ταῦτα γὰρ τελευ-
ταῖα πρὸ τῆς Ξέρξου στρατείας ναυτικὰ ἀξιόλογα ἐν τῇ
4 Ἑλλάδι κατέστη. Αἰγαῖηται γὰρ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ εἴ τινες
15 ἄλλοι, βραχέα ἐκέτηντο, καὶ τούτων τὰ πολλὰ πεντηκοντό-
ρους ὄψε τε ἀφ' οὐδὲ Ἀθηναίους Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐπεισεν Αἴγι-

§ 7. ἐπὶ T. (m. ead. op. supraser.) cf. 2, 6. τὲ (post ἀλλας) N. δηριαν T. pauci Beck. ἀνελῶν N.V.F.H. (sed m.r. induxerat ἀν.) av geminato sollemini errore.

§ 8. φωκαῖς N.T.A.J. vulg. τε hic N.T. μεσσαλῶν N.V.F. (teste Ba.) H. XIV. § 2. τριήρεις N. τριήρευσι V. (teste Ad.) ὀλίγοις N.V. πεντηκοντόροις N.V.F. (teste Br.).

§ 3. ὀλίγον corr. N. (ov. fuit δλγα). ὀλίγα Codd. sequiores aliquot. τὲ N.T. τριήρεις (sic) T. elis N.V. τὰ τελευταῖα T. et i Par. soloeece. στρατιᾶς N.T.V. Codd. fort. omnes A.J. Vid. ad 9, 3.

§ 4. αἰγαῖηται pr. N. αἰγαῖηται corr. N. (η et aco.) οἰτιως N.V.H.F. εἰτιως T. ταπολλὰ A. τὰ πολλὰ J. πεντηκοντούρους N.V.F. (teste Br.). δψὲ τὲ N.

§ 7. Herod. III. 122 Πολυκράτης γάρ
ἐστι πρῶτος τῶν ἡμεῖς ἰδμεν Ἑλλήνων, δις
θαλασσοκρατείν ἐπενοήθη, πάρεξ Μίνως
τε τοῦ Κνωσίου, καὶ εἰ δή τις ἀλλος πρό-
τερος τούτου ἦρε τῆς θαλάσσης. And with
respect to 14, 3 Herod. III. 125 διτὶ γάρ
μη οἱ Συρηκοῖς γενόμενοι τύρannoι οὐδὲ
εἰς τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλληνικῶν τυράννων ἀξίος
ἐστι Πολυκράτει μεγαλοπρεπεῖτην συμβλη-
θῆναι.

§ 8. Marseilles was colonized 120 years before the battle of Salamis. So says Scymnus Chius 209 quoting the authority of Timæus. This victory is not to be confounded with their Καδ-
μεῖη νίκη mentioned by Herod. I. 166, which was probably upwards of half a century afterwards. Ἰσοκράτης μὲν φησιν ἐν

'Αρχιδάμῳ (p. 133 C.) ὡς Φωκαῖς φεύγοντες
τὴν τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως δεσποτείαν, εἰς Μασσαλίαν ἀπέφυκαν, διτὶ δὲ πρὸ τούτων
τῶν χρόνων ἡδη τῶν Φωκαέων φύκιστο ἡ Μασσαλία καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ τῶν Μασ-
σαλιῶν πολιτείᾳ δηλᾷ, Harpocration in
Μασσαλίᾳ. I do not see reason for sup-
posing, with Mr Grote, Hist. III. p. 537 note, that Thucydides had the same
conception as Isocrates. Our author's
historical research was more exact than
the Sophist's.

XIV. § 3. ἐς πλῆθος: usque ad. A frequent use of εἰ. Comp. II. 7, 3, VI.
26, 2, and on VIII. 10, 3.

§ 4. It is doubtful whether δψε τε
ἀφ' οὐ is to be compared with οὐ πολὺς
χρόνος ἐπειδὴ 6, 3, οὐ πολλὰ ἐτη ἐπειδὴ

νήταις πολεμοῦντας, καὶ ἄμα τοῦ βαρβάρου προσδοκίμου ὅντος, τὰς ναῦς ποιήσασθαι αἰσπερ καὶ ἐναυμάχησαν· καὶ αὗται οὕπω εἶχον διὰ πάσης καταστρώματα.

XV. τὰ μὲν οὖν ναυτικὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τοιαῦτα ἦν, τὰ τε παλαιὰ καὶ τὰ ὕστερον γενόμενα. ἵσχὺν δὲ περιεποιήσαντο ὅμως οὐκ ἐλαχίστην οἱ προσσχόντες αὐτοῖς, χρημάτων τε προσόδῳ καὶ ἄλλων ἀρχῇ ἐπιπλέοντες γὰρ τὰς νήσους κατεστρέφοντο, καὶ μάλιστα ὅσοι μὴ διαρκῆ εἶχον χώραν. κατὰ γῆν δὲ πόλεμος, ὅθεν τις καὶ δύναμις παρεγένετο, οὐδεὶς

alγυνήταις corr. N. (*η. diserte & pr. m.*) *alγυνῆτας* (sic) T. καὶ αὐταὶ N.F.H. Sollempnis hic error etiamnunc in editt. obtinet. Arist. Eth. N. I. 3=5, 6. φανεται δὲ ἀτελεστέρα καὶ αὐτῇ. Hoc vitium sustulit Br. recte reposito καὶ αὐτῇ. Sed IV. 4=2, 1. δοκεῖ γάρ καὶ αὐτῇ (*μεγαλοπρέπεια*) περὶ χρήματά τις ἀρετῇ εἶναι. 13=7, I. ἀνύνημος δὲ καὶ αὐτῇ Bekker. st. reliquit. Utrobiique καὶ αὐτῇ sententia posuit.

XV. γενόμενα F.A.J. Edd. ante Duk. γεγνόμενα corr. N. (*η. fuit γενόμενα*) γιγνόμενα T. γενόμενα restitui.

§ 2. προσχόντες N.T.A.J. Vulgo. προσσχόντες cum Br. reposui. τὲ N.T. προσδῶ corr. N. (*corr. ω. o diserte pr. m. fuit προσδόδον*). μὴ hab. (non om.) N.

§ 3. ὅθεν τις N.T. δὲ corr. N. (*m.r. fuit op. γάρ*). γάρ F.H. ἡσαν δοσι (non δοσι

6, 5 &c. where the verb substantive is omitted, or ἔκέκτητο is to be carried on from the preceding.—διὰ πάσης: i.e. νεώς. For singular (*each ship*) comp. VII. 65, 3, and elsewhere, frequently in Thuc. In Soph. Col. 473 ὁν κράτ' ἔρεψον καὶ λαβάς ἀμφιστόμος (in spite of the Homeric *κράτα* and Pind. Fr. 3 *τρία κράτα*) I differ from Ellendt and conceive *κράτα* to be *singular*. Each *κρατήρ* had one *κράτα* (*brim*) and more than one *λαβή*. I have noticed in preparing my note that this very word, used in the singular *distributively*, frequently occurs. All the passages in *Aeschylus* are such. Sept. Th. 855 ἔρεσσετ' ἀμφὶ κρατί. Pers. 371 τᾶσι στέρεσθαι κρατός, Suppl. 685 ἀτ' ἀστῶν κρατός, 841 τιλμο... στγυμο...ἀποκοπὰ κρατός. I quote one (out of many) from Eurip. Hippol. 1203 ὄρθων δὲ κράτ' ἔστησαν ἱπτοι. I admit the vagaries of the word *κράτα* in Sophocles and Euripides. [*Aeschylus* has left us (see above) no other forms but *κρατός*, *κρατί*, and Aristophanes has once, in a highly poetic passage, *κρατί*, Ran. 329]. Nom. neuter, Soph. Phil. 1457: gen. femin., Eur. Electr. 140: acc. neuter, Soph. frequently, two certain instances

in Eurip. Bacch. 1139 κράτα δ' ἀθλιὸν ὅπερ, 1214 ὡς πασσαλεύσῃ κράτα τριγλύφοις τόδε: *acc. τασσε.* Soph. 1208 κράτ' ἀπὸ πάντα καὶ δρθα, Eur. Archel. Fr. XVI. Ion τόπτων τὸν αὐτὸν κράτα (both fragments quoted by Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1159). Euripides alone furnishes the plural *κράτα* *Hero*. Fur. 526, Phoen. 1149. Sophocles and Euripides would become more selfconsistent, if in the former we read *κράτ'* ἀπὸ πάντας τὸν τρίτον (or rather ἀπὸ δ'), and in the latter *κράτα* ...*ὅπερ*, *τρεγλύφοις κάρα τόδε*. ἐμῆς κρατὸς is hardly warranted by the variant in a later ἐπίγραμμα preserved by Athen. I. p. 19 c. Yet ὁ κράτης ἡ κράτη is the teaching of the grammarian Choeroboscus, Bekk. Aneid. p. 1391. See also Etym. M. p. 535, 7, repeated by Etym. Gudian. p. 343, 16. (This worthy gives us also τῆς κρατός p. 587, 28.)

XV. § 2. δοσι... “all who had not a sufficient territory,” *sufficient* in respect of produce (as Attica), or of population. Perhaps both notions are combined, as either would be a ground for emigration and search of a new settlement. διαρκῆ recurs VI. 90, 4 as epithet of *χρήματα καὶ σῖτον*.

ξυνέστη πάντες δὲ ἡσαν, ὅσοι καὶ ἐγένοντο, πρὸς ὄμόροις τοὺς σφετέρους ἑκάστοις, καὶ ἐκδήμους στρατείας πολὺ ἀπὸ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἐπ' ἄλλων καταστροφῇ οὐκ ἔξήσαν οἱ Ἑλληνες. 4 οὐ γάρ ξυνειστήκεσαν πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις ὑπήκοοι, οὐδὲ 5 αὐτὸὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἵσης κοινὰς στρατείας ἐποιοῦντο, κατ' ἀλλήλους δὲ μᾶλλον ὡς ἑκαστοὶ οἱ ἀστυγείτονες ἐπολέμουν. 5 μάλιστα δὲ ἐσ τὸν πάλαι ποτὲ γενόμενον πόλεμον Χαλκιδέων καὶ Ἐρετριέων καὶ τὸ ἄλλο Ἐλληνικὸν ἐσ ξυμμαχίᾳ ἑκατέρων διέστη.

10 XVI. ἐπεγένετο δὲ ἄλλοις τε ἄλλοθι κωλύματα μὴ αὐξῆθηναι, καὶ Ἰωσὶ προχωρησάντων ἐπὶ μέγα τῶν πραγμά-

ἡσαν) N. δσοι ἡσαν T. codd. sequiores A.J. πρ N. δμόροις T. ἐκδήμοις T. στρατείας hic ut vid. omn. codd. στρατείας (sic) T. ἐπ' ἄλλων πολὺ sed ἐπ' ἄλλων inductis T. πολὸι om. N. ante οὐκ add. N. marg. (m.r.) πολὺ οὐκ V. ἐπ' ἄλλων καταστροφῇ ante ἀπὸ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ponunt N.V.F.H. ἔξιστον N.V.F.H.

§ 4. ξυνειστήκεσαν T. Edd. A.J. ξυνειστήκεσαν N.V.F.H. reposui. πρ N. al. ὑπήκοοι vulg. αι om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.J. articulus stare nequit. οὐδὲ αὐτὸι T. vulg. A.J. οὐδὲ αὖ αὐτὸι N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. (teste Br.) οὐδὲ ἀν F. (teste Ba.) H.

Errat op. Bauer. nam et margo g. (Paris, 1736) αὖ (non ἀν) hab. κοινῆς T. (supraser. m. ead.) στρατείας N. στρατίας T. οἱ (ante ἀστυγείτοις) om. pr. N. supraser. m.r. ἀστυγείτοις corr. N. (v. op. m. ead.).

§ 5. χαλκιδέων pr. N. χαλκιδέων corr. N. (op. m. ead.).

XVI. ἐπεγένετο vel ἐπεγένετο F.H. vulg. ἐπεγένετο A.J. ἐπεγένετο corr. N. (alt. ε m. ead. i m.r. fuit ἐπεγένετο) ἐπεγένετο T.V. aliq. Be. τὲ N. τε hic T. κωλύματα N. (lit. supr. ω vel mend. chartæ.) τοῦ μὴ A.J. προχωρησάντων pr. N. (σ supra-

§ 3. Observe two examples of the *emphasis-giving* usage of *kai*. “From which resulted any amount of power,” “all which did occur.”—*στρατείας ἔξησαν* equivalent to *ἔξεδους ἔξησαν*, or *στρατείας ἐστράτευσαν* (see on 5, 2). Lobeck, in his exhaustive note on Soph. Ajax 290 doubts whether Th. meant *in bella proficisciabantur*, or, which he finally adopts, the *cognate case*. To the passage which he cites, Trach. 159 πολλοὶ ἀγῶνας ἔξισιν, I should apply the same interpretation, *ἀγῶνας ἀγωνιόμενος*, *ἔξεδους ἔξισιν*.

§ 4. The article before *ὑπήκοοι* has been rightly omitted, for obviously we want the *predicate*. “They (οἱ Ἑλλ.) had not united themselves as subjects to the greatest states.” *αἱ Ἀδσσονες* would have been correct. *αὐτοὶ* “of themselves,” not as *ὑπήκοοι*.

§ 5. Herodot. v. 99, Thirlw. H. Gr.

Vol. I. p. 436, Grote, Vol. III. p. 228, 229.—*ἐσ τῶν...πόλεμον*: *ἐσ* is here used as in *ἐσ αἴροι*, &c. See note on III. 84, 2.

XVI. *Ἰωσὶ*: a slight change of structure. The sentence might have proceeded *Κροῖσος γάρ...* and then *Ἰωσὶ* dative dependent upon *κώλυμα ἐπεγένετο*. As it is, the dative belongs to *ἐπεγένετο*. Our idiom would require; “among many hindrances which happened to others...to the Ionians *was this* that Cyrus, &c.”—See 13, 6. Herod. I. 143 and 169 says that the Ionian Islanders were not in the time of Cyrus attacked, as the Persians were not a naval power nor as yet had they a Phoenician navy, but on the submission of the mainland Ionians to Harpagus they in a panic gave themselves up to Cyrus.—*ἐδούλωσε* “reduced to the condition of *δοῦλοι*.” *ἐδούλωσατο* “made them *her* vassals” states more than is here required. Still

τῶν, Κύρος καὶ ἡ Περσικὴ βασιλεία Κροῖσον καθελοῦσα καὶ ὅσα ἐντὸς Ἀλυος ποταμοῦ πρὸς θάλασσαν ἐπεστράτευσε καὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ πόλεις ἔδουλωσε, Δαρεῖος δὲ ὕστερον τῷ Φοινίκων ναυτικῷ κρατῶν καὶ τὰς νήσους.

XVII. τύραννοί τε ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐν ταῖς Ἑλληνικαῖς πόλεσι, τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν μόνον προορώμενοι ἦσαν τὸ σῶμα καὶ ἐστὶ τὸ τὸν ἴδιον οἰκον αὐξεῖν, δι' ἀσφαλείας ὅσον ἔδύναντο μάλιστα τὰς πόλεις φόκουν, ἐπράχθη τε οὐδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἔργον ἀξιόλογον, εἴ μὴ εἴ τι πρὸς περιοίκους τοὺς αὐτῶν ἐκάστοις οἱ γὰρ ἐν Σικελίᾳ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἔχώρησαν δυνάμεως. οὕτω πανταχόθεν ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον κατείχετο μῆτε κοινῆ φανερὸν μηδὲν κατεργάζεσθαι, κατὰ πόλεις τε ἀτολμοτέρα εἶναι.

ser. m.r.) προσχωρησάντων V. aliq. Be. κύρος (sic) N. περσικὴ ἔξουσία N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. πρ N. πόλεις corr. N. (s. m. ead.) δαρεῖος τε vulg. A.J. δὲ N.T.V.F. (teste Br.) aliq. Be. τῶν T.

XVII. τύραννοι δὲ T. vulg. et Bekk. A.J. τύραννοι τε N.V.F.H. aliq. Be. cum Popp. reposui. ἥδύναντο vulg. A.J. ἔδύναντο N.T.V.F.H. al. φόκουν hic N. ἐπράχθη δὲ N.V.F. (teste Br.) H. ἀπ' αὐτῶν οὐδὲν T.A.J. οὐδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῶν N.V.F.H. q. recepi

ει μὴ εἰ τι vulg. Bekk. Popp. A.J. ει μὴ τι N.T.V. aliq. Be. πρ N. αὐτῶν N.T.V. ἐπὶ πλεῖστον N.T. ἐπιπλεῖστον A.J.

§ 2. μῆτε κοινῆ pr. N. μῆτε corr. N. (acc. add. τε supr. m.r.) οὐδὲν N.V.F.H. al. τε N.T. ἀτολμώτερα N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.).

where the *active* and the *middle* only so far differ as that the latter states the matter more precisely, even careful writers are content with the *active*; e.g. φυλάττω μῆ (I am on the look-out lest) frequently is found as well as φυλάττομαι μῆ (I am on my look-out lest, I am on my guard lest).

XVII. τύραννοι δὲ δοις ἦσαν: "all who were tyrants" nearly = δοις ἐτύραννεν, so no article.—ἴτι τε τὸ σῶμα... "both to their own person (*personal safety*) and to the aggrandisement of their own family." For singular cp. note on 14, 4.—δι' ἀσφαλείας... φόκουν: "administered by way of security," nearly = ἀσφαλῶς, as διὰ τάχους. Cp. VIII. 39, 3 πλεῖστον τὸν πλανῶν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι.—ἐπράχθη... ἀπ': it is noticeable that this usage of ἀπὸ (for ὑπὸ) of the *agent* after passive verbs is nearly limited to Λέγομαι and προσσομαι or verbs of similar meaning, e.g. μηρύνεται ἀπὸ μετοίκων VI. 28, 1. Cobet would of course alter all; but

why should copyists constantly change ὑπὸ into ἀπὸ after such verbs and very rarely after others? In πέμπομαι ἀπὸ the sense "from" is clear.—ει μὴ εἰ τι = nisi si. This (to our notion redundant) repetition may be rendered "unless possibly." See Plat. Gorg. p. 480 b and commentators. I think this usage of ει (si) has sometimes been dealt with unfairly by modern editors. To Tacit. Ann. xiii. 57 non si imbreas caderent non si fluvialibus aquis (i.e. si caderent) I find a parallel in Arist. Vesp. 352 οὐδὲ ει σέρφῳ διαδύναι, where metre allows not οὐδὲ σέρφῳ. The expression is elliptical. We find it in VII. 21, 5 καὶ ει τον δλλον πειθόντων.—ἐκάστοις: not "by them to," but "between them and," cp. 15, 3.—τι ἐμοὶ καὶ σοι is not faulty, but τι ἐμοὶ πρὸς σὲ is idiomatical, as a careful reader of the orators knows.—οι γὰρ: see on 25, 4. I at present interpret; "of course the Sicilian..."

§ 2. The variant κατείχετο μῆτε...οὐ-

XVIII. ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ τε Ἀθηναίων τύραννοι καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐπὶ πολὺ καὶ πρὸν τυραννευθείσης οἱ πλεῖστοι καὶ τελευταῖοι, πλὴν τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ, ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων κατελύθησαν—ἡ γὰρ Λακεδαιμώνι μετὰ τὴν κτίσιν τῶν ⁵ νῦν ἐνοικούντων αὐτὴν Δωριέων ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ὅν ἵσμεν χρόνον στασιάσασα ὅμως ἐκ παλαιοτάτου καὶ εὐνομήθη καὶ ἀεὶ ἀτυράννευτος ἦν· ἔτη γάρ ἔστι μάλιστα τετρακόσια καὶ ὀλίγῳ πλείω ἐς τὴν τελευτὴν τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου ἀφ' οὗ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῇ αὐτῇ πολιτείᾳ χρώνται, καὶ δι' αὐτὸ δυνάμενοι ¹⁰ καὶ τὰ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσι καθίστασαν—, μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν τυράννων κατάλυσιν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐ πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ὕστερον καὶ ἡ ἐν Μαραθῶνι μάχῃ Μῆδων πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἐγένετο. ² δεκάτῳ δὲ ἔτει μετ' αὐτὴν αὐθις ὁ βάρβαρος τῷ μεγάλῳ στόλῳ ³ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα δουλωσόμενος ἥλθε. καὶ μεγάλου κινδύνου

XVIII. *ἄλλην* om. N. (add. supr. m.r.) ἐπιπολὸν vulg. A.J. ἐπὶ πολὺ N.T.V. *τυραννηθείσης* pr. N. *τυραννευθείσης* corr. N. (εν m.r.) *τυραννεῦν* habet Noster 13, 7. II. 30, 1. *τυραννεύειν* alibi, ut ἀτυράννευτος infra. *τυραννευθείσης* T. *λακεδαιμονίων* (sic) N. *κτῆσιν* N.T.V.F.H. aliquot Be. *κτίσιν* A.J. vulg. *δωριέων* αἰτήσι N.V. *ἵσμεν* N. (lit. supr. εν vel mend. cod.) *παλαιοτάτου* N.T.V.F.H. al. J. *παλαιτάτου* vulg. A. Equidem sequor libros. *εὐνομήθη* (sic) T. *ἀτυράννευτος* T. *δλγα* N. (de V. tac. Ad.). *ἀφ' οὗ* T. (supraser. m. ead.) & *ἀφ'* i Be. *τὴν* (post μετὰ δὲ) om. T. *τῶν* om. ^ā
pauc. Perinde dicitur μετὰ τὴν τῶν τυράννων κατάλυσιν ac μετὰ τυρ. κατ. Cf. διὰ ἀρετὴν γῆς 2, 4. Madv. Gr. Synt. § 8. Anm. 2. f. p. II citat Plat. Phaed. p. 67 D λόντις καὶ χωρίστης ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος, sed p. 64 c τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος ἀπαλλάγην. Add. Theoret. 146 D ἐπιστήμην ὑποδιδόμενην ἐργασίας, sed εἰ ἐπ. τῆς τῶν ἔνδινων σκενῶν ἐργασίας. Η ἐν μαραθῶνi omnes ut vid. Audacius progressi sunt, si quid video, qui præpositioni bellum indixerunt Elmsl. ad Arist. Ach. 343. et Cobet. ^ō

Var. Lect. p. 69, 201. Nov. Lect. p. 95, 96. πρ N.

§ 2. *αὐθις...οἱ τε* om. N. add. m.r. *αὶ* init. pag. *ἐπὶ* corr. N. marg. (π. op. m. ead. qua add.) *ἥκε* F.H.

δὲν, supported by good MSS., seems to call for further investigation of *μη οὐ* with the infinitive after verbs. At present *ampliandum censeo*.

XVIII. *στασιάσασα*: “Perhaps it alludes to the perpetual jealousies between the houses of Eurysthenes and Procles. See Herodot. vi. 52.” ARN. καὶ σωτηρίαν ἐνόμισον τῇ πόλει εἶναι τὸ στασιάσεν τοὺς βασιλεῖς Aristot. Polit. II. 9 = 6, 20. “While the co-existence of the pair of kings, equal in power and constantly thwarting each other, had often a baneful effect upon the course of public measures, it was nevertheless a security to

the state against successful violence, ending in the establishment of a despotism on the part of any ambitious individual among the regal line.” Grote, Vol. II. p. 470.—Th. clearly places Lycurgus’ legislation in the 9th century before our era. The precise date is not fixed, partly as δλγα πτελω is a somewhat vague expression, partly as τελευτὴ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου may be 421 or 404.—μετὰ δὲ...δὲ in apodosis after a parenthesis. Cr. II, 2.

§ 2. τῷ μεγάλῳ στόλῳ: article as II, 3, 12, 2. As we say “*the invincible Armada*.”

ἐπικρεμασθέντος οἱ τε Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῶν ἔνυπολεμησάντων
 Ἐλλήνων ἡγήσαντο δυνάμει προῦχοντες, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
 ἐπιόντων τῶν Μήδων διανοηθέντες ἐκλιπεῦν τὴν πόλιν καὶ
ἀνασκενασάμενοι ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβάντες ναυτικοὶ ἐγένοντο.
 4 κοινῇ τε ἀπωσάμενοι τὸν βάρβαρον, ὃστερον οὐ πολλῷ διε- 5
 κρίθσαν πρός τε Ἀθηναίους καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους οἱ τε ἀπο-
 στάντες βασιλέως Ἐλληνες καὶ οἱ ἔνυπολεμήσαντες. δυνάμει
 γάρ ταῦτα μέγιστα διεφάνη· ἵσχυον γάρ οἱ μὲν κατὰ γῆν οἱ
 6 δὲ ναυτί. καὶ ὀλίγον μὲν χρόνον ἔνυμέμεινεν η ὄμαιχμία,
 ἐπειτα δὲ διενεχθέντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπο- 10
 λέμησαν μετὰ τῶν ἔνυμάχων πρὸς ἀλλήλους· καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 Ἐλλήνων εἴ τινές που διαστᾶνεν, πρὸς τούτους ἥδη ἔχώρουν.
 7 ὥστε ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν ἐς τόνδε ἀεὶ τὸν πόλεμον τὰ μὲν σπεν-
δόμενοι τὰ δὲ πολεμοῦντες η ἀλλήλοις η τοῖς ἑαυτῶν ἔνυμά-
 χοις ἀφισταμένοις, εὖ παρεσκευάσαντο τὰ πολέμια καὶ ἐμπει- 15
 ρότεροι ἐγένοντο μετὰ κινδύνων τὰς μελέτας ποιούμενοι.

XIX. καὶ οἱ μὲν Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς ἔχοντες
 φόρου τοὺς ἔνυμάχους ἡγούντο, κατ' ὀλιγαρχίαν δὲ σφίσιν

§ 3. προῦχοντες N. προῦχοντες T.A.J. ἀλλιπεῦν T. ἐκλείπειν H. ἐς corr. N. (es op. m.r. fuit els.) ἐμβάντες T.A.J. vulg. et Bekk. ἐσβάντες N.F.H. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 4. οὐ πολλῷ...ἔνυπολεμήσαντες om. N. add. m.r. marg. τοῦ (sic) βασιλέως N. τοῦ βασιλέως V. Vid. ad Dem. F. Leg. § 150 Ann. Crit.

§ 5. οἱ μὲν...οἱ δὲ T. οἱ, I.,

§ 6. δὲ διενεχθέντες...εἰ τίνες που om. N. add. m.r. sub fin. pag. δὲ T.A.J. δὲ

om. F.H. Poppo. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι N.(m.)T.A.J. οἱ om. F.H. al. Poppo. πρ N.(m.) πρ N.

§ 7. τὰ μὲν...τὰ δὲ T. ἀλλήλοις corr. N. (es m.r.) ἑαυτῶν (non αὐτῶν) N.

XIX. οὐχ corr. N. (spir. m. ead.) οὐχ' (sic) T. ἔχοντες ἔχοντες T. φόρου corr.

§ 3. ἀνασκενασάμενοι(κατασκενασάμενοι). The active form is used IV. 116, 2 of clearing away the remains of a dismantled fort previously to its conversion into a τέμενος.

§ 4. πρὸς τε Α. καὶ Λ. “The one section to the Ath. the other to the Lac.” This use of τε...καὶ (τε...τε, καὶ...καὶ), where οἱ μὲν...οἱ δὲ would have been more clear, will be illustrated on II. 42, 3.

§ 5. μέγιστα δὴ ἐφάνη, the conjecture of Stephanus, is tempting. I think however διεφάνη here and IV. 108, 4, VI. 17, 5 may be translated “were found on trial, when put to the test,” Athens having hitherto been a secondary power.

§ 6. δμαιχμὰ probably an Ionism not

entirely eschewed by earlier Attic prose authors. Poll. I. 153 δμαιχμὰ γάρ Θουκίδιδον μέρ, οὐ μὴ λείον πρὸς τὴν ἀκοήν, and IV. 30 τὸ γάρ δμαιχμίαν πονηρόν. δμαιχμὰ III. 58, 4 but in the mouth of a Platæan.

XIX. τοὺς ἔνυμάχους grammatically belongs to ἔχοντες, though ἔχεισθαι is twice used with accusative I. 71, 7, VI. 85, 2. The writer on Syntax in Aneid. Bekk. I. p. 147, 29 is an unsafe guide, for after quoting these words as an instance of ἔχεισθαι with an accusative he adds a passage from Isocrates (Panegyr. p. 53 c) where obviously τοὺς ἐπῆλυδας is subject to and τῶν αὐτοχθόνων is governed by ἡγεῖσθαι.—σφίσιν αὐτῶις ἐπιτηδεῖοι:

αὐτοῖς μόνον ἐπιτηδείως ὅπως πολιτεύσουσι θεραπεύοντες.
 Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ναῦς τε τῶν πόλεων τῷ χρόνῳ παραλαβόντες
 πλὴν Χίων καὶ Λεσβίων, καὶ χρήματα τοῖς πᾶσι τάξαντες
² φέρειν. καὶ ἐγένετο αὐτοῖς ἐς τόγδε τὸν πόλεμον ἡ ἴδια
⁵ παρασκευὴ μείζων ἡ ὡς τὰ κράτιστά ποτε μετὰ ἀκραιφνοῦς
 τῆς ἔνυμαχίας ἥνθησαν.

XX. τὰ μὲν οὖν παλαιὰ τοιαῦτα εὑρον, χαλεπὰ ὅντα
² παντὶ ἔξῆς τεκμηρίῳ πιστεῦσαν. οἱ γὰρ ἄνθρωποι τὰς ἀκοὰς
 τῶν προγεγενημένων, καὶ ἦν ἐπιχώρια σφίσιν ἦ, ὅμοιῶς
¹⁰ ³ ἀβασανίστως παρ' ἀλλήλων δέχονται. Ἀθηναίων γοῦν τὸ
 πλήθος Ἰππαρχον οἰονται ὑφ' Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος
 τύραννον ὅντα ἀποθανεῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἵσασιν ὅτι Ἰππίας μὲν

N. (v m.r. vid. fuisse φέρον) φόρον V. (teste Ad.) φόρου F.H. (pr. m.) Schol. ἐπιτηδεῖος (sic) T. διπερ (pro ὁσπερ) T. πολιτεύσωσι N.T.A.J. πολιτεύσονται Cod. Be. Bekk. Ego in hac re parentum libris censeo nisi cum falsas conjunctivis formas v. e. πεύσηται Lys. i. p. 93 St.=25 R. præbeant. θεραπεύοντες N. (lit. supr. απ.) τῶν πολεμῶν vulg. A.J. τῶν πόλεων N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be.: Bauer. primus restituit. ἥρχον (post παραλαβόντες) add. vulg. A.J. om. N.T.V.F.H. ("In Aug. (F.) manu rec. ad scriptum in margine" Ba.) omn. Be.

§ 2. κράτιστα ποτὲ N. κράτιστά ποτε T. μετὰ corr. N. (m.r. quid fuerit non liquet) ἀκραφνοῦς pr. N. (i insertit m.r.) συμμαχίας N.V. ἥνθησαν T.

XX. § 2. ἀνοί N.T.

§ 3. Ἰππαρχον T. (ut vid.) Ἰππα...ὑποτοπήσαντες om. N. add. m.r. ad init. pag.

ср. 144, 2 σφίσι τοῖς Λακ. ἐπιτηδείως
 αὐτονομεῖσθαι, v. 82, 1 Λακ. τὰ ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ
 οὐκ ἐπιτηδεῖος πρότερον ἔχοντα καθιστάντο,
 v. 81, 2 ὀλεγαρχία ἐπιτηδεία τοῖς Λακ.
 κατέστη. The Athenian speaker slightly
 alters the Spartan form of speech 1. 76,
 1 ἐπὶ τὸ ὑπὸ ὠφέλιμον καταστησάμενοι
 ἔξηγεισθε.

§ 2. ἀκραφνοῦς: ναῦς ἀκραφνεῖς 52, 2. Dion. Hal. 793 censures this word as
 one of ἀπτηρχασμένα καὶ δυσεκαστα τοῖς
 πολλαῖς, using it withal himself fre-
 quently. See Krüger's note.

XX. "Such have I found olden events
 to be, albeit difficult for one, hardly
 allowing one, to give credit to every link
 in the chain of argument." He goes on
 to say that the careless indifference of
 mankind in accepting traditional in-
 formation and subjecting it to no tests,
 renders the statements which serve him
 as τεκμήρια every now and then ques-
 tionable. πιστῶσαι has been conjectured
 but is not required.—χαλ. πιστ. as εὑρεῖν

ἀδύνατα 1, 3 and numberless similar ex-
 pressions.

§ 2. ἀκοάς, "traditions," τομεν ἀκοῦ
 constantly presents itself. ἀνήκοος=un-
 acquainted with traditional lore. See
 on Dem. F. L. § 357. The very fact of
 men in those days hearing and not read-
 ing accounts for their "unpaintaking
 search after truth." A striking exem-
 plification of this is found in the short
 notice of Alcibiades, found in Dem. Mid.
 p. 561, 562, §§ 143—147. Demosthenes
 probably himself knew the order of inci-
 dents, but purposely jumbled them to
 suit the popular ear.

§ 3. τύραννον ὅντα ἀποθανεῖν "was
 tyrant when he was slain." This (to us)
 inversion of the participle and the
 verb is very common. The over-literal
 version would convey a different im-
 pression, that Th. denied the fact of his
 being slain by Harm. and Arist. So
 II. 49, 7 διεφθείροτο ἐπὶ ἔχοντές τι δυνά-
 μεως, "still retained some portion of

πρεσβύτατος ὃν ἦρχε τῶν Πεισιστράτου νίέων, "Ιππαρχος δὲ καὶ Θεσσαλὸς ἀδελφοὶ ἦσαν αὐτοῦ, ὑποτοπήσαντες δέ τι ἐκείνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ καὶ παραχρῆμα Ἀρμόδιος καὶ Ἀριστογείτων ἐκ τῶν ξυνειδότων σφίσω 'Ιππίᾳ μεμηνύσθαι, τοῦ μὲν ἀπέσχοντο ὡς προειδότος, βουλόμενοι δὲ πρὶν ξυλληφθῆναι δράσαντές τι καὶ κινδυνεῦσαι, τῷ 'Ιππάρχῳ περιτυχόντες περὶ τὸ Λεωκόριον καλούμενον τὴν Παναθηναϊκὴν πομπὴν διακοσμοῦντι ἀπέκτειναν. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔτι καὶ νῦν ὅντα καὶ οὐ χρόνῳ ἀμνηστούμενα καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες οὐκ ὄρθως οἴονται, ὥσπερ τούς τε Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέας μὴ μιᾶς ψήφῳ προστίθεσθαι ἐκάτερον ἀλλὰ δυοῖν, καὶ τὸν Πιτανάτην λόχον 5 αὐτοῖς εἶναι, ὃς οὐδὲ ἐγένετο πώποτε. οὕτως ἀταλαίπωρος τοῖς

ἥρχε corr. N. (ρχε sed m. ead. quae add.) δέ τι corr. N. (lit. supr. ε add. acc. fuit δέτι) μεμηνύσθαι N. vulg. A.J. μεμηνύσθαι T. καὶ δυνένται T. καὶ supraser. m. ead.

§ 4. μιᾶς corr. N. (μι m.r. quid fuerit nescio.) μι om. T. ἀλλα (supraser. m. ead.) Notabilis variatio. Nisi imputandum est inscitie, librarius voluit μιᾶς ψήφῳ προστίθεσθαι ἐκάτερον ἀλλ' οὐ δυοῖν. ἐκατέρων J. δυεῦν A.J. vulg. δυοῖν N.T.V.F.H. pler. Be. πιτανάτην corr. N. (την et acc. m.r.)

§ 5. τοῖς corr. N. (m. ead.) γνῶ i.e. γνώμη N. marg. ἔτοιμα N.T.A. vulg. ἔτοιμα J.

strength when they died," Talfourd's *death-subdued robustness* (Ion 1. 1). Cp. III. 38, ι ἀντίπαλον ὃν μάλιστα ἀναλαμβάνει "in most equivalent when..." A noticeable instance of this is found in Arist. Nic. Eth. II. 6, 18 ἔντα γάρ εὐθὺς ὠνόμασται συνελημμένα μετὰ τῆς φανταγήτης. Our rendering is as if he had written ὠνόμασμένα συνεληπταί —ἐκ τῶν ξυνειδ. not ὑπό. "Information had been conveyed from the body of their fellow-conspirators." ἐκ would not have been joined with the singular. That ἐκ in Attic prose never = ὑπό I am pretty certain. See on III. 69, 1.—δράσαντες κ.τ.λ. "do something if they must risk their lives." Cp. III. 53, 3 εἰπόντας τι κινδυνεύεν. IV. 11, 4 τὰς σφετέρας ναῦς βασιζούμενος τὴν ἀπόδασιν καταγνίνει ἐκέλευε. Brasidas is not bidding his crew to dash their ships to pieces, but to force the passage if it cost them the destruction of the vessels. So I understand such passages as Pindar, Nem. VIII. 38 ἐγώ δ' ἀστοῖς ἀδών καὶ χθονὶ γῆνα καλύψαιμ', Aeschyl. Choëph. 438 ἔπειτ' ἐγώ νοσφίσας

δλούμαν, Soph. Electr. 1079 τὸ τε μὴ βλέπεντας ἔτοιμα διδύμαν ἐλοῦσ' Ἐρυνύ.

§ 4. ἀμνηστούμενα, becoming forgotten, gliding into oblivion.—μιᾶς...ἀλλα δυοῖν. It is not certain that Herodotus differs from Th. for τοῖς μάλιστά σφι τῶν γερόντων προσήκοντας (VI. 57) might mean τὸν δει προσήκοντα, as IV. 62 τοῖσδε' ἐπι πλειω θύνονται i.e. τῷ ἐν ἐκάστῳ ἀρχηγῷ, and Aeschin. de Fals. Leg. p. 39 St.=264 v, τοῖς νικῶντας ἐν τῇ ψήφῳ=τὸν δει νικῶντα. Yet it is hardly probable that the same γέρων would be nearest of kin to both kings, the latter being every fresh generation more distant cousins to each other. Thirlw. Vol. I. 319 attempts to reconcile the presumed difference by considering it "not improbable that the king of the elder house had a casting vote," but I think that such meaning can hardly be got out of the words of Herod. Besides it may be questioned whether Th. alludes to Herod. at all. See Müller's Dorians, Transl. Vol. II. p. 109 note z.—λοχηγέων τοῦ Πιτανητέων λόχου Herod. IX. 53.

πολλοῖς ἡ ζῆτησις τῆς ἀληθείας, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ἔτοιμα μᾶλλον τρέπονται.

XXI. ἐκ δὲ τῶν εἰρημένων τεκμηρίων ὅμως τοιαῦτα ἄν τις νομίζων μάλιστα ἀ διῆλθον οὐχ ἀμαρτάνοι, καὶ οὕτε ὡς ποιηταὶ ὑμινήκασι περὶ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὸ μεῖζον κοσμοῦντες μᾶλλον πιστεύων, οὕτε ὡς λογογράφοι ξυνέθεσαν ἐπὶ τὸ προσαγωγότερον τῇ ἀκροάστει ἡ ἀληθέστερον, ὃντα ἀνεξέλεγκτα καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ὑπὸ χρόνου αὐτῶν ἀπίστως ἐπὶ τὸ μυθώδες ἐκνευκήκοτα, εὑρῆσθαι δὲ ἡγησάμενος ἐκ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων σημείων ὡς παλαιὰ ἔιναι ἀποχρώντως. καὶ ὁ πόλεμος οὗτος, καίπερ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐν ὧ μὲν ἀν πολεμῶσι τὸν παρόντα ἀεὶ μέγιστον κρινόντων, πανσαμένων δὲ τὰ ἀρχαῖα μᾶλλον θαυμαζόντων, ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων σκοποῦντι δηλώσει ὅμως μείζων γεγενημένος αὐτῶν.

XXI. οὐχ ἀμαρτάνοι T. ut 11, 1, 19, 1, 23, 2, 25, 4. οἱ ποιηταὶ N.V. Sed et infra λογογράφοι sine articulo. ἀνεξέλεγκτα N.T.V. χρόνον corr. N. (o et post lit. οὐ supraser. m.r. ~~καὶ~~ diserte legitur.) εὑρῆσθαι (sic) corr. N. (eu. m.r. fuit εὑρῆσθαι). παλαι corr. N. (αλαὶ m.r. πο pr. m. diserte legitur.)

§ 2. ἀνῶν N.T. θαυμαζόντων μᾶλλον N.V.F.H. ἐπ' αὐτῶν Cod. Ar. haud quam per se spēnēda lectio. Vid. not.

§ 5. τὰ ἔτοιμα: Bauer compares Hor. Od. i. 31, 17 frui paratis, i. e. iis que in promptu sunt, though Hor. may mean *comparatis*.

XXI. τεκμηρίων repeated below by τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων σημείων. The language of Th. almost coincides with that of Aristot. Rhetor. i. 2, 16—18. σημεῖον, illative sign, from which one may draw an inference, admitting of all grades of probability; τεκμηρίων, conclusive sign, from which one may draw a conclusive inference, ἀναγκαῖον σημεῖον, the only σημεῖον which cannot be refuted if the fact be true: e.g. it is a τεκμηρίον that a girl has had a child, because she has a breast of milk.—ὅμως, in spite of this indolence and credulity. τοιαῦτα ἀ διῆλθον may be joined, as τοιοῦτος ὅσις found, see Kühner Gr. § 782, 3 but it seems simpler here to make τοιαῦτα the predicate to ἀ διῆλθον “believing what I have detailed to be pretty nearly such,” τοιαῦτα repeated from 20, 1.—μᾶλλον πιστεύων: ep. v. 20, 2 πιστεύεται μᾶλλον in same col-

location,—λογογράφοι answers nearly to our “chroniclers.” Hecatæus is called λογοποὺς by Herodotus II. 143. Still the writers of epideictic speeches may have so early had this name (ἐπιδειξιν III. 42, 3) and ep. ἀγώνισμα below.—ἀνεξέλεγκτα IV. 126, 5 ἀνεξέλεγκτον καὶ τὸ ἀνδρέστον ἔχει, “incapable of being tested.”—ἀπίστως “so as not to deserve credit.” Götler rightly compares 140, 3 ἀμαθῶς χωρῆσαι.—ὡς παλαιὰ ἔιναι: the limiting use of ἔιναι, “sufficiently for ancient events, as far as ancient events are concerned.” Herodot. IV. 81 διλγοὺς ὡς Σκύθας ἔιναι, and elsewhere.

§ 2. The variant ἐπ' αὐτῶν in itself is a good reading. Dem. de Coron. p. 298 § 210 ἐπὶ τῶν ἴδιων νόμων καὶ ἔργων σκοποῦντα, p. 305 § 233 ἐπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων ἀν ἐσκόπει. p. 323 § 294 εἰ γ' ἐπ' ἀληθελας δέοι σκοπεῖσθαι. In Isocr. de Big. p. 349 d ἐπ' ἐκείνου τοῦ χρόνου σκοπεῖν is now edited on the authority of the Cod. Urbinas, (old reading ἀπ').

XXII. καὶ ὅσα μὲν λόγω εἶπον ἔκαστοι ἢ μέλλοντες πολεμήσειν ἡ ἐν αὐτῷ ἥδη ὄντες, χαλεπὸν τὴν ἀκρίβειαν ^{Speeches}_{in the history of the war,} αὐτὴν τῶν λεχθέντων διαμυημονεῦσαι ἦν, ἐμοὶ τε ὁν αὐτὸς πιστεῖα, ἥκουσα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοθέν ποθεν ἐμοὶ ἀπαγγέλλουσιν ὡς δ' ἀν ἐδόκουν ἐμοὶ ἔκαστοι περὶ τῶν ^{ἀεὶ} παρόντων τὰ δέοντα 5 μάλιστ' εἰπεῖν, ἔχομέν ωτι ἐγγύτατα τῆς ἔντασης γνώμης 2 τῶν ἀληθῶς λεχθέντων, οὕτως εἴρηται. τὰ δὲ ἔργα τῶν πρα-^{The facts}_{of the history} χθέντων ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ παρατυχόντος πυνθανόμε-^{νος}_{νος} ἥξιστα γράφειν, οὐδὲ ὡς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει, ἀλλ' οἵ τε αὐτὸς παρῆν, καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσον δυνατὸν ἀκριβείᾳ περὶ 10 3 ἔκαστον ἐπεξελθών. ἐπιπόνως δὲ εὐρίσκετο, διότι οἱ παρόντες ^{The labour}_{of getting things} τοῖς ἔργοις ἔκαστοις οὐ ταῦτα περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἔλεγον, ἀλλ' ὡς ^{the truth}_{the effect} 4 ἔκατέρων τις εὐνοίας ἡ μνήμης ἔχοι. καὶ ἐσ μὲν ἀκρόασιν ^{of the history}

XXII. αὐτῶν τῶν T. s' (post ἥκουσα) T. ἐπαγγέλλουσιν T. ἐδόκουν μοι vulg. ^{of the history}_{A.J. ἐμοὶ N.T.V.F.H. omni. Be. μάλιστα T. vulg. λέγοντα T. sed λεχθέντων supraser. op. m. ead. ἀπαγγέλλουσι F. εἰρηται N. lit. supr. γη. vel mend. lib.}

§ 2. τὰ δὲ ἔργα T. τῶν λεχθέντων A. [τῶν πραχθέντων Paris. 1. 36 (de quo libro et alii dicturus sum in Praef.) supraser. m.r.] δοκεῖ N.T.V.F.H. al. Be. τε om. T. aūt N. παρῆν constanter libri. Itaque Th. ut Eurip. falsam sane analogiam secutus verborum ἔφην, ἔβην, simil., putandus est pro eo quod oportebat παρῆ ussurpassee παρῆν. Quanquam Elmsl. (Praef. ad Soph. Oed. Tyr. p. x.) Euripidea omnia corrupta esse suspicatur. In Ale. 655 quidem facilis mutatio est si quis reponi jubet παῖς δ' ἡ γεγώ σοι. Neque in Hippol. 1012, ubi mira est disreputatio Codicum, valde repugnaverim tentanti μάταιος ἀρ' ἡ κούδαμοι μὲν οὖν φρενῶν (κούδαμοι Cod. Flor. xxxii. Vid. Kirchhoff). Vid. quae scripsi ad Dem. F. Leg. § 30 de καὶ... μὲν οὖν. Sed obstant Ion. 280 βρέφος νεογνῶν μητρὸς ἦν ἀγκέλαιος, et Iph. Aul. 944 ἐγώ κάκιστος ἦν ἀρ' Ἀργείων ἀνήρ, si Euripiida tamen illa pars tragoedie imputanda est. Ceterum in Soph. Trach. 564 certissima est Cobetii emendatio ἥτικ' ἡ νέσσω πόρῳ (Nov. Lect. 187, 188). Platonem ἡ (eram) perinde ante vocalem ac consonantem scripsisse hodie constat.

§ 3. ταῦτα N.T.A.J. vulg. αὐτῶν om. V. hab. N. ἔκατέρω N.T.V.F.H. Br. sed singularis stare nequit. ἔκατέρων i Br. Paris. 1636. A.J. τις N.T.A.J.

XXII. ὡς δ' ἀν ἐδόκουν... ἀν of course belongs to εἰκέν. That any Editor of Aristophanes should now-a-days give in Vesp. 1405 σωφρονῶν ἀν μο δοκεῖς, when δοκεῖς is in both Rav. and Ven. MSS., is to me a marvel. The looseness of our language allows "I should think you a sensible person" for what should be "I think you would be a sensible person," but not so the precision of a dead tongue. The statement of Th. seems quite borne out by the varied style of the speeches given in his work.

§ 2. τὰ δὲ ἔργα τῶν πραχθέντων is a

somewhat bold expression for τὰ δὲ ἔργα τὰ πραχθέντα. "As to what was done (opposed to εἰ λόγοι) in the occurrences of the war." — παρῆν: I might have added a fifth example from Eurip. Helen. 992 ἐλευθὸς ἦν ἀγ, but ἀν has but slight authority and not being necessary the hiatus may be filled up in some other way.—παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων i.e. πυνθανόμενος, "both what I was present at, and in my ascertaining from others." — ἀκριβείᾳ adverbial; if joined with ἐπεξελθών we should have had accusative.

§ 3. ἔκατέρω could not = either party,

ἴσως τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες αὐτῶν ἀτερπέστερον φανεῖται· ὅσοι δὲ βουλήσονται τῶν τε γενομένων τὸ σαφὲς σκοπεῖν καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ποτὲ αὐθις κατὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον τοιούτων καὶ παραπλησίων ἔσεσθαι, ὡφέλιμα κρίνειν αὐτὰ ἀρκούντως ἔξει.

§ 4. τὸ μυθῶδες N. μὴ supraser. m.r. μὴ fortasse ante μύσαντα exedit Plat. Gorg. 480 c. ἀτρεπέστερον N. (ἀ corr. m. ead.). ἀντίον N. ἀνθρώπειον (hic) T.H. ἀνθρώπων A.J. τοιούτων δητῶν vulg. δητῶν om. N.T.V.F.A.J.

unless some noun of multitude were added, as in Latin *utrique populo* or *utrisque*. It is well known that *εἴρων* (*μίσος*) *τινὸς* is quite as correct as *τινός*.

§ 4. δοι κ.τ.λ. I purposely give a very literal rendering. "All who shall desire to investigate the certainty not only of the past but also of what in all likelihood shall again hereafter according to human reasoning come to pass such or similar, that they judge it (αὐτὰ as τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες αὐτῶν above) of advantage will be satisfactory." The difficulties in this rendering which Krüger on Dion. Hal. p. 824 has started are I think surmountable. First he objects to τὸ σαφὲς τῶν μελλόντων. I do not, certainly not in a dead language, especially taking into account the figure *Zeugma*. Is it not far more bold to say τὴν τε οὐσαν καὶ τὴν μέλλονταν δύναμιν καθέλητε with Th. vi. 92, 4 or non modo præsentia verum etiam *futura bella delevit* with Cicer. Læl. 3, 11? Krüger's own quotation ἀφ' ὅν ἀν τις σκοπῶν, εἰποτε καὶ αὐθις ἐπιπέσοι, μάλιστ' ἀν ἔχοι τι προεῖδως μὴ ἀγωνεῖν (π. 48, 4) might have prevented this objection. If I am προεῖδως I have τὸ σαφὲς τῶν μελλόντων. If past history is a safe guide to future, surely one may be pardoned for saying "past events may give a clear insight into those which will probably come." The second objection to supplying τούτους instead of τούροις, I cannot appreciate the value of. Dion. Hal. has quoted this passage *in extenso* twice p. 824, p. 860 (in both with Th. MSS. omitting δητῶν). In a third citation p. 398 he or his copyists have also omitted κρίνειν αὐτὰ ἀρκούντως ἔξει, and the latter part of the sentence appears in a very unsatisfactory state, as is frequently the case in the *Ars Rhetorica*. After speaking of the κοινὸν θῶσ with which phi-

losophy is concerned, that which exhorts to virtue and turns one away from vice, he adds, "If you examine the differences of characters, as in a theatre so in life you will travel through books. Such is the view of Plato in the words, 'poësy setting off innumerable achievements of worthies of old, teaches future generations.' (Phædr. 345 A). So the acquaintance with (study of) characters is teaching." Then follows: τοῦτο καὶ Θουκυδῆς ξουκε λέγειν, περὶ ιστορίας λέγων ὅτι καὶ ιστορία φιλοσοφία ἐστίν ἐκ παραδειγμάτων δοι δὲ ... ὡφέλιμα χρῆσθαι τὰς παλαιὰς ιστορίας καὶ τοῖς παραδειγμασι τῶν ἔθων ὡς ιστορία τοῦ βίου. Professor Goodwin of Harvard University some months ago courteously sent me a copy of a paper read by him and printed in the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences Vol. VI. p. 329, 330. He considers that Dion. found the sentiment "history is philosophy teaching by examples" in our passage, adding that it as it stands in our Editions contains no such idea. The words are to my mind simply parenthetic and words of Dion. himself. "And this too Thucydides appears to tell us, when he says about history (for history also, history as well as poësy, is teaching &c.) δοι δὲ κ.τ.λ., he appears to tell us in these words to use ancient histories as (ὡς π. I conjecture with Sylb. see Ann. Crit. 2, 6) examples of characters (? ηθῶν)." The last words possibly were ως ιστορία παίδεια τοῦ βίου. Prof. Goodwin has proposed in our passage a different pointing ἔσεσθαι ὡφέλιμα κρίνειν, αὐτὰ ἀρκούντως ἔξει, He joins τῶν μελλόντων ὡφέλιμα κρίνειν rendering "to draw (i.e. from the past) useful inferences for the future," translating αὐτὰ δ. έ. "still it will be satisfactory as it is (αὐτά, notwithstanding the τὸ μὴ

κτῆμά τε ἐστὶ μᾶλλον ἡ ἀγώνισμα ἐστὸ παραχρῆμα ἀκούειν
ξύγκειται.

XXIII. τῶν δὲ πρότερον ἔργων μέγιστον ἐπράχθη τὸ
Μηδικὸν, καὶ τοῦτο ὅμως δυοῖν ναυμαχίαιν καὶ πεζομαχίαιν
ταχεῖαν τὴν κρίσιν ἔσχε. τούτου δὲ τοῦ πολέμου μῆκός τε
μέγα προύβη, παθήματά τε ἔννηνέχθη γενέσθαι ἐν αὐτῷ τῇ
Ἐλλάδι οἷα οὐχ ἔτερα ἐν ἵσῳ χρόνῳ. οὔτε γὰρ πόλεις τοσαΐδε
ληφθεῖσαι ἡρημώθησαν, αἱ μὲν ὑπὸ βαρβάρων αἱ δὲ ὑπὸ
σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀντιπολεμούντων (εἰσὶ δὲ αἱ καὶ οἰκήτορας μετέ-
βαλον ἀλισκόμεναι), οὔτε φυγαὶ τοσαΐδε ἀνθρώπων καὶ φόνος,
δὲ μὲν κατ’ αὐτὸν τὸν πόλεμον, δὲ διὰ τὸ στασιάζειν. τά τε ιο

§ 5. εἰς δεῖ F.H. ἐστὸ παραχρῆμα A. ἐστὸ παραχρῆμα J. ξύγκειται T. supraser.
m. ead.

XXIII. πρότερον corr. N. (add. acc. cor. ov. m.r. fuit προτέρων) προτέρων T. πρό-
τερον A.J. ἔργων corr. N. (ω. m.r. fuit ἔργον). διεῖν vulg. pl. Be. A.J. δυοῖν N.T.V.
ταχεῖαν corr. N. (acc. m. ead.) ταχεῖαν (sic) T.

§ 2. μῆκος τε N. μῆκος τὲ T. προύβη N. προύβη T.A.J. οὐχ' ἔτερα T. 21, I.

§ 3. τοσαΐδε corr. N. (i op. m. ead.). ληφθεῖσαι corr. N. (η. m.r. ε. m. ead.

neone p.l.) λειψθῆσαι T. (supraser. m. ead.). αἱ δὲ T. αἱ δὲ A.J. μετέβαλον corr. N.
(λ. m. ead. fuit μετέβαλλον). ἀνῶν N.T. δὲ μὲν...δὲ δὲ T. διὰ τὸ διστάζειν N.V.

μνθῶδες) for all who shall wish &c.” This view is substantially the same as that of Sylburg “de futuris...utiliter e superiorum temporum casibus judicare, iis haec mea sufficiet scriptio.” Mr Goodwin means by *αὐτὸν per se*, without τὸ μὴ *μνθῶδες*, (*ipsa*, not *ea*), but, allowing the propriety in itself of the rendering of *μνθῶδες*, *κρίνειν*, has τῷ μελλόντων any government?

§ 5. ἀγώνισμα: op. III. 38 where ἀγών, ἀγώνιζεσθαι, ἀγωνιστεῖν, &c., so abound in speaking of ἐπιδέξεις.

XXIII. The Scholiast, followed apparently by Poppe, gives Artemisium and Salamis as the sea-fights, Thermopylae and Plataea as the land-battles. There can be no question as to Salamis and Plataea. Yet the battle of Thermopylae however glorious for Greece was not a Grecian victory, and one would hardly say, judging from the narrative of Herodotus (viii. 11, 14, 16), that the three actions off Artemisium were *decisive*. One may safely substitute Mycale for Thermopylae. Krüger, feeling this diffi-

culty, says the *two fights* at Mycale are meant (*doppelschlacht*). But surely there was only *one*, a land-fight. Herodotus distinctly states that the Persians sent away the Phoenician squadron, called a council, and determined not to give battle by sea ix. 96. See also Diod. Sic. xi. 34. τὴν κρίσιν ἔσχε would admirably suit Cimon's victory on the Eurymedon, 13 years after Plataea and Mycale, but as ταχεῖαν is fatal to the supposition that Th. alludes to it, I acquiesce in Artemisium. The moral result of the three actions was important, ‘and it was with good reason Pindar [Fragm. 196] afterwards celebrated Artemisium as the place “where the sons of Athens laid the shining ground-work of freedom.”’ Thirlw. Vol. II. p. 280.

§ 2. μῆκος μέγα προύβη: This seems to be paralleled by III. 81, 6 and in neither is the article wanted. The literal sense there is “so sanguinary a sedition it advanced,” “so sanguinary a sedition it became as it advanced,” and here “a great length of this war ad-

πρότερον ἀκοῇ μὲν λεγόμενα ἔργῳ δὲ σπανιώτερον βεβαιού-
μενα οὐκ ἅπιστα κατέστη, σεισμῶν τε πέρι, οἱ ἐπὶ πλεύστον
ἄμα μέρος γῆς καὶ ἵσχυρότατοι οἱ αὐτοὶ ἐπέσχον, ἥλιον τε
ἐκλείψεις, αὖ πυκνότεραι παρὰ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ πρὸν χρόνου μυημο-
5 νευόμενα ἔννέβησαν, αὐχμοί τε ἔστι παρ' οἷς μεγάλοι, καὶ ἀπ'
αὐτῶν καὶ λιμοὶ, καὶ ἡ οὐχ ἡκιστα βλάφασα καὶ μέρος τὶ
φθείρασα ἡ λοιμώδης νόσος· ταῦτα γὰρ πάντα μετὰ τοῦδε
5 τοῦ πολέμου ἄμα ἔννεπέθετο. ἤρξαντο δὲ αὐτοῦ Ἀθηναῖοι
καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι λύσαντες τὰς τριακοντούτεις σπονδὰς αἱ 445
10 αὐτοῖς ἐγένοντο μετὰ Εὐβοίας ἀλωσιν. διότι δὲ ἐλυσαν, τὰς
αἰτίας προέγραψα πρῶτον καὶ τὰς διαφορὰς, τοῦ μὴ τινα
ζητῆσαι ποτε ἐξ ὅτου τοσοῦτος πόλεμος τοῖς Ἐλλησι κατ-
7 ἐστη. τὴν μὲν γὰρ ἀληθεστάτην πρόφασιν, ἀφανεστάτην
δὲ λόγῳ, τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἤγονται, μεγάλους γιγνομένους καὶ
15 φόβον παρέχοντας τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἀναγκάσαι ἐς τὸ πολε-
μεῖν· αἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ φανερὸν λεγόμεναι αἰτίαι αἱδὲ ἦσαν ἑκατέρων,
ἀφ' ὧν λύσαντες τὰς σπονδὰς ἐς τὸν πόλεμον κατέστησαν.

§ 4. σεισμῶν τὲ Ν. τε Τ. ἐπὶ πλεύστον Ν. ἐπιπλεύστον Τ.Α.Ι. ἥλιον τε Ν.Τ.
ἐκλήψεις Τ. παρὰ τὰ Ν. (lit. supr. τὰ). αὐχμοί τέ ἔστι Τ. αὐχμοὶ τε ἔστι, παρ' οἷς
Α.Ι. καὶ (ante λιμοὶ) οἱ. Ν. supraser. m.r. ἡ corr. N.m.r. ἡ om. F. al. Be. οὐχί-
κιστα T.F.H.A.I. μέρος τὸ Ν.Τ. vulg. A.J. Repusui. ξυπεπέθετο corr. N. (v. m. ead.).

§ 5. Πελοποννήσιοι hic Ν. εὐοίας Τ.

§ 6. δύοτι δὲ Ν.Τ.Η.Ι. δύοτι δὲ Α. δύοτε Β. (testo Br. nam δύοτι δὲ Ba.). ἔγραψα
Α.Ι. vulg. προέγραψα Ν.Τ. V.F.H. μη τινας A.J. vulg. μη τινα Ν.Τ. V.F.H. al. Be.
ζητῆσαι ποτὲ Ν. ζητῆσαι ποτὲ Τ. ἔξοτον Ν.Τ.Α.Ι.

§ 7. λέγω (pro λόγῳ) Τ. γινομένους Ν. εἰς τὸ Ν. αἱ δὲ εἰς Ν.Τ. αἱδὲ Ν.Τ. εἰς
τὸν Ν.

vanced," "this war as it advanced developed itself into so great a length." So with one exception (π. 70, 5) πρῶτον, τρίτον, &c., ἔτος τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε ἐτελέντα.

§ 4. σεισμῶν τέρι: see on 52, 2.—ἡ λοιμώδης: for the repeated article see on Dem. de F. L. § 29.

§ 7. "The truest motive was this that the commencing magnitude of the Athenian power forced them into the war." The old pointing makes τοὺς Αθ. instead of τοὺς Αθ. μεγ. δυν. the subject to ἀναγκάσαι. So Aristot. Ethic. 1, 12, 3 not οἱ θεοί, but οἱ θεοί πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀναφερόμενοι γελοῖοι φαλνορραι (the referring gods to men as a standard is evidently ridiculous), and IV. 7=3, 15 πάμπταν γελοῖος

φαλνορτ' ἀν δ μεγαλόψυχος μη ἀγαθὸς ὦν.—αἱ δ...αἴτιαι: "but the openly alleged recriminatory charges." At first one might suspect πρόφασις and αἴτια had changed places, but I think I have given the right sense of αἴτια, op. above αἴτια, διαφορὰ, IV. 85, 1, 4, 86, 3, αἴτια, ἔγκληματι: and πρόφασις by no means limited to an ostensible alleged reason is joined with ἀληθῆς VI. 6, 1, Dem. de Coron. 273 § 156. πρόφασιν, αἴτια, closely linked Dem. 1. Onet. p. 867 § 13 and may either be as much synonymous as our cause, motive, or πρόφ. may be alleged motive. Lord Bacon's translation of this passage is perhaps worth recording; "The truest cause of this war, though least voiced, I conceive to have

X Causes (1) Pericles for personal reasons (e. i. women (2) Geography etc.)
(2) Race (1.24. v.9. vi.γ. 10.6.)
(3) Political (Democracy v Oligarchy)

4. They did own

5. Confused Economics | Diod. xii. 39 Plutarch 29 {¹Recess 433
the last 12 ad. 432 } cf I. 42

XXIV. Ἐπίδαμνός ἐστι πόλις ἐν δεξιᾷ ἐσπλέοντι τὸν Ἰόνιον κόλπον προσοικοῦσι δ' αὐτὴν Ταυλάντιοι βάρ-²βαροι, Ἰλλυρικὸν ἔθνος. ταύτην ἀπώκισαν μὲν Κερκυραῖοι, οἰκιστῆς δ' ἐγένετο Φάλιος Ἐρατοκλείδου Κορίνθιος γένος τῶν ἀφ' Ἡρακλέους, κατὰ δὴ τὸν παλαιὸν νόμον ἐκ τῆς ³ μητροπόλεως κατακληθείς. ἔννοικισαν δὲ καὶ Κορινθίων τινὲς ⁴ καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου Δωρικοῦ γένους. προελθόντος δὲ τοῦ χρόνου ἐγένετο ἡ τῶν Ἐπιδαμνίων πόλις μεγάλη καὶ πολυάνθρωπος στασιάσαντες δὲ ἐν ἄλλήλοις ἔτη πολλὰ, ὡς λέγεται, ἀπὸ πολέμου τινὸς τῶν προσοίκων βαρβάρων ἐφθάρησαν, καὶ ⁵ τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς πολλῆς ἐστερήθησαν. τὰ δὲ τελευταῖα πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου ὁ δῆμος αὐτῶν ἐξεδίωξε τοὺς δυνατοὺς, οἱ δὲ ἀπελθόντες μετὰ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐλημένοι τοὺς ^① ἐν τῇ πόλει κατά τε γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. οἱ δὲ ἐν τῇ

XXIV. Ἐπίδαμνος ἐστι Ν. ταυλάντιοι corr. N. (v. supraser. λ m.r. fuit ταλάντιοι) ταλάντιοι T.H. Ταυλάντιοι Steph. Byz. Strab. p. 326 c. = 502 A.

§ 2. ἀθηναῖοι sed γρ. κερκυραῖοι marg. T. (m. ead.). φαλος T.F. Br. ἐρατοκλείδων corr. N. (ον m.r.). προπόλεως N.T. ἔννοικησαν V.F.H. τῶν Κορινθίων A.J. vulg. sed τῶν ομ. N.T.V.F.H. plur. Be. ἄλλοι ἐκ τοῦ A.J. vulg. τοῦ ἄλλον N. (non ἄλλον) T. V.F. pl. Be. ἄλλον H.

§ 3. προελθόντος corr. N. (οε m.r. fuit προσελθόντος). τῶν (ante Ἐπιδαμνίων) hab. N. (non om.). δύναμις, δύναμις πόλις, δύναμις καὶ πόλις pej. lib. unde suspectum est

Popp. Goell. utrumque nomen. πόλις N. (non δύναμις καὶ πόλις) με^{γάλη} N. πολινάπος N.T. ὑπὸ J. vulg. ante Bauer. ἀπὸ N.T.(V?)F.H. omn. Be. A. προσόκων pr. N. (i add. m.r.).

§ 4. οἱ δὲ T. τῶν hab. (non om.) N. τῶν om. V. aliq. pej. lib. γῆν N.

been this; that the Athenians being grown great, to the terror of the Lacedæmonians, did impose upon them the necessity of a war; but the causes that went abroad in speech were these, &c." (Of a war with Spain, Vol. III. p. 516. Ed. London, 1730.)

XXIV. προσοικοῦσι δ' αὐτὴν: So Aristot. Polit. I. 8=3, 4 οἵσοι λίμνας καὶ ἔλη καὶ ποταμοὶ ἡ θάλατταν τουάντην προσοικοῦσιν. In spite of Hermann's subtle note καρδιαν προσήμενος Aesch. Ag. 834 may be right. See on 26, 5.

§ 2. Epidamus colonised 625 B.C. Clinton. Κορ. γένος... "a Corinthian by race, one of the Heraclids (τῶν Ἡρακλεϊδῶν vi. 3, 2), sent for from the mother country (ἀναθεν σο κατακ.) precisely (δῆ) according to the olden usage." The

rule does not appear to have been always observed, e.g. Thucles colonised Naxus and Leontini, and the colony of Catana appointed its own οἰκιστῆς, VI. 3, 3.

§ 3. Join ἀπὸ πολέμου with ἐφθάρησαν "in consequence of a war with the bordering barbarian races they became crippled." See 2, 4. Others join it with στασιάσαντες, but it seems their intestine strife gave occasion to the attack of the barbarians.

§ 4. I do not believe ἀπελθόντες can = ἐπανελθόντες, nor do I want ἐπελθόντες conj. of Haase Luc. Thuc. p. 60, 61. οἱ ἀπελθόντες simply means "the exiles" (as οἱ κατελθόντες = the restored exiles) and is in antithesis to τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει, as in § 5 οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει θντες το τοὺς φεύγοντας.

πόλει ὅντες Ἐπιδάμνιοι ἐπειδὴ ἐπιέζοντο, πέμπουσιν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν πρέσβεις ὡς μητρόπολιν οὖσαν, δεόμενοι μὴ σφᾶς περιορᾶν φθειρομένους, ἀλλὰ τούς τε φεύγοντας ἔνναλλάξαι 6 σφίσι καὶ τὸν τῶν βαρβάρων πόλεμον καταλῦσαι. ταῦτα 57 δὲ ἵκεται καθεζόμενοι ἐς τὸ Ἡραῖον ἐδέοντο. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν ἵκετείαν οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλ' ἀπράκτους ἀπέπεμψαν.

XXV. γνόντες δὲ οἱ Ἐπιδάμνιοι οὐδεμίαν σφίσιν ἀπὸ Κερκύρας τιμωρίαν οὖσαν, ἐν ἀπόρῳ εἴχοντο θέσθαι τὸ παρὸν, καὶ πέμψαντες ἐς Δελφοὺς τὸν θεὸν ἐπήροντο εἰ 10 παραδοῖεν Κορινθίοις τὴν πόλιν ὡς οἰκισταῖς, καὶ τιμωρίαν 2 τινὰ πειρῶντο ἀπ' αὐτῶν ποιεῖσθαι. ὁ δὲ αὐτοῖς ἀνείλε παρα- 3 δοῦναι καὶ ἥγεμόνας ποιεῖσθαι. ἐλθόντες δὲ οἱ Ἐπιδάμνιοι 15 ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον κατὰ τὸ μαντεῖον παρέδοσαν τὴν ἀποικίαν, τόν τε οἰκιστὴν ἀποδεικνύντες σφῶν ἐκ Κορίνθου ὄντα καὶ 4 τὸ χρηστήριον δηλοῦντες, ἐδέοντό τε μὴ σφᾶς περιορᾶν διαφθειρομένους, ἀλλ' ἐπαμύναι. Κορίνθιοι δὲ κατά τε τὸ

§ 5. εἰς N.V. πέμπουσι πρὸς T. μῆρόπολιν N.T. μὴ σφᾶς T.A.J. συναλλάξαι vulg. ἔνναλλάξαι N.V. omn. (?) Be. (de F.H. tac. Bauer.) ἔνναλλάξαι T. τῶν βαρβάρων om. pr. N. add. N. marg. m.r. καταλύσαι N.

§ 6. εἰς N.V. ἔρων F. (Bekk. teste nam tac. Bauer.) Poppo.—templū Junonis marg. T. (vid. III. 4², 1).

§ 7. ἀλλὰ N.T.V.F.H.

XXV., οὐδὲ μάρ T. εἰς N. ἐπηρώτων A.J. vulg. ἐπήροντο N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. πειρῶντ' A.J. Br. vulg. ante Ba.

§ 2. δὲ N.T.A.J. καὶ (ante ἥγεμόνας) om. pr. N. add. supraser. m. ead.

§ 3. οἰκιστὴν N. (lit. supr. κτ.). ἀποδεικνύντες (sic) T. (m. ead.). μὴ σφᾶς T.A.J. ἐπαμύναι^{αὐ} (sic) T. (m. ead.).

§ 4. τε (post κατὰ) om. N.V. καθά τε J. οὐχ' ἥσσον T. δροῖα N.T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. τῇ εἰς παρασκευὴν hie N. προενοίκησιν corr. N. (εν m.r.).

§ 6. καθεζόμενοι ἐσ or ἐν, as στῆναι ἐσ or ἐν, with a distinction hardly perceptible, but the former more graphic.

XXV. εἰ παραδοῖεν: παραδῶμεν in orat. recta. Plat. Protag. p. 322 οἱ ἑρωτὴ οὖν Ἐρυῆς Δια τίνα οὖν τρέποι δοὶη δίκην καὶ αἰδὼν ἀνθρώποις. Immediately emerging into orat. recta, he goes on πέπτε...νελμω...θῶ...νελμω; Th. usually retains the conjunctive, as VII. 1, 1 ἐβούλευοντο...εἰτ' ...διακινδυνεύσωσιν...εἰτ' ...Ἐλθωσι.

§ 4. [κατὰ τε...ἄμα δὲ καὶ: τε...καὶ, οὐδέ...τε, so often contain a climax that it is not surprising that δὲ should occasionally appear in the second clause.

"Partly on the score of right,...but also from hatred." So II, 2, vi. 83, 1. Examples from Plato are given by Stallb. on II. Republ. p. 367 D, III. 388 E, 394 C. So Aristot. I. Rhet. 1, 12 διὰ τὸ εἶναι ...ἔτι δὲ [οὐτέ γάρ κ.τ.λ. So long as we are trammelled by translating γάρ for, this and similar passages must be considered elliptical, and Editors one after another adopt the Scholiast's repetition of παρημέλουν, "for they did so as they neither presented &c.;" but if γάρ were to Th. the same as our "for" to ourselves, why not ἐδίδοσαν and περιεφρόνουν? Everything seems to favour the supposi-

tion

Addition to γάρ The above note would treat "elliptical" γάρ perhaps by what is here termed the primary meaning of γάρ, i.e. "so that." Would we not in that case be justified in reading a number of like παραδῶμεν. However? In this case at any rate we have a more plausible Paraphrase, i.e. [N.B. it seems γάρ is often used in deictic relation]

δίκαιον ὑπεδέξαντο τὴν τιμωρίαν, νομίζοντες οὐχ ἡσσον ἔαυτῶν εἶναι τὴν ἀποικίαν ἡ Κερκυραίων, ἀμα δὲ καὶ μίσει τῶν Κερκυραίων, ὅτι αὐτῶν παρημέλουν ὄντες ἀποικοι· οὔτε γάρ ἐν πανηγύρεσι ταῖς κουναῖς διδόντες γέρα τὰ νομιζόμενα οὔτε Κορινθίων ἀνδρὶ προκαταρχόμενοι τῶν ἱερῶν, ὥσπερ 5 αἱ ἄλλαι ἀποικίαι, περιφρονοῦντες δὲ αὐτὸὺς καὶ χρημάτων δυνάμει ὄντες κατ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον ὅμοια τοῖς Ἐλλήνων 16.3. πλουσιωτάτοις καὶ τῇ ἐσ πόλεμον παρασκευῇ δυνατώτεροι, ναυτικῷ δὲ καὶ πολὺ προέχειν ἔστιν ὅτε ἐπαιρόμενοι, καὶ

Note does not explain: very voce is must be intended.

tion that "for" is a secondary sense of γάρ nam. The latter nearly has an equivalent in the German *nämlich*, the former not unfrequently reminds one of the German *gar*. Its usage in replies, δῆλος γάρ, οὐ γάρ, &c., in interrogatives (as in Latin *quisnam, nam quis*), in ἀλλὰ γάρ, ἀλλα...γάρ, after parenthesis, all such usages seem to indicate that it originally meant "truly, verily." It is noteworthy that in the A. S. Version of the Gospels, where Wicliffe's and the Authorised Versions give *for, soothlye (soothly)* finds place occasionally in lieu of *fortham, fortham the (for that, for the reason that, propterea quod)*, of which by our tendency to leave out relatives *for* is the corruption, as *because = because that* (cp. *after, before (postquam, priusquam)*). Starting from this point of view and considering γάρ = soothly, the ellipse vanishes as should the colon which reluctantly I retain. Aristotle furnishes a passage exceedingly like ours, Nic. Eth. III. 13 = II. 4 περὶ δὲ τὰς ιδίας τῶν ἡδονῶν τολλοὶ καὶ τολλαχῶς ἀμαρτάνονται τῶν γάρ φιλοτοιούσων λεγομένων ἡ τῷ χαίρειν οἷς μὴ δεῖ, ἡ τῷ μᾶλλον, ἡ ὡς οἱ τολλοὶ, ἡ μὴ ὡς δεῖ. Our prejudices naturally look for οἱ γάρ φιλοτοιούσοι λέγονται, or we resort to ellipse; but if γάρ be simply an affirmative particle (*verily, soothly, yea, of course*), the participles are true. I venture now to explain also VII. 28, 3 (quoted by others) τὸ γάρ αὐτὸς... "He would have disbelieved it if he heard it, of course that men besieged...should not even then evacuate Sicily &c." I have no wish that a note should swell into a dissertation, so I stint myself to two

more quotations Arist. N. E. III. 5 = 3, 13 διωρὰ δέ, ἀ δι τὴν γέροντα ἀν τὰ γάρ διὰ τῶν φίλων δὲ ημῶν περὶ τὰς ἔστιν, and v. 10 = 8, 3 τὸ δὴ ἀγνοούμενον ἡ μὴ ἀγνοούμενον μὲν μὴ ἐπ' αὐτῷ δὲ, ἡ βίᾳ, ἀκούσων πολλὰ γάρ καὶ τῶν φίλων ὑπαρχόντων εἰδότες καὶ πράττομεν καὶ πάσχομεν, ἀν οὐθὲν οὐθὲν ἐκούσιον οὐθὲν ἀκούσιον τὰς ἔστιν, οὐλον τὸ γηρᾶν ἡ πτωτήσκειν, leaving them to the reader's meditation. —οὐθὲν Κ. ἀνέπλετο ... "nor in compliment to a Corinthian commencing the initiatory parts of the sacrifice of victims," i.e. not gracing a Corinthian by assigning to him this duty. This seems the simplest explanation of these obscure words. Th. takes strange liberties with the dative especially at the beginning of a clause.—ἔστις δομοι seems quite justified by III. 14, 1 Ισακαὶ ικέται ἐσ μέν. —ναυτικῷ...ἐπαιρόμενοι: "boasting of their very (καὶ) decided superiority in naval force." Such seems the meaning, but the government of προέχειν is a problem to solve. Certainly not "elated by;" this would have been τῷ προέχειν. Perhaps "lifting themselves up that they were (displaying that they were)," or "lifting up their voice that they were" (full expr. ἐπαιρόμενος λόγους Dem. de Coron. p. 302 § 222). The origin of *jacto = boast* requires I think research. We have *jactare voces*, we have also *juctare se*. In many points trying to be a teacher, I wish to show also that I am an anxiously inquisitive learner, and I am thankful here to record that I have learnt very much during my life from converse with intelligent pupils. If the analogy of such idioms as τὸν ήλιον καὶ σελήνην καὶ δστρα (Plat. Phædo,

κατὰ τὴν τῶν Φαιάκων προενοίκησιν τῆς Κερκύρας κλέος
5 ἔχοντων τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς. ἢ καὶ μᾶλλον ἔξηρτύνοντο τὸ
ναυτικὸν καὶ ἥσαν οὐκ ἀδύνατοι τριήρεις γάρ εἴκοσι καὶ
έκατὸν ὑπῆρχον αὐτοῖς ὅτε ἤρχοντο πολεμεῖν.

5 XXVI. πάντων οὖν τούτων ἐγκλήματα ἔχοντες οἱ
Κορίνθιοι ἐπεμπον ἐσ τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον ἄσμενοι τὴν ὡφέλειαν,
οἰκήτορά τε τὸν βουλόμενον ἴέναι κελεύοντες καὶ Ἀμπρα-
2 κιωτῶν καὶ Λευκαδίων καὶ ἑαυτῶν φρουρούς. ἐπορεύθησαν
δὲ πεζῇ ἐσ Ἀπολλωνίαν, Κορινθίων οὖσαν ἀποικίαν, δέει
10 τῶν Κερκυραίων μὴ κωλύωνται ὑπ' αὐτῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν
3 περαιούμενοι. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ ἐπειδὴ ὥσθοντο τούς τε οἰκή-
τορας καὶ φρουροὺς ἥκοντας ἐσ τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον τήν τε ἀποι-
κίαν Κορινθίοις δεδομένην, ἔχαλέπαινον καὶ πλεύσαντες
εὐθὺς πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶ, καὶ ὑστερον ἐτέρῳ στόλῳ,
15 τούς τε φεύγοντας ἐκέλευνον κατ' ἐπήρειαν δέχεσθαι αὐτὸὺς

§ 5. εἴκοσιν H. et 26, 3.

XXVI. ὡφέλειαν Bekk. Poppe. ὡφέλειαν N.T. fort. omn. libri. A.J. Utramque
formam usurpant Attici, ut αὐθάδεια, αὐθαδλα. Vid. ad 28, 4. ἀμπραβιωτῶν T. su-
praser. m. r.

§ 2. κωλύονται T. θάλατταν A.J. vulg. θάλασσαν N.T.V.F.H. pl. lib.

§ 3. ἐπει N. (de V. tac. Ad.) ὥσθοντο vulg. ὥσθοντο (hic) T.F.H. pl. lib. A.J.

p. 111 c), where *τὸν* does, if I may so say, service for itself and *τὴν τὸν*, could allow *τῇ* to do service for *τῷ* in connection with *προσέχειν*,—of which however I am not yet persuaded—I would gladly alter the pointing *ναυτικῷ δὲ καὶ πολὺ προσέχειν, ἔστω ὅτε ἐπαιρόμενοι καὶ κατὰ...,* and translate “more powerful in their preparation for war and by their decided superiority in naval force, sometimes elated also in consequence of (in accordance with) &c.

XXVI. Three examples in this chapter are noticeable of the *panoramic imperfect* (blended often in Th. with the present); *ἐπεμπον* (*οὖν*): “so they were sending”—*ἐκέλευνον* (*§ 3*): “they were bidding”—*ἐδέοντο*: “they were begging.” The colloquial style in picturesque narrative had not become obsolete, as we observe also in *ἄλλᾳ* (*§ 4*) “well then,” found frequently in Plato, e.g. *Theat.* p.

164 εἰ δὲ δὴ αὐτὸι κινδυνεύσομεν... (“well then, we ourselves will venture...”), and amusingly finishing a series of the particle repeated, *ἄλλ’ ἐκκυκλήσομαι* (Arist. Ach. 409).

§ 2. *Ἀπολλωνίας*: Strab. vii. p. 316 κτίσμα Κορινθίων καὶ Κερκυραίων. Scymn. Ch. 440 Κορκυραίων τε καὶ Κορινθίων κτίσις. Steph. B. *Ἀπολλωνία*: πρώτη (he enumerates 25 cities bearing this name) πόλις Ἰλλυρίας, ἣν φέουν Ἰλλύριοι κατ’ Ἐπίδαμνον ὑστερον διακοσίων Κορινθίων ἀποικία εἰς αὐτὴν ἐστάλη, ἵνα ἤγειτο Γύλαξ, δις Γυλακίαν ὀνόμασε. Herod. ix. 92—94 speaks of the ἵπα ἥλιον πρόβατα which were carefully tended there. The inhabitants claimed Apollo himself as *οἰκιστής*, as appears from an epigram preserved by Pausan. Eliaca v. 22, 2. See more in Müller, Corcyra p. 18. Leake’s North. Greece, Vol. I. p. 371 *fol.*

§ 3. *κατ’ ἐπήρειαν*: this word of uncer-

(ἡλθον γὰρ ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν οἱ τῶν Ἐπιδαμνίων φυγάδες, τάφους τε ἀποδεικνύντες καὶ ἔνγγένειαν, ἦν προϊσχόμενοι ἔδεοντο σφᾶς κατάγειν) τούς τε φρουροὺς οὓς Κορίνθιοι 4 ἔπειμψαν καὶ τοὺς οἰκήτορας ἀποπέμπειν. οἱ δὲ Ἐπιδάμνιοι οὐδὲν αὐτῶν ὑπῆκουσαν. ἀλλὰ στρατεύουσιν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς οἱ 5 Κέρκυραῖοι τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶ μετὰ τῶν φυγάδων ὡς κατά- 5 ξοντες, καὶ τοὺς Ἰλλυριοὺς προσλαβόντες. προσκαθεζόμενοι δὲ τὴν πόλιν προεῖπον, Ἐπιδαμνίων τε τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ τοὺς ξένους ἀπαθεῖς ἀπίεναι, εἴ δὲ μὴ, ὡς πολεμίοις χρῆ- 6 σασθαι. ὡς δὲ οὐκ ἐπείθοντο, οἱ μὲν Κέρκυραῖοι (ἔστι δὲ 10 ἴσθμὸς τὸ χωρίον) ἐπολιόρκουν τὴν πόλιν.

XXVII. Κορίνθιοι δὲ, ὡς αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς Ἐπιδάμνου 11 ἥλθον ἄγγελοι ὅτι πολιορκοῦνται, παρεσκευάζοντο στρατιὰν, καὶ ἄμα ἀποικίαν ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον ἐκήρυξαστον, ἐπὶ τῇ ἵση καὶ ὁμοίᾳ τὸν βουλόμενον ἰέναι· εἴ δέ τις τὸ παραντίκα μὲν 15 μὴ ἐθέλοι ἔνυμπλεῖν, μετέχειν δὲ βούλεται τῆς ἀποικίας, πεν-

ἥσθοντο N.V. (teste Ad.), εἰκοσιν Η. κατεπήρειαν T. τάφους τὲ N.T. ἔδεοντό τε pr. N. ἔδεοντο τε corr. N. (lit. supr. alt. o). ἔδεοντό τε T.V.F.H. Paris. 1736, 1734, al. Notabilis varietas. οὐς οἱ Κορίνθιοι A.J. vulg. οὐς Κορ. T. (οὐς op. corr. fuit fort. οἱ m. ead.). οὐς marg. T. m. ead. οἱ om. N.V.F.H. pl. Be. τοὺς N. (lit. supr. ov).

§ 4. Pro οἱ δὲ...ἀλλὰ στρ. nonnulli Codd. ὡς δὲ οἱ...στρ. Vide ne interpretantum sit. Pro ἐπ' αὐτοὺς miram varietatem præbent aliq. codd. inter al. F. (teste Bekk. nam tac. Bauer.) ἔαντος. νανοὶ τεσσαράκοντα A.J. vulg. τεσσ. νανοὶ N.T.V.F.H. pl. lib.

§ 5. τῇ πόλει vulg. T. A.J. τὴν πόλιν N.V.F.H. λέγει H. sed ἀπίεναι corr. m. r. χρήσασθαι vulg. Br. sed χρήσασθαι N.T. omni. (?) Codd. A.J.

§ 6. ἔστι δὲ N.T.V. ἐπολιόρκουν A.J.

XXVII. δὲ T. στρατελαν N.T.V. Vid. ad 9, 3. εἰς N.V. τοπαραντίκα N. A.J.

tain etymology is admirably defined by Aristot. Rhet. II. 2, 4 ἔστι γὰρ ὁ ἐπηρεα-
σμὸς ἐμποδισμὸς ταῖς βουλήσεσιν, οὐχ ἵνα
τι αὐτῷ ἀλλ᾽ ἵνα μὴ ἐκείνῳ. Demosth. calls
the vexations annoyance given him by
Midias (p. 522 § 25 and elsewhere) by this name. Had Midias been a rival
choragus he might have been actuated by motives of self-interest, but not
being such his conduct simply showed spiteful malice.

§ 5. Though 61, 3 Πόνον may belong to ἐπολιόρκουσαν, and there is the same ambiguity in Herodot. II. 157 "Ἄστων προσκατήμενος ἐπολιόρκεε, and Dem. de Rhod. Lib. p. 193 § 9 τὴν δὲ προσκαθεζόμενος καὶ βοηθήσας ἡλεύθερωσε,

yet analogy of other verbs compounded with πρὸς fully justifies the accusative. See above 24, 1. Matth. Gr. 402 b. Obs.—I have left χρήσασθαι, somewhat reluctantly, for I believe that copyists are not to be trusted in futures and aorists, frequently giving impossible forms of either. "They threatened to treat them as enemies."

§ 6. The peninsula according to Strabo was called Dyrrachium which became the Latin name of the town, p. 316 = 486.

XXVII. ἐθέλοι...βούλεται. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 26. Plato Gorg. 508 δ εἰλι ἐπὶ τῷ βουλομένῳ ὅσπερ οἱ
ἄτυποι τοῦ ἐθέλοντος seems hardly to

2 τήκοντα δραχμὰς καταβέντα Κορινθίας μένειν. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ
3 οἱ πλέοντες πολλοὶ καὶ οἱ τάργύριον καταβάλλοντες. ἐδεήθη-
σαν δὲ καὶ τῶν Μεγαρέων ναυσὶ σφᾶς ἔνυπροπέμψειν, εἰ
4 ἄρα κωλύουσι τὸ Κερκυραῖον πλεῦν· οἱ δὲ παρεσκευά-
5 ζοντο αὐτοῖς ὀκτὼ ναυσὶ ἔνυπροπέμψειν, καὶ Παλῆς Κεφαλλήνων
6 τέσσαρσι. καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίων ἐδεήθησαν, οἱ παρέσχον πέντε,
7 Ἐρμιονῆς δὲ μίαν καὶ Τροιζήνιοι δύο, Λευκάδιοι δὲ δέκα καὶ
8 Ἀμπρακιῶται ὀκτώ. Θηβαίους δὲ χρήματα ἥτησαν καὶ
9 Φλιασίους, Ἡλείους δὲ ναῦς τε κενὰς καὶ χρήματα. αὐτῶν
10 δὲ Κορινθίων νῆσος παρεσκευάζοντο τριάκοντα, καὶ τρισχίλιοι
όπλιται.

XXVIII. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπύθοντο οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν πα-
σκευὴν, ἐλθόντες ἐς Κόρινθον μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Σι-
κουωνίων πρέσβεων, οὓς παρέλαβον, ἐκέλευν Κορινθίους τοὺς
15 ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ φρουρούς τε καὶ οἰκήτορας ἀπάγειν, ὡς οὐ
2 μετὸν αὐτοῖς Ἐπιδάμνουν. εἰ δέ τι ἀντιποιοῦνται, δίκας ἥθελον

vulg. τὸ παρατίκα T.V. (test. Ad.). ἐθέλει vulg. ἐθέλοι N.T.V.F.H. pler. omn. A.J.

κορινθίας (non κορινθίοις) N. κορινθίοις T. (m. ead.).

§ 2. τὸ ἀργύριον vulg. A.J. τάργυρον (sic) N. τάργυριον T.V.F.H. al.

ψευδ. § 3. ἔνυπροπέμψαι vulg. A.J. ἔνυπροπέμψειν N.V.F.H. al. ἔνυπροπέμψειν T. (supraser. m. r.). παλῆς N.T. παλῆταις H. corr. m. r. permixtis in unum παλῆς et παλεῖς. παλεῖς F. r. m. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). παλῆς vulg. A.J. κεφαλλήνων N. (su-
prase. m. r.). κεφαλλήνων T.F. (teste Br.) H.

§ 4. ἔρμιονεῖς N.T. ἔρμιονεῖς (sic) V. (teste Ad.). ἔρμιονῆς vulg. A.J.

§ 5. γῆτσαν hic N. ἥλειος τε vulg. A.J. ἥλειος δὲ N.T.V.F.H. al.

§ 6. ὄπλιται T.

XXVIII. ἐπεὶ δὴ pr. N. ἐπειδὴ corr. N. ἐπύθοντο corr. N. (vid. fuisse ἐπει-
θοτο). εἰς vulg. A.J. ἐς N.T.V.F.H. σικουωνίων pr. N. σικουωνίων corr. (m. r.). πρε-
σβεων T. τὸνς οἰκήτορας V. οἰκήτορας N. οὐ μετὸν corr. N. (m. r. oman. litt.). ἐπι-
δάμνουν corr. N. (lit. supr. add. acc. v corr. Fuerat ἐπιδάμνος aut ἐπίδαμνον).

§ 2. εἰ δέ τι (non εἰ δ' ἔτι) N. εἰ (sic) T. εἰ δ' ἔτι A.J. πελοπονήσω N.

recognize a distinction. Mark the *opt.* and *indic.* in *or. obl.*

§ 3. The future infinitive after verbs of desire in Thucydides will be noticed more fully hereafter. At present I refer to VIII. 2, 1, where the old reading ἀπαλλάξασθαι is inadmissible, such aorist form being limited to the sense of barter.

XXVIII. § 2. δίκας δοῦναι, "To submit the quarrel to a fair discussion; to

offer satisfaction by negotiation" Arnold. This expression is not to be confounded with δίκην δοῦναι, which is always used of the defendant. For in Aristot. Rhet. II. 23, 12 I suspect that there is a sudden change of subject εἰ ταῖς μὲν σεμναῖς θεαῖς Ικανῶς εἶχεν ἡ Ἀρετῶν πάγων δοῦναι δίκην, Μιξιδημιᾶ δ' οὐ. "If the Eumenides were satisfied that Orestes should be tried, &c." — παρὰ πόλεσιν als i.e. παρ' als, as 1, 3.

δοῦναι ἐν Πελοπονήσῳ παρὰ πόλεσιν αἵς ἀν ἀμφότεροι
 ἔνυμβῶσιν ὅποτέρων δ' ἀν δικασθῆ εἶναι τὴν ἀποικίαν,
 3 τούτους κρατεῖν. ηθελον δὲ καὶ τῷ ἐν Δελφοῖς μαντείῳ ἐπι-
 4 τρέψαι. πόλεμον δὲ οὐκ εἴων ποιεῦν· εἰ δὲ μὴ, καὶ αὐτοὶ
 ἀναγκασθήσεσθαι ἔφασαν, ἐκείνων βιαζομένων, φίλους ποι-
 5 εῖσθαι οὓς οὐ βούλονται ἐτέρους τῶν νῦν ὄντων μᾶλλον
 5 ὡφελείας ἔνεκα. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι ἀπεκρίναντο αὐτοῖς, ἦν τάς
 τε ναῦς καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀπὸ Ἐπιδάμνου ἀπάγωσι, βού-
 λεύσεσθαι πρότερον δ' οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν τοὺς μὲν πολιορκεῖ-
 σθαι αὐτοὺς δὲ δικαζεσθαι. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ ἀντέλεγον, ἦν 10
 καὶ ἐκεῖνοι τοὺς ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ ἀπαγάγωσι, ποιήσειν ταῦτα.
 ἔτοιμοι δὲ εἶναι καὶ ὥστε ὀμφοτέρους μένειν κατὰ χώραν,
 σπονδᾶς δὲ ποιήσασθαι ἔως ἀν ἡ δίκη γένηται.

XXIX. Κορίνθιοι δὲ οὐδὲν τούτων ὑπήκοουν, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ πλήρεις αὐτοῖς ἦσαν αἱ νῆσεις καὶ οἱ ἔνυμμαχοι παρῇ¹⁵
 σαν, προπέμφαντες κήρυκα πρότερον πόλεμον προεροῦντα
 Κερκυραίοις, ἄραντες ἐβδομήκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ πέντε δισχι-
 λίοις τε ὁ πλίταις ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐπιδάμνου Κερκυραίοις
 ἐναντίᾳ πολεμήσοντες· ἐστρατήγει δὲ τῶν μὲν νεῶν Ἀριστεὺς

§ 4. ποιεῦν corr. N. (m. r. lit. plur. litt. cap.). ὡφελεῖας hic et alibi scribo; ὡφε-
 λίας Br. et Poppo. Utraque forma utuntur Tragici. ὡφέλεια Soph. El. 944. Agatho
 ap. Arist. Thesm. 183 (in iambis). ὡφελία Eur. Androm. 539 (in anapæstis). Equi-
 dem a Codd. standum censeo.

§ 5. ἦν τε τὰς N.Y. ἀπαγάγωσι vulg. A.J. sequiores libri. ἀπάγωσι N.T.V.F.H.
 βούλευσασθαι A.J. δὲ οὐ vulg. δ' οὐ N.T.V.F.H. ἐπούσι vulg. A. αὐτοὺς N.T.V.F.
 H.J.

§ 6. δ' ἀντέλεγον T. ἀπαγάγωσι vulg. ante Bauer. A.J. ἀπαγάγωσι N.T.V. (?) F.H.
 ἔτοιμοι N.T.A.J. vulg. ἔτοιμοι ut solet Br. σπονδᾶς δὲ. particulam hab. omni. libri:
 Vid. ad Dem. de F. L. § 124.

§ 4. οὓς οὐ βούλονται: Madv. Gr. Synt. p. 239 n. 2, says “οὐ aus der oratio recta behalten.” I hardly understand this. If the Corcyreans spoke indefinitely μή would have been the proper word in either *oratio recta* or *obliqua*. I rather think that this was a definite threat that they would attach themselves to the Athenians.

§ 6. Notice τοὺς ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ ἀπαγά-
 γωσι, and above § 1, τοὺς ἐν Ἐ. ἀπάγειν,
 instead of the more idiomatic τοὺς ἐξ
 Ἐπιδάμνου. Examples of either are not

unfrequent. If ἀπάγωσι (§ 5) and ἀπα-
 γάγωσι proceed from Th. hand, the
 slight distinction may be this; “if they
 are inclined to withdraw . . . if they
 withdraw.”—ὥστε. I refer to Dem. de
 Fals. Leg. § 124, Ann. Crit.

XXIX. ἐβδ. καὶ πέντε for the more
 usual τέντε καὶ ἐβδ. A striking love of
 change is observable in Dem. Pantæn.
 p. 967 § 4 τέντε καὶ ἐκατὸν μνᾶς...
 τετταράκοντα καὶ τέντε μνᾶ...πέντε καὶ
 τετταράκοντα μνᾶς.

οἱ Πελλίχον καὶ Καλλικράτης ὁ Καλλίου καὶ Τιμάνωρ ὁ Τιμάνθους, τοῦ δὲ πεζοῦ Ἀρχέτυμός τε ὁ Εύρυτίμου καὶ ² Ἰσαρχίδας ὁ Ἰσάρχου. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγένοντο ἐν Ἀκτίῳ τῆς Ἀνακτορίας γῆς, οὗ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνός ἐστιν, ἐπὶ τῷ ⁵ στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, οἱ Κερκυραῖοι κήρυκά τε προέπεμψαν αὐτοῖς ἐν ἀκατίῳ ἀπεροῦντα μὴ πλεῦ ἐπὶ σφᾶς, καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἄμα ἐπλήρουν, ζεύξαντές τε τὰς παλαιὰς ὥστε ³ πλωτίμους εἶναι καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἐπισκευάσαντες. ὡς δὲ ὁ κήρυξ τε ἀπήγγειλεν οὐδὲν εἰρηναῖον παρὰ τῶν Κορινθίων ¹⁰ καὶ αἱ νῆσοι αὐτοῖς ἐπεπλήρωντο οὖσαι ὄγδοηκοντα (τεσσαράκοντα γὰρ Ἐπίδαμνον ἐπολιόρκουν), ἀνταναγόμενοι καὶ παραταξάμενοι ἐναυμάχησαν· καὶ ἐνίκησαν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι παρὰ πολὺ καὶ ναῦς πεντεκαΐδεκα διέφθειραν τῶν Κορινθίων. ¹⁵ τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ αὐτοῖς ἔνεβη καὶ τοὺς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον πολιορκοῦντας παραστήσασθαι ὅμολογίᾳ ὥστε τοὺς μὲν ἐπήλυδας ἀποδόσθαι, Κορινθίους δὲ δήσαντας ἔχειν ἔως ἂν ἄλλο τι δόξῃ.

In anger XXX. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ναυμαχίαν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τροπαῖον στήσαντες ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμμῃ τῆς Κερκύρας ἀκρωτηρίῳ τοὺς ²⁰ μὲν ἄλλους οὓς ἔλαβον αἰχμαλώτους ἀπέκτειναν, Κορινθίους ²¹ δὲ δήσαντες εἶχον. ὑστερον δὲ, ἐπειδὴ οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ

XXIX. πελλίκον vulg. πελλίχον N.T.V.F.H. al. A.J. Vid. Koen. ad Greg. Cor. p. 290—292 de hoc Dorico ὑποκορισμῷ. καλλίου N. ἄλλιον V. ἵσαρχίδης N.V. § 2. ἐπειδὴ δὲ A.J. Br. ἐγένοντο corr. N. (οἱ m. ead.). ἵερὸν ἀπόλλωνός T. ἀπόλλωνος | ἐστιν N. ἐστι T. ἀκτίῳ N.T.V.F. [m. r. ἀκατίῳ teste Ba. tac. Br.] H. al. A.J. error manifestus. ἐπὶ σφᾶς T. A.J. πλωτίμους T. J. πλωτίμους N. A. Vid. ad 7, I.

§ 3. κήρυξ τὲ N. κήρυξ τὲ T. κήρυξ τε A.J. κήρυξ τε Br. εἰρυναῖον (sic) J. ἐπολιόρκων T. ἀνταναγόμενοι vulg. ἀνταναγόμενοι N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. A.J. παραπολῶν T. A.J. παρὰ πολὺ N.F.H.

§ 4. τῇ αὐτῇ δὲ T. A. ἀλλό τι T. A.J.

XXX. τρόπαιον N. τρωπαῖον T. λευκίμην vulg. A.J. Bekk. λευκίμη T. λευκίμη N.F.H. Strabo Ptolem. λευκίμην vel λευκίμη. Hodie Aléksimo. Leake, N.G. I. 94. ἀκρωτηρίῳ N.

§ 2. ὑστερον δὲ om. pr. N. add. N. marg. (m. ead.). ἐπει δὲ pr. N. ἐπαδὴ corr.

§ 2. ζεύξαντες: I cannot help (with Poppo) suspecting that such as render this "undergirding" have confused ζεύγνυαι with ζωνθεῖαι. Surely the Scholar has given the right interpretation ζυγώματα αὐταῖς ἐνθέντες.

§ 4. παρ. ὄμολ. "to reduce them to

surrender on a capitulation." In Dem. Andr. p. 597 § 15 οὐ πρότερον τῷ πολέμῳ παρέστησαν is (not "did not previously yield to the war" but) "were not previously reduced by the war."

XXX. δήσαντες εἶχον: in this idiom, as far as I have observed in Greek prose

ξύμμαχοι ἡσημένοι ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου, τῆς θαλάσσης ἀπάστης ἐκράτουν τῆς κατ' ἔκεινα τὰ χωρία οἱ Κερκυραῖοι, καὶ πλεύσαντες ἐς Λευκάδα τὴν Κορινθίων ἀποικίαν τῆς γῆς ἔτεμον, καὶ Κυλλήνην τὸ Ἡλείων ἐπίνειον ἐνέπρησαν, ὅτι ναῦς καὶ χρήματα παρέσχον Κορινθίοις. τοῦ τε χρόνου τὸν πλεῖστον μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἐκράτουν τῆς θαλάσσης, καὶ τοὺς τῶν Κορινθίων ξυμμάχους ἐπιπλέοντες ἔφθειρον, μέχρι οὗ Κορίνθιοι περιόντι τῷ θέρει πέμψαντες ναῦς καὶ στρατιὰν, ἐπεὶ σφῶν οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐπόνουν, ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο ἐπὶ Ἀκτίῳ καὶ περὶ τὸ Χειμέριον τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος, φυλακῆς ἐνεκα τῆς τε Λευκάδος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων ὅσαι σφίσι φίλαι ἦσαν. ἀντεστρατοπε-

(m. ead.), κυλλήνην corr. N. (pr. N.), κυλλήνην T. ἥλλειν T. ἐπήγειρον T. τοῖς Κορωνίοις vulg. J. τοῖς om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.

§ 3. τὸ πλεῖστον T. ἐπεκράτουν vulg. A.J. ἐκράτουν N.T.V.F.H. al. ἔφθειραν A.J. seq. Codd. μέχρις N.T. fort. omn. A.J. vulg. vid. Lob. Phryn. p. 14. οὖν (pro οἷ) T. περιόντι omni. ut vid. praeter F. qui περιόντι (teste Bekk. nam tac. Bau.). Sive περιόντι i.q. περιόντι (vid. Dobr. ad Vesp. 1020. Schneidewin. ad Hyper. Lycoiph. 23, 7) de qua re ampliandum censeo (nam in Dem. Mid. § 582 § 211 ἀ δὲ νῦν περιόντι αὐτὸν ὑβρίζειν ἐπάρει, licet & περιόντα interpretari τὴν περιονίαν ἥ), sive περιόντι rescribendum, de sententia vix dubitandum est. Vid. not. στρατείαν T. σύμμαχο N.V. ἐστρατοπαιδεύοντο et § 4 ἀντεστρατοπαιδεύοντο T. ἐνεκα τε τῆς T.

writers, *εἰχον* is not a simple copulative, as our *have (had)* undoubtedly is, any more than *habeo te excusatum* is identical with *excusavi te*. *ἔδησαν*=they kept them under arrest; *δησ.* *εἰχον*=they kept them in arrest. So near however is this to the idea of a *perfect*, that *ἔχει περάντας* Soph. Aj. 22, and *κτείναντες ἔχοντιν* (for *κτείνοντες* reading of most MSS. has no possible meaning) Eur. Troad. 1122, I admit go far to justify Madv. Synt. § 179 “fast blos als eine Umschreibung des Perfectums,” (he has before said “meist jedoch bei den Dichtern”).

§ 3. Scholiast dei δέ Θουκυδίδης τὸν πλεῖστον ἀρσενικῶς. So 2, 2, 5, 1.—I have retained περιόντι (=περιόντι) in deference to comic fragments (for in Ar. Vesp. 1025 πειρῶν is an undoubted restoration) and our MSS. The sense is “at (on) the coming round of summer,” i.e. in the succeeding summer. The parallel περιόντι (or περιόντι) τῷ ἐνιαντῷ Xen. Hell. III. 2, 25 is clearly explanatory of Th. For the temporal dative cp. ἡπὶ τῷ ἐπερχομένῳ Ar. Nub. 311. Dr Scott of Westminster (App. to Grote’s History

Vol. VIII), has dealt successfully with the passage. Siege of Epidamnus b.c. 435. Corinthians set about preparing a new fleet and are so employed during 434. In 433 no overt act of hostility on the part of either Corinth or Corcyra. At the winter of this year they retire respectively home. Meanwhile the embassies to Athens.—*σφῶν...φίσι*. The reflexive pronoun states their feelings on the subject. “When *they found their allies were in distress*,” “the states which *they felt* were still friendly to them.” The ductility of the Greek *indicative* in *orat. obliqu.* is well known. The more reserved Latins cannot always escape this license. Passages quoted in Madv. Lat. Gr. § 490 c. Obs. 3, bear out this remark. Ernesti and other purists might easily alter Cicer. Rose. Am. 2, 6 qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, into stimulat ac pungat, but they could not be so successful in dealing with Horace (Ep. II. 1, 83) patres nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, dueunt. Meanwhile let us admit that such passages are less carefully written.

δεύοντό δὲ καὶ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμηῃ ναυσί τε καὶ πεζῷ. ἐπέπλεόν τε οὐδέτεροι ἀλλήλοις, ἀλλὰ τὸ θέρος τοῦτο ἀντικαθεζόμενοι χειμῶνος ἥδη ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου ἔκάτεροι.

§ 5. XXXI. τὸν δ' ἐνιαυτὸν πάντα τὸν μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν καὶ τὸν ὕστερον οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὄργῃ φέροντες τὸν πρὸς Κερκυραίους πόλεμον ἐνιαυπηγοῦντο καὶ παρεσκευάζοντο τὰ κράτιστα νεῶν στόλον, ἐκ πε αὐτῆς Πελοποννήσου ἀγείροντες 2 καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἑρέτας, μισθῷ πείθοντες. πυνθανό-
10 μενοι δὲ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν παρασκευὴν αὐτῶν ἐφοβοῦντο,
καὶ (ἥσταν γὰρ οὐδενὸς Ἑλλήνων ἔνσπονδοι, οὐδὲ ἐσεγρά-
ψαντο ἑαυτοὺς οὔτε ἐς τὰς Ἀθηναίων σπονδὰς οὔτε ἐς τὰς
Δακεδαιμονίων) ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐλθοῦσιν ὡς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους
ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι καὶ ὡφέλειάν τινα πειρᾶσθαι ἀπ' αὐτῶν
15 3 εὑρίσκεσθαι. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι πυθόμενοι ταῦτα ἥλθον καὶ
αὐτοὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρεσβευόμενοι, ὅπως μὴ σφίσι πρὸς
τῷ Κερκυραίων ναυτικῷ τῷ Ἀττικὸν προσγενόμενον ἐμπόδιον
+ γένηται θέσθαι τὸν πόλεμον η βούλονται. καταστάσης δὲ

§ 4. *καὶ* (ante οἱ K.) om. T. *τῇ λευκίμβῃ* (sic) T. (m. ead. op.). λευκίμην vulg. A.J. Bekk. λευκίμη N. (de V. et hic et § 1 tac. Ad.) F. H. al. *τε* (post ναυσί) om. N. *ἀντικαθαζόμενοι* (sic) J.

XXXI. τὸν δὲ V. τὸν (post πάντα) om. T. πρὸ N.T. τακράτιστα N.A.J. vulg. τὰ κράτιστα V. —*ἐκ* (sic) N. (inc. versic.). πελοποννήσου hic N.

§ 2. οὐδέν N. ἐπεγράψαντο vulg. A.J. ἐσεγράψαντο N. (non ἐνεγράψαντο) T.V. F.H. al. *εἰς* (ante τὰς ἀθ.) N.V. *ἐς* (ante τὰς λ.) N. ἔδοξεν corr. N. (εν. lit. 4 litt. cap.). ὡφέλειάν N.T.

§ 3. *εἰς* N.V. πρεσβευόμενοι T. πρεσβευόμενοι cett. codd. edd. vii. not. πρὸ N. τῷ κερκυραίῳ ναυτικῷ F. (teste Bekk.). κερκυραῖοι F. (teste Bau.) H. καὶ τὸ αὐτῶν vulg. A.J. καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἀττικὸν N.T.V.F.H. al.

XXXI. δργῇ φέροντες hardly I think = δργῇζόμενοι. Th. seems to be his own expositor using elsewhere προθύμως φέρειν τὸν πόλεμον, τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, e.g. VIII. 36, i.

§ 2. ἐσεγράψαντο: not, as the old interpreters take it, *se adscriperant*, but, as Poppe rightly, *se inscribendos curaverant*. The same usage of γράφεσθαι in the expression πρόσσοδον γράφεσθαι, “to petition for leave of access” to the βουλή, ἐκκλησίᾳ, “to get leave of access passed.” See Hemssterh. ad Lucian. Prom. 6. T. 1. p. 33.

§ 3. Of the usual distinction between πρεσβεύω “I go as ambassador,” (Arist. Ach. 610, Vesp. 1271, the orator, *passim*) and πρεσβεύομαι “I send an embassy,” (Ar. Ach. 133, Plat. III. Legg. p. 698 D), there appears no vestige in Th. who uses πρεσβεύειν only in the sense of “to be older.” v. 39. καὶ ἥλθον πρεσβευόμενοι, which, as many other passages e.g. Ar. V. above πρεσβεύων φέρει, justifies the reading of T. recommended by others, and approving itself to common sense.

§ 4. The arbitrary rule which Th. (after

ἐκκλησίας ἐs ἀντιλογίαν ἦλθον, καὶ οἱ μὲν Κερκυραῖοι ἔλεξαν τοιάδε.

XXXII. “ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ, ὁ Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸν μήτε εὐερ-
“γεσίας μεγάλης μήτε ἔνδικος προύφειλομένης ἤκουτας
“παρὰ τὸν πέλας ἐπικουρίας, ὡσπερ καὶ ἡμεῖς νῦν, δεησο-
“μένους, ἀναδιδάξαι πρῶτον, μάλιστα μὲν ὡς καὶ ἔνδικος
“δέονται, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι γε οὐκ ἐπιζήμια, ἐπειτα δὲ ὡς καὶ τὴν
“χάριν βέβαιον ἔξουσιν· εἰ δὲ τούτων μηδὲν σαφὲς κα-
2 “ταστήσουσι, μὴ ὀργίζεσθαι ἦν ἀτυχῶσι. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ
“μετὰ τῆς ἔνδικος προύφειλομένης τῆς αἰτήσεως καὶ ταῦτα πιστεύοντες
3 “ἐχυρὰ ὑμῖν παρέξεσθαι ἀπέστειλαν ἡμᾶς. τετύχηκε δὲ τὸ
“αὐτὸν ἐπιτήδευμα πρός τε ὑμᾶς ἐs τὴν χρείαν ἡμῶν ἄλογον
4 “καὶ ἐs τὰ ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἀξύμφορον. ἔνδι-
“μαχοί τε γάρ οὐδενός πω ἐν τῷ πρὸ τοῦ ἔκούσιοι γενόμενοι

δημηγορία

δημηγοροια κερκυραλων πρὸς

XXXII. ^η N. marg. ἀθηναῖοις πρώτη T. marg. (litt. minis.). προφει-
λομένης seq. Codd. A. Poppe. προφειλομένης N. pler. op. J. vulg. Bekk. προφει-
λομένης T. δτι γε N. (lit. supr. vel mend. cod.). δτι τε F (test. Bekk. tac. Bau.).

§ 2. πιστεύοντες corr. N. (or. lit. pl. litt. cap. fuit πιστεύσαντες). ἡμῶν N.V.
ἀπέστειλλαν T.

§ 3. πρὸς hic N. ἡμᾶς T. ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν vulg. A.J.

§ 4. τε om. T. πρὸ τοῦ pr. N. προτοῦ corr. m.r. πρὸ τοῦ T.V.H. προτοῦ vulg.
A. J. χρόνῳ (post πρὸ τοῦ) add. vulg. A.J. om. N.T.V. (add. marg. m.r.) F.H. al.

Herodotus) has imposed upon himself of making τάδε, τοιάδε, τοσάδε, refer to what follows; ταῦτα, τοιάτα, τοσάτα, to what precedes; is occasionally violated, see vi. 2, ult. 6, 1, and many instances in vii. 57, 58, but only twice, before or after speeches, iv. 58, 2, vii. 78, 1.

XXXII. δέομαι ordinarily takes genitive of *what* one asks, as ἐπικουρία above, and of *him whom* one asks a favour (both genitives of *thing* and *person* united below § 5). δέομαι τι, τοῦτο (below § 4) &c., no more justify δέομαι τι πρᾶγμα &c., than “*id te accuso*” would “*eam rem te accuso*.¹” So τνγχάνειν: ordinary teaching of lexicons is apt to mislead here. (Arnold has rightly explained ἐδέοτο Βουτρὸς v. 36, 2. See further on that passage.) In fact ξυμ. δέονται=ξύμφορον δέονται. Arist. Rhet. II. 6, 24 ὡν δέονται τινα

χρεῖαν is analogous to passages noted on 5, 2. “First to *clearly* explain, if possible, that they make a request which is also expedient (to those whom they petition), if not, at least not detrimental, secondly that the gratitude which they feel shall be abiding.” I think Arnold’s criticism of these words hypercritical. Aristotle’s rule (Rhetor. III. 5, 1) is far more violated by Dem. Pantæn. p. 979 § 46.

§ 3. τετύχηκε is to be joined with ἡμῶν, “our policy has lit upon us, has befallen us,” or in our idiom, “it has befallen us that our policy.” This remnant of the Epic and poetic (χαρποις ἀνελ σοι χαρπα τνγχάνει τάδε Soph. El. i457), nearly=ξυμβέβηκε, is not I think to be confounded with τνγχάνω=τνγχάνω ὡν.

“νῦν ἄλλων τοῦτο δεησόμενοι ἥκομεν, καὶ ἄμα ἐς τὸν παρ-
“όντα πόλεμον Κορινθίων ἔρημοι δι’ αὐτὸν καθέσταμεν, καὶ
“περιέστηκεν ἡ δοκοῦστα ἡμῶν πρότερον σωφροσύνη, τὸ μὴ
“ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ ἔνυμαχίᾳ τῇ τοῦ πέλας γνώμῃ ἔνγκωδυνεύειν,
5 “νῦν ἀβουλία καὶ ἀσθένεια φαινομένη. τὴν μὲν οὖν γενο-
“μένην ναυμαχίαν αὐτοὶ κατὰ μόνας ἀπεωσάμεθα Κορινθί-
“ους· ἐπειδὴ δὲ μείζονι παρασκευῇ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου καὶ
“τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς ὥρμηται, καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀδύνατοι
“όρῳμεν ὅντες τῇ οἰκείᾳ μόνον δυνάμει περιγενέσθαι, καὶ
10 “ἄμα μέγας ὁ κίνδυνος εἰ ἐσόμεθα ὑπ’ αὐτοῖς, ἀνάγκη καὶ
“ἡμῶν καὶ ἄλλου παντὸς ἐπικουρίας δεῖσθαι, καὶ ἔνγχρωμη
“εἰ μὴ μετὰ κακίας δόξης δὲ μᾶλλον ἀμαρτίᾳ τῇ πρότερον
“ἀπραγμοσύνῃ ἐναντία τολμῶμεν.”

XXXIII. “γενήσεται δὲ ὑμῶν πειθομένοις καλὴ ἡ
15 “ἔννυτχία κατὰ πολλὰ τῆς ἡμετέρας χρείας, πρῶτον μὲν ὅτι
“ἀδικουμένοις καὶ οὐχ ἔτέρους βλάπτουσι τὴν ἐπικουρίαν
“ποιήσεσθε, ἐπειτα περὶ τῶν μεγίστων κινδυνεύοντας δεξά-

καὶ νῦν T. τούτων T. eis N.Y. ἔρημοι Bekk. δι’ αὐτῶν (inducto acc. supr. ω) T. (m. ead.). κατέστημεν vulg. καθέστημεν seq. codd. A.J. κατέσταμεν F. (test. Bau. tac. Br.), καθέσταμεν N.T. V.H. al. ἡ—(sic) N. infr. μείζονε—(sic) N. utroque in fine versiculi. Post γνώμη lit. (fort. puncti) N. ξυνκυδυνεύειν N.T. Edd. Port. Huds. ἀσθένεια καὶ ἀβουλία T.

§ 5. καταμόνας T. vulg. A.J. ἀπεωσάμενοι T. γρ. ἀπεωσάμεθα marg. m. ead. συγχρόμην N.V.

XXXIII. ὑμῶν corr. N. (v. m. ead.) ποιήσεσθε T. (m. ead.) ποιήσεσθε (ποιή fin. vers. ησεσθε inc. vers.) pr. N. ποιήσεσθε corr. N. μετὰ N.T.V.F.H. μετ’ vulg. κατά-

§ 4. ἡ δοκοῦστα ἡμῶν...Madv. Synt. § 9 b Anm. not. compares this with Isocr. Plat. 8=298 b. τὰς ἰδίας ἡμῶν ἐκάστων πόλεις, but there ἡμῶν belongs to ἰδίαι. Here ἡ δ. = ἡ ἔδοκει ἡμῶν σωφρ.—I do not think φαινομένη = φανεσθαι, or eis τὸ φανεσθαι, though later imitators may seem to countenance the idea. No copula is required with περιέστηκεν ep. vii. 70, 6, φυλακήν...ἐπιβουλήν...περιεστάναι, ἐp. also ὑπέστης δέκτωρ Ἀesch. Eum. 204. χορηγὸς ὑπέστηρ Dem. Mid. p. 536 § 68 πρατῆρα ὑποστῆρα Pant. p. 983 § 57 διάδοχον ὑποστάντα Plat. Phileb. 19 A. φαινομένη is simply an epithet as λεγόμενόν τι ἔρεω Pind. Pyth. v. 101 λεγόμενον ἔρεω (a current saying, κοινῶν ἔπος Pyth. II. 2) Nem. III. 52 λεγόμενον δὲ τοῦτο

προτέρων ἔπος ἔχω, Plat. Rep. II. § 66 in ὡς ὁ τῶν πολλῶν τε καὶ ἀκριβῶν λεγόμενος λόγος (else ὑπό would have been added). Add οὐ δικαίαν οὐδὲ γεγομένην χάριν Dem. Nausim. p. 992 § 25 which Schäfer rightly explains προσήκουσαν. Translate, “and what we before thought discretion on our part.....has contrariwise turned out (come round to be) a manifest lack of counsel and weakness.

§ 5. εἰ μὴ μετά...“if we venture on a course contrary to our former unmeddling policy, a policy not linked with baseness but founded rather on error of judgement.” See on 6, 3.

XXXIII. A manifold advantage will befall you in acceding to our request; aiding not the wrong-doers but the

“μενοι ὡς ἀν μάλιστα μετὰ ἀειμήστου μαρτυρίου τὴν χάριν
 “καταθῆσθε, ναυτικόν τε κεκτήμεθα πλὴν τοῦ παρ’ ὑμῶν
 2 “πλεῖστον. καὶ σκέψασθε τίς εὐπραξία σπανιωτέρα ἢ τίς
 “τοῖς πολεμίοις λυπηροτέρα, εἰ δὲ ὑμεῖς ἀν πρὸ πολλῶν
 “χρημάτων καὶ χάριτος ἐτιμήσασθε δύναμιν ὑμῶν προσγενέ- 5
 “σθαι, αὕτη πάρεστιν αὐτεπάγγελτος ἄνευ κινδύνων καὶ
 “δαπάνης διδοῦσα ἑαυτὴν, καὶ προσέτι φέρουσα ἐσ μὲν τοὺς
 “πολλοὺς ἀρετὴν, οἷς δὲ ἐπαμυνεῖτε χάριν, ὑμῶν δὲ αὐτοῖς
 “ἰσχύν· ἡ ἐν τῷ παντὶ χρόνῳ διάλιγοις δὴ ἅμα πάντα ἔννεβη,
 “καὶ διάλιγοι ἔννεβη δεόμενοι οἷς ἐπικαλοῦνται ἀσφάλειαν 10
 “καὶ κόσμου οὐχ ἥστον διδόντες ἢ ληψόμενοι παραγί-
 3 “γονται. τὸν δὲ πόλεμον, δι’ ὄνπερ χρήσιμοι ἀν εἴημεν,
 “εἰ τις ὑμῶν μὴ οἴεται ἔσεσθαι, γνώμης ἀμαρτάνει καὶ οὐκ
 “αἰσθάνεται τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους φόβῳ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ πολε-
 “μησείοντας, καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους δυναμένους παρ’ αὐτοῖς 15
 “καὶ ὑμῶν ἔχθροὺς ὄντας καὶ προκαταλαμβάνοντας ἡμᾶς νῦν
 “ἐσ τὴν ὑμετέραν ἐπιχείρησιν, ἵνα μὴ τῷ κοινῷ ἔχθει κατ’

θησθε vel καταθῆσθε omn. ut vid codd. καταθῆσθε pr. N. κατάθησθε corr. N. (lit. supr. η. acc. add. m. r.) καρδθησθε T. καταθῆσθε F.H. certatim conj. καταθείσθε. Vid. not.

§ 2. σπανιωτέρα corr. N. (σπανι m. r.) ἢ τις T. τις...ἢ τις A.J. λυπηροτέρα, εἰ corr. N. (lit. inter a et ei—punct. add. m. r. Fuisse vid. λυπηροτέρα ἢ εἰ), ὑμεῖς T. κινδύ-
 νου vulg. A.J. κινδύνων N.T.V.F.H. al. οἷς δὲ vulg. A.J. οἷς δὲ N.T.V.F.H. παντὶ vulg.
 παρόντι N.V.F.H. al. A.J. Notanda varietas, sed παντὶ sensus postulat. οὐχ ἥστον
 T. vid. ad 21, 1. παραγίγνονται NT. al. vulg. παραγίγνονται A.J.

§ 3. διόπερ F. (teste Bekk.) διόπερ F. (“sed. m. r. em. δὲ ὄνπερ Ba.”) διόπερ al. Be. οὐ (pro μὴ) V. om. N. sed οὐ supraser. m. r. παρ’ αὐτοῖς vulg. ante Bau. A.J.

wronged; receiving men in imminent jeopardy whose abiding gratitude you will secure; we possess also a navy inferior only to your own. The sense of the words is clear, the construction of the second clause obscure. The alteration of καταθείσθε certainly simplifies the passage, and η and ει are very interchangeable in MSS., but I believe δεξάμενοι follows as if the first clause had been worded ξετε οὐμεῖς...ξυντυχίαν (cp. the oft recurring ἔδοκε δὲ αὐτῷ...λαβάν) “In the second place you will have an advantage by having received us in our greatest peril, to the end that you (if you receive us) may bestow the obligation with the most certain and never

forgotten evidence.” For ὡς ἀν with conjunctive of. vi. 91, 4. (Madv. Gr. Synt. § 122, p. 123, n. 1. “bei ὡς und διως bewirkt ἀν keine merkbare Veränderung der Bedeutung,” to which remark I at present demur). καλὴ unites “advantage,” and “honour.”

§ 2. The variant λυπηροτέρα ἢ εἰ is far less oratorical than the text. “What good fortune is more rare (than this)... if....”—ἐσ τοὺς πολλοὺς: “in the eyes of the many.” ψύχος ἐσ “Ελληνας μέγας Eur. Bacch. 769, “a mighty reproach (to us Thebans) in the eyes of Greece,” vi. 31, 4.—ἀρετὴν, as others have said, “reputation for valour.”

§ 3. φόβῳ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ, “fear of you,”

“αὐτῶν μετ’ ἀλλήλων στῶμεν, μηδὲ δνοῦ φθάσαι ἀμάρτω-
“σιν, ἡ κακῶσαι ἡμᾶς ἡ σφᾶς αὐτὸὺς βεβαιώσασθαι. ἡμέ-
“τερον δ’ αὖ ἔργον προτερῆσαι, τῶν μὲν διδόντων ὑμῶν δὲ
“δεξαμένων τὴν ἔνυμαχίαν, καὶ προεπιβουλεύειν αὐτοῖς μᾶλ-
5 “λον ἡ ἀντεπιβουλεύειν.”

XXXIV. “ἢν δὲ λέγωσιν ὡς οὐ δίκαιον τοὺς σφετέρους
“ἀποίκους ὑμᾶς δέχεσθαι, μαθέτωσαν ὡς πᾶσα ἀποικία εὑ
“μὲν πάσχουσα τιμᾶ τὴν μητρόπολιν, ἀδικουμένη δὲ ἀλ-
2 “λοτριῶνται· οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῷ δοῦλοι ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ τῷ ὅμοιοι τοῖς
10 “λειπομένοις εἶναι ἐκπέμπονται. ὡς δὲ ἡδίκουν, σαφές ἐστι·
3 “προκληθέντες γὰρ περὶ Ἐπιδάμνου ἐς κρίσιν πολέμῳ μᾶλ-
“λον ἡ τῷ ἵστρῳ ἐβουλήθησαν τὰ ἔγκληματα μετελθεῖν. καὶ
“ὑμῶν ἐστω τὸ τεκμήριον ἢ πρὸς ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἔνγγενεis δρῶσιν,

ἐπιχειρήσιν (sic) corr. T. (w m. ead. fuit ἐπιχειρήσιν. αὐτῶν corr. N. τῶν fuit αὐτῶν) αὐτῶν T. F. μὴ δὲ N.T.F. A.J. δνεῖν vulg. δνοῦν N.T.F. al. A.J.

§ 4. ὑμέτερον vulg. A.J. ὑμέτερον N.T.V.F.H. δέ γ' αὖ vulg. A.J. δ' αὖ N.T.V.F.H. al. Vid. quae nos ad Dem. F. Leg. § 243 Ann. Crit. δέ γ' αὖ hab. Plat. codd. Theat. p. 171 b. Phæd. p. 106 b. Phileb. p. 32 a. τῶν μὲν T. αὐτῶν om. N.V.

XXXIV. μαθέτωσαν omn. ut vid. codd. quod retinenti ignoseat mihi velim Cobet. (Vid. Nov. Lect. p. 327, 328, alibi.) VIII. 18 bis ἔστωσαν. Eurip. Ion. 1131 ἔστωσαν, Iph. T. 1480 ἔστωσαν, ubi Elmsleius “uterque locus suspiciosus est.” Itaque in Ion. ἔστωσαν leg. susp. Speciosa sane conjectura si quam desideras. ἔστωσαν libri omn. Plat. Rep. I. 354 a. Sophist. 231 a. Quam mutabile sit Graecitatis ingenium docet idem, quum formam ἔστων ter, si recte memini, (Cf. ἔστω = ἔστωσαν, λόντων Ἀschyl. Eumen. 33) ὄντων Leg. IX. 879 b. semel præbeat. Sed in loco Iphig. quod dicit Elmsl. facile reponi εἰς σῆμα λόντων, corruptor potius εἰς σῆμα λόντων quam λόντωσαν εἰς σῆμα vix dubium est quin interpolatus fuerit. Fateor tamen quae Matthiæ. ad h. l. protulit, præter locum Thucydideum, ἀπροσδιδόνυσα esse. Quicquid enim e veteribus legis citant librariorum hodie constat esse spurium. μῆρόπολιν N.T. οὐδὲ γὰρ N.Y. δύοισι Bekk. δύοισι N.T. A.J. vulg.

§ 2. εἰς N.T.V.F. (teste Bau. tac. Br.) ἡβουλήθησαν vulg. A.J. ἐβουλήθησαν N.T.V.F.H. al.

§ 3. τὸ N.T. J. vulg. τὸ A. om. V. πρὸ N. ἡμᾶς T. συγγενεis T. ἀπάταις T. τὸ N.T. παράγεσθε F. (Br. “ex emend. παράγεσθαι” Ba.) δεομένοις corr. N. (is fort. m.

as ὑμετέραν ἐπιχειρήσιν, “attempt on you,” below.—μηδὲ δνοῖ... See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 166, “and may not fail in anticipating us in two things (may get the start in one), fail either in maltreating us, or confirming their own power.” I once thought κακῶσαι, βεβαιώσασθαι, depended on φθάσαι, (see further on III. 82, 14, ὁ φθάσας θαρσῆσαι). I think now these infinitives are epexegetical of φθάσαι. The reasoning is this: if by the Athenians’ non-acceptance of the offer of the Coreyreans, Corinth shall reduce Coreyra to a state of de-

pendence, one of two things will follow; either Corcyra will be treated by Corinth as Helots were (IV. 80, 2) by Sparta, in modern times Poland is by Russia, South American States by, it is feared, North American, (κακῶσαι ἡμᾶς, not “you and us,” but “us Coreyreans”), or, by adopting a more generous confiding (our modern paternal) policy, Corinth will strengthen herself (by incorporating our navy with her own, 36, 3).

XXXIV. μαθέτωσαν: We should say “We assure them that.” Of the extravagant usage of this and similar imperatives

“ώστε ἀπάτη τε μὴ παράγεσθαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν, δεομένοις τε ἐκ
“τοῦ εὐθέος μὴ ὑπουργεῖν ὁ γὰρ ἐλαχίστας τὰς μεταμελείας
“ἐκ τοῦ χαρίζεσθαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις λαμβάνων ἀσφαλέστατος
“ἀν διατελοίη.

XXXV. “λύσετε δὲ οὐδὲ τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων σπονδὰς ⁵
2 “δεχόμενοι ἡμᾶς μηδετέρων ὄντας ἔνυμαχοντς. εἴρηται γὰρ
“ἐν αὐταῖς, τῶν Ἐλληνίδων πόλεων ἡτις μηδαμοῦ ἔνυμαχεῖ.
3 “ἔξεναι παρ' ὄποτέρους ἀν ἀρέσκηται ἐλθεῖν. καὶ δεινὸν εἰ
“τοῖσδε μὲν ἀπό τε τῶν ἐνσπόνδων ἔσται πληροῦν τὰς ναῦς
“καὶ προσέτι καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Ἐλλάδος, καὶ οὐχ ἡκιστα ¹⁰
“ἀπὸ τῶν ὑμετέρων ὑπηκόων, ἡμᾶς δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς προκειμένης
“τε ἔνυμαχίας εἴρξουσι καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἄλλοθέν ποθεν ὠφελείας,
“εἴτα ἐν ἀδικήματι θήσονται πεισθέντων ὑμῶν ἀ δεομέθα.
4 “πολὺ δὲ ἐν πλείονι αιτίᾳ ἡμεῖς μὴ πείσαντες ὑμᾶς ἔξομεν.

ead.) τὲ N. τε T. εὐθέως N. γῆνω i. e. γνώμη N. marg. cf. 20, 5. ἀσφαλέστατος corr. N. (os m. r. fuit op. ἀσφαλέστατα).

XXXV. μηδετέρων pr. T. sed pr. acc. m. ead. calamo transverso induxit.

§ 3. τε (post ἀπό) et καὶ (post προσέτι) om. N.V. οὐχ ἡκιστα T.H.A.J. οὐχ ἡκιστα N. ἡμᾶς corr. N. (η m. r.) τὲ N. om. T. εἴρξουσι N.T.A.J. vulg.

(ισθι, γνῶθι, ιστω, κ.τ.λ.), let one example suffice from Herod. iv. 76, εἰ ὅν ταῦτης
ἡν τῆς οἰκις δὲ Ἀνάχαρες, ιστω ὑπὸ τοῦ
ἀδελφεοῦ ἀποθανόν.

§ 2. ἐκπέμπονται i. e. οἱ ἀποικοι, a usage which hardly requires illustration cf. vi. 80, 1, ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου παρεσομένης ὠφελείας, οἱ (not ἔνυμαχοι contained, in ὠφελείας, which is too far fetched, but Πελοποννήσοι). τῶνδε κρεσσούς εἰσι τὸ παράπαν τὰ πολέμα. A similar usage is noticed by Porson on Hesecub. 22, πατρῷα ἔπιτα...ἀπό τε.—πολέμῳ κ.τ.λ. “they preferred to prosecute their claims by war rather than fair arbitration.”

§ 3. ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέος: not here “at once” “not to aid them,” but “if they ask you in a straightforward way,” in contrast to ἀπάτη cf. III. 43, 1, τάγαθά ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐθέος λεγόμενα...ἀπάτη προσάγεσθαι τὸ πλήθος.—διατελοὶ without ὥν as vi. 89, 2. Xenoph. Memor. I. 6, 2, ἀνυπόδητος τε καὶ ἀχίτων (ἀχίτων ὥν without cause Cobet. Nov. Lect. v. 690) διατελεῖ. Isae. de Ciron. Hered. p. 74 St. = 228 π. ἀναμφισβήτησοι τὸν ἀπαντα χρόνον διετελέ-

σανεν. Krüger adds Xen. Hell. VI. 3, 10.

XXXV. “And you will not break the peace with the Lacedemonians either,” in our forcible, if somewhat homely, language II. 11, 7 οὐδὲ ἐπὶ ἀδύνατον ἀμύνεσθαι οὕτω πόλιν ἐρχόμεθα, “not so powerless either (as some would tell you”) IV. 84, 2 οὐδὲ οὐδὲ ἀδύνατος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος εἰπεῖν, “he was not an unable speaker either for a Lacedemonian.” So 38, 2 οὐδὲ αὐτοί.

§ 3. ἐν ἀδικήματι θήσονται: ἐν ἀδικήματος μέρει would be more idiomatic, while in Latin *in beneficio ponere* is more frequent than *in beneficii loco petitum est*, “in summo beneficio impetratum est,” so Plat. Rep. I. 348 εἴναι ἀρετῆς καὶ σοφίας τίθης μέρει τὴν ἀδικίαν, but 349 Δὲ ἀρετῇ αὐτῷ καὶ σοφίᾳ ἐπόλυτας θείαν. See my remarks on Hyperid. Lycophr. Journ. Phil. Vol. IV. p. 321 where I have attempted a defence of ἐν ἀδικήματι εἶναι against Cobet’s onslaught.

“ἡμᾶς μὲν γάρ κινδυνεύοντας καὶ οὐκ ἔχθροὺς ὄντας ἀπώ-
“σεσθε, τῶνδε δὲ οὐχ ὅπως κωλυταὶ ἔχθρῶν ὄντων καὶ ἐπιόν-
“των γενήσεσθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑμετέρας ἀρχῆς δύναμιν
“προσλαβεῖν περιόψεσθε ἦν οὐ δίκαιον, ἀλλ’ ἡ κάκεύων
5 “κωλύειν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ὑμετέρας μισθοφόρους, ἡ καὶ ἡμῖν
“πέμπειν καθ’ ὅ τι ἀν πεισθῆτε ὠφέλειαν, μάλιστα δὲ ἀπὸ
5 “τοῦ προφανοῦς δεξαμένους βοηθεῖν. πολλὰ δὲ, ὥσπερ ἐν
“ἀρχῇ ὑπείπομεν, τὰ ἔνυμφέροντα ἀποδείκνυμεν, καὶ μέγιστον
“ὅτι οἱ τε αὐτοὶ πολέμοι ἡμῶν ἥσαν, ὅπερ σαφεστάτη πίστις,
10 “καὶ οὗτοι οὐκ ἀσθενεῖς ἀλλ’ ἵκανοὶ τοὺς μεταστάντας βλά-
“ψαι· καὶ ναυτικῆς καὶ οὐκ ἡπειρώτιδος τῆς ἔνυμφαχίας διδο-
“μένης, οὐχ ὁμοία ἡ ἀλλοτρίωσις, ἀλλὰ μάλιστα μὲν, εἰ
“δύνασθε, μηδένα ἄλλον ἐάν κεκτήσθαι ναῦς, εἰ δὲ μή, ὅστις
“ἔχυρώτατος, τοῦτον φίλον ἔχειν.”

15 XXXVI. “καὶ ὅτῳ τάδε ἔνυμφέροντα μὲν δοκεῖ λέ-
“γεσθαι, φοβεῖται δὲ μὴ δι’ αὐτὰ πειθόμενος τὰς σπονδὰς

§ 4. ἡμᾶς (sic) N. μὲν om. N.V. ἀπώσασθε T. οὐχ' ὅπως T. τῶν δὲ δὲ pr. N. (lit. supr. pr. e) καὶ ἐπιντῶν om. N.V. καθό N.V. καθότι T.

§ 5. οἱ pr. M. οἴτε corr. N. (add. acc. suprasrer. τε m. r.) τε οἱ H. οἱ pr. F. τε οἱ corr. F. (“m. r. τε post ὅπει suprasrer.” Ba. “οἴτε” οἱ corr.) Br. ὑμῶν corr. N. (v. m. r.) ὑμῶν vulg. sed ἡμῶν T.F.H. al. A.J. ἀλλὰ καὶ Iκανοὶ T. post ναυτικῆς, καὶ om. T. οὐχ'

ὅμοια T. ἀλλωτρίωσις T. δύνασθε T. (m. ead. suprasrer.) δυνασθε F. (“suprasrer. δυνασθε” Ba. tae. Br.) ὄχυρώτατος A.J. ἔχυρώτατος T.

XXXVI. δὲ corr. N. (δε m. ead.) λύσει N.V.F. (“sed η. manu rec. superser.” Ba. tae. Bekk.). Potuit ita dicere Th. Vid. App. A. edit. meā Dem. de Fals. Leg. αὐτῷ N.V.F.H.A.J. edd. rec. præter Bekk. αὐτῷ an αὐτῷ hab. T. p.l. Bekkero obse-
quor. φοβήσον F. (teste Bekk. Tac. Ba.) τὸ δε (sic) N. τὸ πλέον hic N.T. τοπλέον A.J.

§ 5. “Many are the advantages which we prove to you, as we prefaced at the outset, and mainly that the same are (*were as we said*) our enemies.” Note this use of the *imperfect* familiar to readers of Plato and Aristotle. A passage exactly similar is supplied by Plato Theat. p. 156 οἱ ἀρχὴ δέ, ἐξ ἡς καὶ ἡ νῦν δὴ ἐλέγομεν πάντα ηρτηται, ἡδε αὐτῶν, ως τὸ πᾶν κίνησις θν.—ὅπερ, ἡπερ, ἀπερ (see on 7) πίστεις are equally correct. Plat. Phædr. 245 ε τοῦτο πηγὴ καὶ ἀρχὴ γενέσεως, ψυχῆς οὐσιαν τε καὶ λόγον τοῦτον. In Latin the almost invariable rule is to accommodate the gender of the demonstrative or relative pronoun to that of the predicate, even in *persons*.

See Mayor on Cicer. II. Philipp. § 54, Pompeium quod decus ac lumen fuit.—Whether ἔân, ἔχειν, are *quasi-imperatives*, I will endeavour to determine on v. 9, 4.

XXXVI. “And if any one conceives that what we say is expedient, yet is afraid that if he be induced by it he shall break the truce (of Euboea), let him know that the cautious apprehension of danger (which will lead him to accept our offer) when backed by strength will be more formidable to his enemies, whereas his overweening confidence if he accept not the offer, not backed by strength, will be less formidable to meet his adversaries when

“λύση, γνώτω τὸ μὲν δεδίὸς αὐτοῦ ἰσχὺν ἔχον τοὺς ἐναντίους μᾶλλον φοβῆσον, τὸ δὲ θαρσοῦν μὴ δεξαμένου ἀσθενεῖς ὃν πρὸς ἰσχύοντας τοὺς ἔχθροὺς ἀδεέστερον ἐσόμενον, καὶ ἄμα οὐ περὶ τῆς Κερκύρας οὐν τὸ πλέον ἦ καὶ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν βουλευόμενος, καὶ οὐ τὰ κράτιστα αὐταῖς προνοῶν ὅταν ἐσ τὸν μέλλοντα καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντα πόλεμον τὸ αὐτίκα περισκοπῶν ἐνδοιάζη χωρίον προσλαβεῖν ὁ μετὰ μεγίστων καιρῶν οἰκειοῦται τε καὶ πολεμοῦται. τῆς τε γὰρ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καλῶς παράπλου κεῖται, ὥστε μήτε

αὐταῖς corr. N. (aīs m.r. Fort. αὐτοὺς pr. m.) αὐτοὺς F. (teste Bekk. Tac. Ba.) εἰς T. δοσούσιν οὐπω A.J. οὐπωρόντα (sic) F. (teste Bekk. δοσούντες Ba. δοσοῦν vulg. ταυτίκα T.A.J. οἰκειοῦται τε N.T.V.F.H.A.J. vulg. οἰκειοῦται.

§ 2. τῆς—κεῖται om. N. hab. marg. m.r. ἔάσαι corr. N. (acc. fuit ἔάσαι), πρ

strong.” It seems to me an utter misconception of the passage to refer τὸ δεδίὸς to φοβεῖται. As long as the fear (of violating the peace of Eubœa) lasted, the offer would not be accepted. How could such fear then be backed by strength? An accepter of the strength (their proffered alliance) would first have dismissed this fear. Let us examine δεδίὸς what is its usage in Th. II. 11, 6, χρὴ δὲ δεῖ ἐν τῷ πολεμῷ τῷ μὲν γνώμῳ θαραστέος στρατεύειν. τῷ δὲ ἔργῳ δεδίότας παρασκευάσσειν. He has before said τὸ ἔλασσον πλήθος δεδίὸς διμειον ἡμίνατο τοὺς πλέοντας διὰ τὸ καταφροῦντας ἀπαρασκευόντας γενέσθαι Cf. III. 83, 2, τῷ γὰρ δεδίεναι τὸ τε αὐτῶν ἐνδεές...οἱ δὲ καταφροῦντες κἀντα προσθέσθαι. In both instances we are reminded of the hare and the tortoise in the fable; the former should have shown more of τὸ δεδίὸς and less of τὸ θαρσοῦν. Does any passage in Th. where δεδίεναι occurs suggest the meaning *cowardly fear?* Is not the inherent notion “apprehensive of evil” in contrast to “secure” in the Latin sense and the use of our version of the Bible and our early writers, and was Prodicus, in spite of his hairsplitting definitions, wide of the mark in preferring δέος to φόβος as the word denoting the idea of προσδοκία κακοῦ, (Plat. Protag. 358 D), though Protagoras and Hippias, who held them synonyms, are supported by

Aristot. Nic. Ethic. III. 9=6, 1, and Thuc. IV. 84, 2, διὰ τοῦ καρποῦ τὸ δέος compared with περὶ τοῦ καρποῦ φόβῳ? Could δέος hold place in such sentences as οἷον φιλέι φόβοι καὶ δεματα ἐγγύηνεσθαι VII. 80, 3? The same antithesis which we have here we find also in VI. 36, 2 οἱ γὰρ δεδίότες λδιὰ (apprehend punishment for their own evil deeds) βούλονται τὴν πόλιν ἐς ἐκπληξιν καθιστάναι, σπῶς τῷ κοινῷ φόβῳ (fear of invasion) τὸ σφέτερον (δέος or δεδίὸς repeated from δεδίοτες) ἐπηλυγάσσωται. What they fear is shown in ch. 38, the fear of consequences which the consciousness of their κακούργου λόγοι or ἔργα leads them to expect. Our common fear is the ἐκπληξις, the startling alarm into which they plunge us to divert attention from their wicked words and deeds. Cp. the insinuation against Pericles Arist. Pax 605, foll. repeated in the case of the younger Pitt when he declared war on revolutionary France. —ἀδεέστερον, “less formidable,” as VI. 87, 4. So ἀβλαβῆς, unharmed and unharmed. Cp. our words *pitiful, pitiless*. —τὰ κράτιστα αὐταῖς are to be joined, else αὐτῶν.—διὰ μετὰ ... “which is with most momentous consequences made either friend or foe.” A similar expression VI. 85, 1, πρὸς ἔκαστα δὲ δεῖ ἡ ἔχθρός ἡ φίλον μετὰ καιροῦ γιγνεσθαι. For τε καὶ (καὶ καὶ, τε τε) see on II. 42, 3.

§ 2. καλῶς κεῖται with genitive after

“ἐκεῖθεν ναυτικὸν ἔᾶσαι Πελοποννησίοις ἐπελθεῖν τό τε ἐν-
“θένδε πρὸς τάκει παραπέμψαι, καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα ἔνυμφορώ-
3 “τατόν ἐστι. βραχυτάτῳ δὲ ἀν κεφαλαίῳ, τοῖς τε ἔνυμπασι
“καὶ καθ' ἔκαστον, τῷδ' ἀν μὴ προέσθαι ἡμᾶς μάθοιτε, τρία
5 “μὲν ὄντα λόγου ἄξια τοῖς Ἐλλησι ναυτικὰ, τὸ παρ' ὑμῖν καὶ
“τὸ ἡμέτερον καὶ τὸ Κορινθίων· τούτων δὲ εἰ περιόψεσθε τὰ
“δύο ἐς ταῦτὸν ἐλθεῖν καὶ Κορίνθιοι ἡμᾶς προκαταλήψονται,
“Κερκυραίοις τε καὶ Πελοποννησίοις ἀμα ναυμαχήσετε, δε-
“ξάμενοι δὲ ἡμᾶς ἔξετε πρὸς αὐτοὺς πλείστη ναυσὶ ταῖς
10 “ἡμετέραις ἀγωνίζεσθαι.”

4 Τοιάντα μὲν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι εἶπον οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι μετ' αὐτοὺς τοιάδε·

XXXVII. ἈΝΑΓΚΑΙΟΝ (Κερκυραίων τῶνδε οὐ μόνον
“περὶ τοῦ δέξασθαι σφᾶς τὸν λόγον ποιησαμένων, ἀλλ' ὡς
15 “καὶ ἡμεῖς τε ἀδικοῦμεν καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐκ εἰκότως πολεμοῦνται)
“μνησθέντας πρῶτον καὶ ἡμᾶς περὶ ἀμφιστέρων οὗτω καὶ ἐπὶ
“τὸν ἄλλον λόγον ἴέναι, ἵνα τὴν τε ἀφ' ἡμῶν ἀξίωσιν ἀσφα-
“λέστερον προειδῆτε καὶ τὴν τῶνδε χρείαν μὴ ἀλογίστως
2 “ἀπώσησθε. φασὶ δὲ ἔνυμπαχίαν διὰ τὸ σῶφρον οὐδενός πω

N. τὰλλα vulg. A.J. τὰ δλλα N.T.V.F.H. Reposui. ἔνυμφεράτατον N. ἔνυμφεράτατον F. ἔνυμφεράτατον H. (“sed manus rēo. τῷ ε superse. o.” Ba.).

§ 3. τῶδε T. τῷδ' corr. N. (ῷ m.r. Fuit τῷδ') μάθητε N.V. μάθητε T. (ῷ m. ead. neene p. l.) μένοντα T. καὶ τῶν κ. N.T.V.F.H. τὸ αὐτὸν vulg. A.J. ταυτὸν N.T.V.F.H.

κερκυραῖος τὲ N.T. πρ N. ἡμετέραις J. vulg. Br. ἡμετέραις N.V.T.F.H.A. Cum Popp. reposui.

δημηγορία

XXXVII. ^η N. marg. δημηγορία κορινθίων πρ ἀθηναῖον πρώτη litt. min. T. τῶν δὲ N. ἡμεῖς τὲ N. τε hio T. οὐτως pr. N. κ seq. ω ut s induceundum significetur. τὴν τε ἀφ' ἡμῶν corr. N. (τε αφ' m. ead.) τὴν τε ἀφ' ἡμῶν V. Reposui. τὴν ἀφ' ἡμῶν τε T.A.J. cett. libri et edd.

analogy of καλῶς ἔχειν. So Eur. Alc. 291, καλῶς ἥκον βίου, Herod. εὐ ἥκειν βίου, χρημάτων, κ.τ.λ. Plat. iv. Republ. 427, ο δῆτας ἔκάστοις τοῖς Εθνεσιν ἡ φύσις ἀποδίδωσι τοῦ μεταλαμβάνειν εὐδαιμονίας. So Th. III. 92, 5 καλῶς καθίστασθαι.

§ 3. “You may learn by this not to give us up, you may learn that....” The two idioms are combined, μανθάνω with infinitive and with participle. A less graphic mode of writing might be τρία μὲν γάρ ἐστι...but certainly not so oratorical. It seems indifferent whether

we read ταῖς ἡμ. or ταῖς δμ. The one “with your ships increased in number,” or “with a larger navy even ours.”

XXXVII. ἀλλ' ὡς καὶ...If the text is incorrupt I am forced to own that this = ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς. Not wishing to admit such *trajectum*, I think καὶ is to be rejected, arising from a confusion of s and ſ. See ann. crit. 2, 6.—δξίωσιν, “claim what we have a right to expect”) (χρεῖαν “want, petition.”

§ 2. διὰ τὸ σῶφρον: ironical retort on ἡ δοκοῦσα ἡμῶν πρότερον σωφροσύνη

“δέξασθαι· τὸ δ’ ἐπὶ κακουργίᾳ καὶ οὐκ ἀρετῇ ἐπεγένεσαν,
“ξύμμαχόν τε οὐδένα βούλομενοι πρὸς τάδικήματα οὐδὲ
3 “μάρτυρα ἔχειν, οὔτε παρακαλοῦντες αἰσχύνεσθαι. καὶ ἡ
“πόλις αὐτῶν ἄμα, αὐτάρκη θέσιν κειμένη, παρέχει αὐτοὺς
“δικαστὰς ὅν βλάπτουσί τινα μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ ξυνθήκας γί-
“γνεσθαι, διὰ τὸ ἥκιστα ἐπὶ τοὺς πέλας ἐκπλέοντας μάλιστα
4 “τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνάγκῃ καταίροντας δέχεσθαι. καν τούτῳ τὸ
“εὐπρεπὲς ἀσπονδον οὐχ ἵνα μὴ ξυναδικήσωσιν ἑτέροις προ-
“βέβληνται, ἀλλ’ ὅπως κατὰ μόνας ἀδικῶσι, καὶ ὅπως ἐν
“ῳ μὲν ἀν κρατῶσι βιάζωνται, οὐδὲ δ’ ἀν λάθωσι πλέον ἔχω-
5 “σιν, ἦν δέ πού τι προσλάβωσιν ἀναισχυντώσι. καίτοι εἰ
“ἥσαν ἄνδρες ὥσπερ φασὶν ἀγαθοί, ὅσφι ἀληπτότεροι ἥσαν
“τοῖς πέλας, τοσῷδε φανερωτέραν ἔξην αὐτοῖς τὴν ἀρετὴν
“διδοῦσι καὶ δεχομένοις τὰ δίκαια δεικνύναι.

XXXVIII. “ἀλλ’ οὔτε πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους οὔτε ἐς ήμᾶς 15
“τοιούδε εἰσίν, ἀποικοι δὲ ὅντες ἀφεστᾶσι τε διὰ παντὸς καὶ
“νῦν πολεμοῦσι, λέγοντες ως οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ κακῷ πάσχειν

§ 2. πρὸς hic N. τάδικήματα (sic) N. τὰ ἀδικήματα T. ἐσχύνεσθαι (sic) T.

§ 3. παρέχειν T. τινα N. T. V. F. H. omn. Be. τινα vulg. A. J. γνεσθαι N. V.

§ 4. καν τούτῳ corr. N. (καν m. ead. Vid. fuisse καὶ, sed τούτῳ diserte) ξυναδικήσωσιν N. T. V. F. H. ξυναδικώσων vulg. A. J. καταμόνας N. A. J. vulg. κατὰ μόνας pr. T. καταμόνας corr. T. induceto pr. acc.) κρατηθῶσι F. (teste Ba. tac. Bekk.) βιάζωνται corr. N. (ω m.r. fuit βιάζονται) βιάζονται T. F. H. J. οὐδ’ (quid suprascripserit m.r. N. non intelligo; videtur esse”) ἔχουσι corr. N. (ω m.r. fuit ἔχουσι) ἔχουσιν T. F. H. ἦν δέ πον τι N. (sed pr. τι) ἦν δέ πον τι T. vulg. A. J. ἀναισχυντῶσι corr. N. (ω m.r. fuit ἀναισχυντῶσι) ἀναισχυτῶσι T. F. H.

XXXVIII. πρὸς N. ἐs V. (coll. Ad. Ed. I. Vol. II. p. 427. tac. Ed. III.),
τοιούδε εἰσίν N. ἀποικοι δ’ A. J. Bekk. ἀφεστᾶσι τε corr. N. (lit. supr. i fuit ἀφεστᾶσι
τε) ἀφεστᾶσι τε T. διαπαντ N. διαπαντὸς T. vulg. A. J. πάσχειν om. T.

32, 5. One is here tempted to write σῶφρον δῆ, the strokes of N approaching so near to ΔΙ and η and i being so often interchanged.

§ 3. αὐτάρκη θέσιν κειμένη “owing to their independent position;” a clear cognate accusative, κειμένη being the acknowledged (i.e. in purely classical Greek; Menander was living in days of decadence, and wrote τῷ μὲν τὸ σῶμα διατεθειμένῳ κακῷ Fr. Inc. LXV. Meinek.) passive perfect of τίθεμαι, τεθειμένη the middle. So if a bill be passed, ὁ τίθεις νόμον, τέθεικε: ἡ τιθεμένη πόλις, τέθειται:

ὅ τιθεμένος (pass.) νόμος, κείται. So a father τέθειται σόνομα ταιδί, but ταιδί κείται σόνομα.—ἢ κατὰ... “that that judges should be appointed by covenant.”

§ 4. “They have enshiled themselves under this specious neutrality.” Poppo compares v. 68, διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον κομπῶδες, and vi. 34, 4 διὰ τὸ ξύνηθες ήσυχον. Add vi. 55, 3 διὰ τὸ πρότερον ξύνηθες ... φοβερόν ... ἀκριβές, and elsewhere.—ἀναισχυτῶσι, brazen it out in the absence of witnesses. See § 2.

XXXVIII. πρὸς...ēs: I wish at present merely to point to the two preposi-

2 "ἐκπεμφθείησαν. ήμεις δὲ οὐδὲ αὐτοί φαμεν ἐπὶ τῷ ὑπὸ^v
"τούτων ὑβρίζεσθαι κατοικίσαι, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνες τε
3 "έναι καὶ τὰ εἰκότα θαυμάζεσθαι. αἱ γοῦν ἄλλαι ἀποικίαι
"τιμῶσιν ήμᾶς, καὶ μάλιστα ὑπὸ ἀποίκων στεργόμεθα· καὶ
5 "δῆλον ὅτι εἰ τοῖς πλέοσιν ἀρέσκοντές ἔσμεν, τοῦσδε ἀν
"μόνοις οὐκ ὄρθως ἀπαρέσκοιμεν, οὐδὲ ἐπιστρατεύομεν ἐκ-
4 "πρεπῶς μὴ καὶ διαφερόντως τὶ ἀδικούμενοι. καλὸν δὲ ἦν, εἴ
"καὶ ἡμαρτάνομεν, τοῦσδε μὲν εἶχαι τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ὄργῃ, ήμῶν
"δὲ αἰσχρὸν βιάσασθαι τὴν τούτων μετριότητα· ὑβρεὶ δὲ
10 "καὶ ἔξουσίᾳ πλούτου πολλὰ ἐσ ήμᾶς ἄλλα τε ἡμαρτήκαστι
"καὶ Ἐπίδαμνον ἡμετέραν οὖσαν κακουμένην μὲν οὐ προσ-
"εποιοῦντο, ἐλθόντων δὲ ήμῶν ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ ἐλόντες βίᾳ
"ἔχουσι.

XXXIX. "καὶ φασὶ δὴ δίκη πρότερον ἐθελῆσαι

15 "κρίνεσθαι, ἦν γε οὐ τὸν προῦχοντα καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς

§ 2. αὐτοὶ φαμὲν N.T. vulg. A.J. ἡγεμόνες τὲ N.T. οἱ T. Vid. ad 2, 6.

§ 3. ἀποικιαὶ (sic) T. καὶ (ante τιμῶσιν) add T. pro εἰ, ἐν T. inter εἰ et τοῖς lit. 1, literis N. πλέοντα N. πλέοντας V. ἀρέσκοντες οὖσιν N.T. vulg. A.J. ἐπιστρατεύομεν N.T. V.F.H. omn. Be. επιστρατεύομεν vulg. A.J. Lectio ita non temere repudianda, si et ἀν a praeced. repetitur, et εὐπρεπῶs legitur. Sed ἐπιστρατεύομεν N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. εὐπρεπῶs vulg. A.J. ἐκπρεπῶs N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. τι N.T. vulg. A.J. Revocabi.

§ 4. εἶχαι (ut vid.) T. ἀλλα τὲ N.T.A.J.

XXXIX. δὴ om. N.V. Facile excidit ante ΔΙ. προῦχοντα N. λέγειν τι N.T.A.J. vulg. τηρεῖν (post δὲ) A.J. vulg. sed om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν T. ἐσ N. εἰς V. λεον T. τὰ ἔργα A.J. vulg. τὰ τε ἔργα N.T.V.F.H. al.

tions. It will I hope hereafter be shewn that they are frequently in Th. nearly identical.

§ 3. It may be questioned whether ὑπὸ ἀποίκων στεργόμεθα is to be rendered "we are loved by," or "they acquiesce in us." I leave this to the reader.—But I am sure that ἐκπρεπῶs here and ἐκπρεπέστερον, III. 55, 3 are erroneously considered synonyms of ἀπρεπῶs, ἀπρεπέστερον. In both passages the ordinary meaning "conspicuously, remarkably," is quite in keeping. I am aware of the varied use of prepositions in composition, but one must endeavour to limit this within due bounds. Translate: "nor do we make war upon you in a remarkable degree, if we are not also in a singular degree wronged by you."

§ 4. καλὸν δὲ ἦν... An anacoluthon not

very strange. Strictly logical grammar would have required ήμῶν δὲ μὴ βιδοσασθαι. Cp. VII. 13, 2 τῶν ναυτῶν τῶν μέρ...οι δὲ θεράποντες, but there I think the ναυτας embrace in our author's view themselves and the serving-men. Cp. VII. 36, 4 αὐτοὶ γάρ κατὰ τὸ δυνατὸν τὸ μὲν οὐ δώσειν διεκπλεῖν, τὸ δὲ τὴν στενοχωρίαν καλύσειν ὥστε μὴ περιπλεῖν which is much more difficult to digest.

XXXIX. ἦν...προκαλούμενον. It admits of doubt whether this sentence is parallel to III. 68, 2 αὐθὶς τὸ αὐτὸν ἔνα ἔκαστον παραγγόντες καὶ ἐρωτῶντες, where at any rate the first accusative belongs to the remoter participle, cp. IV. 72, 4, in Latin Plant. Aul. II. 3, 3 = 268 vascula intus pure. propera atque elue (where Wagner ought not to have suggested properans elue) Ter. Adelph. v,

“προκαλούμενον λέγειν τι δοκεῖν δεῖ, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἐστιν τά
 “τε ἔργα ὄμοιώς καὶ τοὺς λόγους πρὶν διαγωνίζεσθαι κα-
 2 “θιστάντα. οὗτοι δὲ οὐ πρὶν πολιορκεῖν τὸ χωρίον, ἀλλ’
 “ἐπειδὴ ἡγήσαντο ἡμᾶς οὐ περιόψεσθαι, τότε καὶ τὸ εὐ-
 3 “πρεπὲς τῆς δίκης παρέσχοντο. καὶ δεῦρο ἡκουσιν οὐ
 “τάκει μόνον αὐτοὶ ἀμαρτόντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑμᾶς νῦν ἀξι-
 “οῦντες οὐ ἔνυμαχεῖν ἀλλὰ ἔνυναδικεῖν καὶ διαφόρους ὄντας
 4 “ἡμῶν δέχεσθαι σφᾶς οὐσίς χρῆν, ὅτε ἀσφαλέστατοι ἦσαν,
 “τότε προσιέναι, καὶ μὴ ἐν φῷ ἡμεῖς μὲν ἡδικήμεθα οὗτοι
 “δὲ κινδυνεύοντες, μηδὲ ἐν φῷ ὑμεῖς τῆς τε δυνάμεως αὐτῶν 10
 “τότε οὐ μεταλαβόντες τῆς ὠφελείας νῦν μεταδώσετε, καὶ
 “τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων ἀπογενόμενοι τῆς ἀφ’ ἡμῶν αἰτίας τὸ
 “ἴστον ἔξετε, πάλαι δὲ κοινώσαντας τὴν δύναμιν κοινὰ καὶ
 “τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα ἔχειν.

XL. “ώς μὲν οὖν αὐτοί τε μετὰ προσηκόντων ἐγκλη- 15
 “μάτων ἐρχόμεθα καὶ οἵδε βίαιοι καὶ πλεονέκται εἰσι, δε-

§ 3. τάκει A.J. τ’ ἀκεῖ (sic) T.

§ 4. ἔχρην N.V. κινδυνεύοντας F.H. μηδὲ T. μετεωρίσηται pro μεταδώσετε T. (m. ead. supraser.) ἀπογενόμενοι T. (m. ead.) Ισοι T. κοινωνήσαντας V.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) corr. N. (νή supraser. m.r.) sequitur vulg. ἐγκλημάτων δὲ μόνων ἀμετόχους (vel δμετόχως) οὕτω τῶν μετὰ τὰς πράξεις τούτων μὴ κοινωνεῖν Hab. A.J. vulg. om. N.T.V.F.H. al. Nihil addunt verba ad sententiam loci et μόνων ἀμετόχους nihil significat. Puto aliquem ad marginem adscripsisse similem γνώμην aliunde invec-tam. Uberrima hæc causa interpolationis. Plaut. Trin. 368, Lucret. v. 1006. Idem credo accidisse Soph. Phil. 671—673. Versiculi ipsi sane boni, sed prorsus si quid video ἀπροσδιόνυσοι. Idem credo de Soph. Ajax. 841, 842 ubi nolle a Dindorf. quattuor relegatos. Duo sunt spuri, ex Ἀeschilo ut videntur profecti, τὼς enim plane Ἀeschylum sapit. εἰσώρωπό ἔχει i.q. in pedestri et comicō sermone dicitur περιορῶσ’ ἔμε, et in (Edip. Tyr. 1505 μή νιν εἰσώρωπος fortasse reponendum est.

XL. τε om. N.V. Varietatem insignem præbent A.J. vulg. μετὰ προσηκόντων τῶν τοῦ δικαίου κεφαλαίων ἐστιν ἡμᾶς ἐρχόμεθα. Quod hodie legitur μετὰ πρ.

7, 19=917 tu illas abi et traduce, or προύχοντα = ἐκ τοῦ προύχοντος so that the article belongs only to the second participle. I think the former view is more correct for it is hardly possible to dis-unite τὸν from προύχοντα immediately following. We find an example of this in N. T. St Mark i. 7 “the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose,” the more noticeable as there is nothing in the original to provoke such rendering. τηρεῖ seems to have been foisted in by one who did not see that προκαλεῖσθαι takes accusa-

tive (see instances in Matth. Gk. Gr. § 419 h), and so joined it with λέγειν τι. “But surely as to this he who has the vantage ground and challenges it from a safe position ought not to be thought to speak to the point.” — τὰ τε ἔργα... “equally his actions as his words,” τε less frequently used in such sentences. Soph. however has examples Οδip. Col. 936 τῷ νῷ θ' ὁμοίως κάποι τῆς γλώσσης λέγω. Electr. 907 καὶ νῦν θ' ὁμοίως καὶ τότε ἔξεπισταμαι. See more on III. 43, 2.

XL. ἐρχόμεθα “we come with” not as Poppo says for ἡκουειν. I should trans-

“δήλωται ὡς δ’ οὐκ ἀν δικαίως αὐτοὺς δέχοισθε, χρὴ
 2 “μαθεῖν. εἰ γὰρ εἴρηται ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἔξεναι παρ’
 “όποτέρους τις τῶν ἀγράφων πόλεων βούλεται ἐλθεῖν, οὐ
 “τοῦς ἐπὶ βλάβῃ ἑτέρων ιοῦσιν ή̄ ξυνθήκη ἐστίν, ἀλλ’
 3 “ὅστις μὴ ἄλλου ἀποστερῶν ἑαυτὸν ἀσφαλείας δεῖται, καὶ
 “ὅστις μὴ τοῦς δεξαμένους, εἰ σωφρονοῦσι, πόλεμον ἀντ’
 “εἰρήνης ποιήσει ὁ νῦν ὑμεῖς μὴ πειθόμενοι ήμūν πάθοιτε
 3 “ἄν. οὐ γὰρ τοῦσδε μόνον ἐπίκουροι ἀν γένοισθε, ἀλλὰ
 “καὶ ήμūν ἀντὶ ἐνσπόνδων πολέμιοι ἀνάγκη γάρ, εἰ ἵτε
 10 4 “μετ’ αὐτῶν, καὶ ἀμύνεσθαι μὴ ἄνευ ὑμῶν τούτους. καίτοι
 “δίκαιοι γ’ ἐστὲ μάλιστα μὲν ἐκποδῶν στῆναι ἀμφοτέροις,
 “εἰ δὲ μή, τούναντίον ἐπὶ τούτους μεθ’ ήμῶν ἴέναι (Κοριν-
 “θίοις μέν γε ἐνσπονδοί ἐστε, Κερκυραίοις δὲ οὐδὲ δι’
 “ἀνακωχῆς πώποτ’ ἐγένεσθε), καὶ τὸν νόμον μὴ καθιστάναι
 15 5 “ώστε τοὺς ἑτέρων ἀφισταμένους δέχεσθαι. οὐδὲ γὰρ ήμεις
 “Σαμίων ἀποστάντων ψῆφον προσεθέμεθα ἐναντίαν ὑμῶν,

ἔγκλημάτων ἐρ. hab. N.T.V.F.H. al. ὡς δὲ A.J. vulg. ὡς δ’ N.T.V.H.F. μαθεῖν χρὴ^a
 A.J. vulg. χρὴ μαθεῖν N.T.V.F.H. quod reposui.

§ 2. τις N.T.A.J. vulg. ἀλλων A.J. vulg. ἀλλον N.T.V.F.H. al. ἑαυτὸν ἀποστε-
 ρῶν A.J. vulg. αὐτὸν ἀποστερῶν T. ἀποστερῶν ἑαυτὸν N.V.F.H. quod reposui. Post
 el litura i litera N. fort. fuit els. ἀντὶ N.T.V. πυθμενοι T.

§ 3. ἀμύνεσθαι corr. N. (u. m. ead.) ἀμύνεσθε J. ὑμῶν corr. N. (v. m. ead.).

§ 4. ἐνσπονδοι ἐστὲ N.T. οὐ N.V. δὲ excidit ante ΔΙ. Excidit διὰ post δὲ Plat.
 Theætet. 192 a δὲ ὅδε διαλέγεσθαι περὶ αὐτῶν ἐξ ἀρχῆς διορίζομένοις. Quid sibi
 velit vulg. λέγεσθαι alii viderint, me quidem latet. ἀνακωχῆς T. πώποτε N.T.F.

(tac. Br.) H. καθιστάναι T. (suprascr. m. ead.).

§ 5. ήμῶν corr. N. (v. m. ead.) αὐτὸν τινὰ pr. N. αὐτὸν τινα corr. N. (vid.
 ead. m.).

late χώ λόγος διέρχεται Soph. Ed. Col.
 574, “and then my speech draws to a
 close.”

§ 2. μὴ...ἀποστερῶν “When he is not
 withdrawing himself from another who
 has a due claim on him.” See on 69, 1.
 —καὶ δοτις μὴ... There is a confusion of
 thought amounting almost to a *bull*.
 “And one who will not create war in-
 stead of peace for those who receive
 him, if they act with discretion,” for
 they will prevent his producing such
 result by not receiving him. Cp. Eur.
 Heracl. 263, to Demophon’s question
 οὐκονέγώ τῶν ἐνθάδ’ εἰμι κύριος; Copreus

answers βλάπτων γ’ ἐκείνους μηδέν, ἦν σὺ
 σωφρονῆς (which you will not do if you
 have discretion). Μὴ ἀνευ ὑμῶν refers
 to the object, not the subject. See on
 Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 333. Add to pas-
 sages cited there Eur. Heracl. 249 δῆτας
 σέ τις | σὺ παῖσι (=σέ τε καὶ παῖδας)
 βωμοῦ τοῦδ’ ἀποσπάσει βίᾳ.

§ 4. οὐδὲ δι’ α. “not even in an ar-
 mistice”—you have had no dealings
 with them whatever.

§ 5. Whether δίχα ἐψηφισμένων is
 simply “divided on the question” or
 “were equally divided” (so that the
 vote of Corinth determined the point)

“τῶν ἄλλων Πελοποννησίων δίχα ἐψηφισμένων εἰ χρὴ αὐ-
“τοῖς ἀμύνειν, φανερῶς δὲ ἀντείπομεν τοὺς προσήκοντας
6 “ξυμμάχους αὐτὸν τινα κολάζειν. εἰ γὰρ τοὺς κακόν τι
“δρῶντας δεχόμενοι τιμωρήσετε, φανεῖται καὶ ἡ τῶν ὑμε-
“τέρων οὐκ ἐλάσσω ημῖν πρόσεισι, καὶ τὸν νόμον ἐφ’⁵
“ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἡ ἐφ’ ημῖν θήσετε.

XLI. “δικαιώματα μὲν οὖν τάδε πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἔχομεν
“ἰκανὰ κατὰ τοὺς Ἑλλήνων νόμους, παραίνεσιν δὲ καὶ
“ἀξίωσιν χάριτος τοιάνδε, ἦν οὐκ ἔχθροὶ ὅντες ὥστε βλά-
“πτειν, οὐδὲ αὖ φίλοι ὥστ’ ἐπιχρῆσθαι, ἀντιδοθῆναι ημῖν ἐν 10
2 “τῷ παρόντι φαμὲν χρῆναι. νεῶν γὰρ μακρῶν σπανί-
“σαντές ποτε πρὸς τὸν Αἰγανητῶν ὑπὲρ τὰ Μηδικὰ πόλε-
“μον παρὰ Κορινθίων εἴκοσι ναῦς ἐλάβετε· καὶ ἡ εὐεργε-
“σία αὐτῇ τε καὶ ἡ ἐς Σαμίους, τὸ δι’ ημᾶς Πελοποννη-
“σίους αὐτοῖς μὴ βοηθῆσαι, παρέσχεν ὑμῖν Αἰγανητῶν μὲν 15
“ἐπικράτησιν Σαμίων δὲ κόλασιν, καὶ ἐν καιροῖς τοιούτοις
“ἐγένετο οὓς μάλιστα ἄνθρωποι ἐπ’ ἔχθροὺς τοὺς σφετέρους
3 “ἰόντες τῶν πάντων ἀπερίοπτοί εἰσι παρὰ τὸ νικᾶν. φίλοι
“τε γὰρ ἡγοῦνται τὸν ὑπουργοῦντα, ην καὶ πρότερον ἐχ-

§ 6. φανεῖτε T.A.J. φανεῖται corr. N. (ai m.r.) “In Cass. (H.) aliquid abrasum erat post τ., sed spatium minus erat quam duas literas capere posset.” Ba.

XLI. τοὺς τῶν N.T.V. ὥστε N.T.V.F. (tac. Br.) H. (ὅστε opinor in Duk. Edit. typographo imputandum et fraudi fuisse Bauero).

§ 2. σπανίσαντες ποτὲ N. πρ N. εἰκοσιν H. αὐτῇ τὲ N.T. ἡ ante ē; om. T. τὸ δ^ο ὑμᾶς (sic) T. πελοπονησίοις T. (suprascr. m. ead.) ὑμῖν corr. N. (v. m. ead.) ὑμῖν μὲν αἰγανητῶν μὲν T. τούτοις T. ἀπάντων A.J. vulg. πάντων N.T.V.F.H. al. ἀπερίοπτοι εἰσι N.T.J. φίλοιν τὲ N. φίλονεικείας N.

as δίχα τέμνειν “to bisect,” and κεραίνειν μεγάλην δίχα πρίσαντες IV. 100, 2, I shall not determine.

XLI. τάδε “above-mentioned.” Cp. 43, 4. See on 31, 4.—ἐπιχρῆσθαι: the preposition denotes *mutual, reciprocal*, as in ἔφοδος, ἐπιμέλη, ἐπιγαμία.

§ 2. ἐπικράτησιν seems too strong a word if we credit Herod. vi. 87—93. Hostilities went on with varied success till the approach of the invading Persians, then both agreed to postpone hostilities, VII. 145. War was resumed

many years after the Persian invasion which ended in the submission of the Αἴγινης. See 105—109. Certainly Corinth did not aid the Athenians in these renewed hostilities.—παρὰ τὸ νικᾶν: παρά, and more frequently its Latin representative *propter*, have the sense of *owing to*, but I think not (as διὰ unquestionably has) that of *for the sake of*. The reader may choose between “except,” or “in comparison of.” I prefer the latter.

§ 3. ἢ...ἢ: not *si sit* but *si fuerit*.

“θρὸς ἦ, πολέμιον τε τὸν ἀντιστάντα, ἥν καὶ τύχῃ φίλος
“ῶν, ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰ οἰκεῖα χείρον τίθενται φιλονεικίας ἔνεκα
“τῆς αὐτίκα.

XLII. “ῶν ἐνθυμηθέντες καὶ νεώτερός τις παρὰ πρεσ-
5 “βυτέρου αὐτὰ μαθὼν ἀξιούτω τοῦς ὄμοίοις ἡμᾶς ἀμύνεσθαι,
“καὶ μὴ νομίσῃ δίκαια μὲν τάδε λέγεσθαι, ἔνυφορα δὲ εἰ
2 “πολεμήσει, ἀλλα εἶναι. τό τε γὰρ ἔνυφέρον ἐν ὧ ἀν τις
“ἔλαχιστα ἀμαρτάνῃ μάλιστα ἔπεται, καὶ τὸ μέλλον τοῦ
“πολέμου, φοβούντες ὑμᾶς Κερκυραῖοι κελεύοντιν ἀδι-
10 “κεῖν, ἐν ἀφανεῖ ἔπι-κεῦται, καὶ οὐκ ἀξιον ἐπαρθέντας αὐτῷ
“φανερὰν ἔχθραν ἥδη καὶ οὐ μέλλουσαν πρὸς Κορινθίους
“κτίσασθαι, τῆς δὲ ὑπαρχούσης πρότερον διὰ Μεγαρέας
“ὑποψίας σῶφρον ὑφελεῖν μᾶλλον η γὰρ τελευταῖα χάρις
“καιρὸν ἔχουσα, καν ἔλασσων ἦ, δύναται μεῖζον ἔγκλημα
15 3 “λύσαι. μηδὲ ὅτι ναυτικοῦ ἔνυμμαχίαν μεγάλην διδόσαι,
“τούτῳ ἐφέλκεσθε τὸ γὰρ μὴ ἀδικεῖν τοὺς ὄμοίους ἔχυρω-
“τέρα δύναμις η τῷ αὐτίκα φανερῷ ἐπαρθέντας διὰ κινδύ-
“νων τὸ πλέον ἔχειν.

XLIII. “ἡμεῖς δὲ περιπεπτωκότες οἷς ἐν τῇ Λακε-
“δαίμονι αὐτοὶ προείπομεν, τοὺς σφετέρους ἔνυμμάχους αὐ-

XLII. πρεσβυτέρων T. πρεσβυτέρου corr. N. (ou m. ead.) ἀξιούτω corr. N. (acc. et w. m. ead.).

§ 2. ἀμαρτάνοι T.A.J. vulg. ἀμαρτάνη N.V.F.H. al. ἔχραν T. τελευταῖα T. λύσαι N.

§ 3. μηδὲ N.T.A.J. ἐφέλκεσθε corr. N. (e ult. m.r.) δύναμις (sic) A.

Cp. Eur. Sthenob. Fr. III. = 91 καν ἀμου-
σος η τὸ πρίν, also the oracle πάλαι ποτ'
ῆσαν ἀλκιμοι Μιλήσιοι parodied by Arist.
Vesp. 1060 ω πάλαι ποτ' ὅντες ἡμεῖς ἀλ-
κιμοι μὲν ἐν χοροῖς, 1063 πρὶν ποτ' ην πρὶν
ταῦτα... The Latin language is in this
case clearer; while ἡμεῖς equally is er-
amus or fuimus, fuius Troes, fuit Ilios,
are perspicuous.

XLII. ἀμύνεσθαι “requite,” as IV. 63,
1, elsewhere. Cp. Arist. Rhetor. II. 23,
8 ὕβριν γὰρ ἐφη ἐναι τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι ἀμύ-
νεσθαι ὄμοιως εἰ ταῦτα ὥσπερ καὶ κακῶς.

§ 2. The suspicion which Athens
was under owing to her dealings with
Megara may refer to the revolt of Me-

gara to Athens from Corinth, and ten
years' submission to Athenian supre-
macy, see ch. 103, 115. It may also
embrace a reference to the exclusion of
the Megarians from Attic ports and
markets if this measure of Pericles had
been passed before the rupture between
Corinth and Coreyra, which is Mr Grote's
opinion Chapter XLVIII. Vol. VI. p. 102.
I believe however we have no means of
fixing the precise time of the introduc-
tion of the measure.

XLIII. “We having fallen into the
position which we ourselves formerly
spoke of in Lacedemon, the chastise-
ment which each one has of his own

“τόν τινα κολάζειν, νῦν παρ’ ὑμῶν τὸ αὐτὸ δέξιοῦμεν κομί-
“ζεσθαι, καὶ μὴ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ψήφῳ ὀφεληθέντας τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ
2 “ἡμᾶς βλάψαι. τὸ δὲ ἵσον ἀνταπόδοτε, γνόντες τοῦτον
“ἔκεινον εἶναι τὸν καιρὸν ἐν φῷ τε ὑπουργῶν φίλος μά-
3 “λιστα καὶ ὁ ἀντιστὰς ἔχθρός. καὶ Κερκυραῖος τούσδε
“μῆτε ἔνυμμάχους δέχεσθε βίᾳ ἡμῶν, μῆτε ἀμύνετε αὐτοὺς
4 “ἀδικοῦσι. καὶ τάδε ποιοῦντες τὰ προσήκοντά τε δράσετε
“καὶ τὰ ἄριστα βουλεύσεσθε ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς.” Τοιαῦτα δὲ
καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι εἶπον.

XLIII. αὐτὸν τινα (i.e. αὐτὸν τινα) N. αὐτῶν τινα F. (“sed man. rec. correxit αὐτὸν.” Ba. tac. Br.) μη om. H. τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ (sic) A. τὸ δὲ ἵσον hic T.A.J. τὸ δὲ ἵσον

vulg. γνόντες corr. N. (ό m. ead. neene p. 1.) ἔχθρο N.

§ 3. κερκυραῖος τε vulg. A.J. τε om. T. κερκυραῖος δὲ N.V.F.H. pro τούσδε,
τάδε T. δέχεσθε vulg. A.J. δέχεσθε N.V.F. (teste Ba. δέχεσθαι teste Br.) H. pl. Be.

δέχεσθαι T. (m. ead. vid.) διμύνητε vulg. A.J. διμύνετε N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. (“et
supr. ε rec. man. e.” Ba.).

§ 4. τε om. N.V. ἐν ὑμῖν sequiores libri. A.J. καὶ om. T.

allies (see 40, 5) claim as a right to receive the same treatment now from you, and that you should not after obtaining the benefit of our vote by yours impede our designs." For *σφετέρου* see vi. 16, 5. It is immaterial whether δέξιος μη, or the more idiomatic οὐκ δέξιος, is used in such sentence. See on 3, 2.

§ 2. How far prose writers keep up the distinction between the *participle* and *infinitive* after verbs of *knowledge* (see on μάθοιτε 36, 3) is a point perhaps not yet determined. Examples of poets' violation of the rule are given by Elmsl. on Eur. Med. 580, 1 and might be multiplied. His are confined to οἴδα, ἐπισταμαι. γνωστῶν differs from the others, in that it signifies not only to know a fact, know that, e.g. Eur. Hecub. 1140 γνόντες δὲ Ἀχαιοὶ ζῶντα Πριαμδῶν τινά, Th. (with a slight confusion, δτι with the verb being more usual) IV. 37, 1 γνόντες...δτι... διαφθαρησούμενος, or know how to, e.g. Soph. Aj. 677 ἡμεῖς δὲ πῶς οὐ γνωσμέσθα σωφροεῖν; but also to decide. γνωστῶν τοῦτο δτι, "I know that this is," γνωστῶν τοῦτο εἶναι "I decide, adjudge, that this is." The notion of this verb being "I make up my mind that," "I determine that," may account

for the blending of the *infinitive* and the *participle*, see Xen. Hell. IV. 8, 31 ξνωσαν ἐπιμελητέον εἶναι, 38 γνόντες μη εἶναι ἐπιδεῖ, though "determining that" in the former means "deciding that" in the latter "knowing that." So in Latin *certum est*; Tac. II. Hist. 18 certum erat Spurinnæ ("Sp. had made up his mind that") needum venisse Cæcina, et coercere ("had made up his mind to") intra munimenta militem. So I consider here "having determined that" a fair translation, believing that Th. meant "shewing by your vote that" rather than "knowing that." Xenophon (but he frequently departs from his country's usage) has Hell. II. 2, 2 εἰδὼς δτι...ἐπεσθαι, which I hardly dare with Cobet (Nov. Lect. p. 443) call "turpem soloecismum," remembering Antiph. I. p. 114 St. = 619 R. διομόσασθαι ὑπὲρ τῆς μητρός εὐ εἰδέναι μη πεποιηκέναι ταῦτα (Cobet "emenda μη πεποιηκύιαν" Nov. Lect. p. 360) Lys. Theomn. 117 St. = 355 R. πάντας εἰδέναι ἡγούμενα δτι ἕγω μὲν δρθῶς λέγω, τοῦτον δὲ οὕτω σκαιδί εἶναι. Dem. Eu. bul. p. 1314 § 49 τοῦ συνειδότος αὐτῷ τάληθῆ λέγειν. In Plat. Gorg. 453 B ἕγω γάρ εὐ ἵσον δτι, ὡς ἴμαυτὸν πειθω...

defensio

XLIV. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἀκούσαντες ἀμφοτέρων, γενομένης καὶ δὶς ἐκκλησίας, τῇ μὲν προτέρᾳ οὐχ ἥσσον τῶν Κορινθίων ἀπεδέξαντο τὸν λόγους, ἐν δὲ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ μετέγνωσαν Κερκυραῖοις ξυμμαχίαν μὲν μὴ ποιήσασθαι ὥστε τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἔχθροὺς καὶ φίλους νομίζειν (εἰ γὰρ ἐπὶ Κόρινθον ἐκέλευν σφίσιν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ξυμπλεῦν, ἐλύνοντ' ἀντοῖς αἱ πρὸς Πελοποννησίους σπονδαί), ἐπιμαχίαν δὲ ἐποιήσαντο τῇ ἀλλήλων βοηθεῦν, ἐάν τις ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν ἦ² ἡ Ἀθῆνας ἡ τοὺς τούτων ξυμμάχους. ἐδόκει γὰρ ὁ πρὸς ¹⁰ Πελοποννησίους πόλεμος καὶ ὡς ἔσεσθαι αὐτοῖς, καὶ τὴν Κέρκυραν ἐβούλοντο μὴ προέσθαι Κορινθίοις ναυτικὸν ἔχουσαν τοσοῦτον, ξυγκρούειν δὲ ὅτι μάλιστα αὐτοὺς ἀλλήλοις, ὡντα ἀσθενεστέροις οὖσιν, ἢν τι δέη, Κορινθίοις τε καὶ ³ τοῖς ἄλλοις ναυτικὸν ἔχουσιν ἐς πόλεμον καθιστᾶνται. ἅμα ¹⁵ δὲ τῆς τε Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καλῶς ἐφαίνετο αὐτοῖς ἡ νῆσος ἐν παράπλῳ κεῖσθαι.

XLV. τοιαύτῃ μὲν γνώμῃ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Κερκυραῖον προσεδέξαντο, καὶ τῶν Κορινθίων ἀπελθόντων οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον δέκα ναῦς αὐτοῖς ἀπέστειλαν βοηθούς· ἐστρατήγει ²⁰ δὲ αὐτῶν Λακεδαιμόνιος τε ὁ Κίμωνος καὶ Διότιμος ὁ ² Στρομβίχον καὶ Πρωτέας ὁ Ἐπικλέous. προεῖπον δὲ αὐτοῖς

XLIV. οὐχ ἥσσον hic T. συμμαχίαν N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) μὲν ξυμμαχίαν T. μὴ om. pr. N. supraser. m.r. κερκυραῖοι corr. N. (κερκυρ m.r.) ol. ante πρὸς, T. πρ N. δὲ ἐποιήσαντο N.T.V.F.H. quod reposui, δὲ vulg. A.J. omn. edd.

§ 2. πρ N. καὶ ὡς (sic) N. τοῖς κορινθίοις vulg. A.J. τοῖς om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. ὅτι μάλιστα N. ὅτι μάλιστα V. vulg. δὲ μάλιστα T. A.J. ὦ N. κορινθίοις τὲ N. τὲ hic T. τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς conj. Bekk. sequitur Popp. Fort. post οὐς aut δοῦς aut οὐς excidit.

§ 3. Ιταλίας corr. N. (spir. m.r.)

XLV. κίμωνος vulg. A. κίμωνος N.T.V.F.H. al. J. Οστρομβίχον (sic) A. Οστρομβίχον (sic) V. ὁ στρομβίχον N.T.

καὶ ἐμὲ εἶναι τούτων ἔνα, and 517 ε παντὶ τῷ μὴ εἰδότι δὲ ἔστι... διὰ τὸ εἰδέναι δὲ τι χρηστὸν... τὰς δὲ ἄλλας πάσας ταῦτα ἀγνοεῖν διὸ δὴ καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δουλοπρεπεῖς εἶναι, there is room for doubt whether in the former εἶναι belongs to τοῦ or to ἔμαντρον τείθω, and in the latter belongs to εἰδέναι or διὰ τὸ is to be carried on to δουλοπρεπεῖς εἶναι.

XLIV. τῇ ὑστεραὶ may mean "on

the following day" (ἡμέρᾳ) or "on the assembly held on the following day;" see on Dem. de F. Leg. § 14 § 15.

§ 2. καὶ ὡς=καὶ οὔτως (οὐδὲ ὡς=οὐδὲ οὔτως) will recur not unfrequently.—τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς Bekker's conjecture I have not adopted, though I believe the text requires alteration, for οὔτοι (or οὐ) taking ξχουσιν as verb, or transposition of ἄλλοις τοῖς, may be as probable.

μὴ ναυμάχειν Κορινθίοις, ἦν μὴ ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν πλέωσι καὶ μέλλωσιν ἀποβαίνειν, ἡ ἐς τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων οὕτω δὲ 3 κωλύειν κατὰ δύναμιν. προεῖπον δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ μὴ λύειν 4 ἔνεκα τὰς σπονδάς. αἱ μὲν δὴ νῆσες ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν.

XLVI. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς παρεσκεύαστο, ἐπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν Κέρκυραν ναυσὶ πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατόν. 2 ἥσαν δὲ Ἡλείων μὲν δέκα, Μεγαρέων δὲ δώδεκα καὶ Λευκαδίων δέκα, Ἀμπρακιωτῶν δὲ ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ Ἀνακτορίων μία, αὐτῶν δὲ Κορινθίων ἐνενήκοντα στρατηγοὶ δὲ 10 τούτων ἥσαν μὲν καὶ κατὰ πόλεις ἑκάστων, Κορινθίων δὲ 3 Ξενοκλείδης ὁ Εὐθυκλέους πέμπτος αὐτός. ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσέμιξαν τῇ κατὰ Κέρκυραν ἡπείρῳ ἀπὸ Λευκάδος πλέοντες, 4 ὄρμίζονται ἐς Χειμέριον τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος γῆς. ἔστι δὲ λιμὴν, καὶ πόλις ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ κεῖται ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἐν τῇ 15 5 Ἐλαιάτιδι τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος Ἐφύρη. ἐξίησι δὲ παρ' αὐτὴν Ἀχερουσίᾳ λίμνη ἐς θάλασσαν διὰ δὲ τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος Ἀχέρων ποταμὸς ρέων ἐσβάλλει ἐς αὐτήν, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τὴν 6 ἐπωνυμίαν ἔχει. ρέει δὲ καὶ Θύαμις ποταμός, ὄριζων τὴν

§ 2. μέλλοντιν T. 3 Be. τὶ N.T. χωρίον vulg. A.J. χωρίων N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. corr. (testē Ba. χωρίον teste Br.) H. pl. Be.

XLVI. § 2. ἥσαν δὲ N.T. ἥσαν δὴ V. ἀπρακιωτῶν T. (m. ead. supraser.) εἰκοσιν H. ἐνενήκοντα N. vulg. A.J. ἐνενήκοντα T.H. de F. Ba. et Be. tac. αὐτὸς T. 3. ἐπει N.V. εἰς N.V. γῆς (sic) N. 4. ἀπὸ N. Bekk. ἀπὸ F. (testē Ba.) H. corr. T. A.J. pl. edd. Poppo. cf. 7, 1.

Ἐλαιάτιδι N. (supraser. m.r.) Ελειάτιδι V. ἐφύρη A.J.

§ 5. ἔξειται N.T. omn. ut vid. meliores libri. ἔξιησι sequ. quidam. A.J. Quod ut unice verum reposui. ἔξιησι primo in ἔξειται deinde in ἔξειται corruptum. Neque ἔξειται pro eo quod oportuit esse ἔξέρχεται dici potuit neque memini quenquam usurpare ἔξέρχομαι de flumine aut lacu evolente se in mare. τὴν θάλασσαν vulg. A.J. τὴν om. N. T.V.F.H. omn. Be. ἐς αὐτὴν T. ἔσχεται T.

§ 6. θύαμος pr. T. θύαμις corr. T. (m. ead. neene p. l.) ποταμός (et § 5) N. θεσπρω-

XLV. § 2. τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων (recurring 53, 5) of course (not those but) their places. Plat. Theor. p. 169 ε ἐκ τοῦ ἐκείνου λόγου "from his dictum." Dem. 1. contr. Steph. p. 1114 § 42 Becker is undoubtedly right in understanding ἐκ δὲ τοιτοῦτον τρόπου to mean ἐκ δὲ τοῦ τοιτοῦ τρόπου (from this man's character) rather than others who read ἐκ

δὲ τοιτοῦ τοῦ τρόπου.

XLVI. § 4. See 7, 1. I intend always to give this accent when ἀπὸ means "remote from," ἀπὸ τρόπου, ἀπὸ βυτῆρος, κ.τ.λ.

§ 5. ἔξιησι: see Ann. Crit. ἔξηλυσις is found in Herod. but no one has so used ἔξέρχομαι so far as my memory goes.—ἐπωνυμίαν ἔχει: see on 9, 2.

Θεσπρωτίδα καὶ Κεστρύην, ὡν ἐντὸς η ἄκρα ἀνέχει τὸ Χειμέριον. οἱ μὲν οὖν Κορύνθιοι τῆς ἡπείρου ἐνταῦθα ὄρμίζονται τε καὶ στρατόπεδον ἐποιήσαντο.

XLVII. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι ὡς ἥσθοντο αὐτοὺς προσ-
5 πλέοντας, πληρώσαντες δέκα καὶ ἑκατὸν ναῦς, ὡν ἥρχε
Μεικιάδης καὶ Αἰσιμίδης καὶ Εὐρύβατος, ἐστρατοπεδεύ-
σαντο ἐν μιᾷ τῶν οήσων αἱ καλοῦνται Σύβοτα· καὶ αἱ
2 Αἴτικαὶ δέκα παρῆσαν. ἐπὶ δὲ τῇ Λευκίμμη αὐτοῖς τῷ
ἀκρωτηρίῳ ὁ πεζὸς ἦν, καὶ Ζακυνθίων χῖλιοι ὅπλιται βε-
10 3 βοηθηκότες. ἥσαν δὲ καὶ τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ
πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων παραβεβοηθηκότες· οἱ γὰρ ταύτῃ
ἡπειρῶται ἀεί ποτε αὐτοῖς φίλοι εἰσίν.

XLVIII. ἐπειδὴ δὲ παρεσκεύαστο τοῖς Κορινθίοις,
λαβόντες τριῶν οήμερῶν σιτία ἀνήγοντο ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν
15 ἀπὸ τοῦ Χειμερίου νυκτός, καὶ ἄμα ἐώ πλέοντες καθορῶσι
τὰς τῶν Κερκυραίων ναῦς μετεώρους τε καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς πλε-
2 ούσας. ὡς δὲ κατεῖδον ἀλλήλους ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο, ἐπὶ
μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας Κερκυραίων αἱ Ἀΐτικαὶ οἵτε, τὸ δὲ

τίδα corr. N. (del. acc. supr. *o.* corr. l*δ*). τὴν κεστρίνην T. ἐν N. τῆς ἡπείρου τῆς
ἡπείρου T. sed alt. transverso calamo inductum.

XLVII. μικιάδης T. μικιάδης F.H. μικιάδης pr. N. μεικιάδης corr. N. (m.r. eis)
καὶ ἀΐτικαὶ T. J. ai post ai facile excidit aut irrepit. Sed hic necessarius est articulus,
“decem naves quae supra memoratae sunt” 45, 1.

§ 2. λευκίμην vulg. A.J. Bekk. λευκίμην T. λευκίμην N.V.F. (teste Ba.) Vid. ad
30, 1, 4. ἀκρωτηρίῳ T. ζακυνθίων T. (suprascr. m. ead.) ζακυνθίων corr. N. (v. man.
ead. neene p. 1.)

§ 3. φίλοις αὐτοῖς vulg. A.J. αὐτοῖς φίλοις N.T.V.F.H. pler. Be.

XLVIII. ὡς om. N.V. ναυμαχίᾳ vulg. A.J. ναυμαχίᾳ N.T.V.F.H. pler. B. νυκτ
N. ἄμα πλέω (sic) T. ἄμα ἐώ (sic) A.J. μετεώρους τὲ N.T. ἐπὶ σφᾶς T. A.J. σφᾶς pr. N.
(add. acc. m.r.).

§ 2. ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο T. i Be.

XLVII. The islands *Syvota* still retain their antient name. Leake N.G. I. 103. The continental Σύβοτα, 54, (“the Sow-leas or Sowpastures” Mitford—“Swine-leas” I would suggest) are supposed by Leake (III. 2) to be on the site of two towers belonging to Murtzo an Albanian chief. Leake has not mentioned (as far as I remember) that the islands or adjoining mainland are noted for swine-breeding.

§ 2. It has been noticed that the aid

of the Zacynthians (*Hellenes* as coming from Arcadia Pausan. VIII. 24, 2) is inconsistent with οὐδενὸς Ἐλλήνων ἔνσπουδοι said of the Corcyreans, 31, 2. But surely jealousy of the βάρβαροι who aided the Corinthians would speedily form this new alliance of “Ἐλλῆνες with Corcyreans.

XLVIII. § 2. τὸ δὲ ἀλλο: the words might mean “*the other wing*” for ἔπειρος and ἀλλο are marvellously confounded in Greek. For example Plat. Theat. p.

ἄλλο αὐτὸὶ ἐπεῖχον τρία τέλη ποιήσαντες τῶν νεῶν, ὃν
3 ἥρχε τριῶν στρατηγῶν ἐκάστου εἰς. οὕτω μὲν Κερκυραῖοι
ἐτάξαντο, Κορινθίους δὲ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν κέρας αἱ Μεγαρίδες
ιῆται εἶχον καὶ αἱ Ἀμπρακιώτιδες, κατὰ δὲ τὸ μέσον οἱ
ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι ὡς ἐκαστοι· εὐώνυμον δὲ κέρας αὐτὸὶ οἱ
Κορίνθιοι ταῖς ἄριστα τῶν νεῶν πλεούσαις κατὰ τοὺς Ἀθη-
ναίους καὶ τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Κερκυραίων εἶχον.

XLIX. Ξυμμίξαντες δὲ, ἐπειδὴ τὰ σημεῖα ἐκατέροις
ἥρθη, ἐναυμάχουν, πολλοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας ἔχοντες ἀμφότεροι
ἐπὶ τῶν καταστρωμάτων, πολλοὺς δὲ τοξότας τε καὶ ἀκον-¹⁶
τιστάς, τῷ παλαιῷ τρόπῳ ἀπειρότερον ἔτι παρεσκευασμέ-
2 νοι. ἦν τε ἡ ναυμαχία καρτερά, τῇ μὲν τέχνῃ οὐχ ὁμοίως,
3 πεζομαχίᾳ δὲ τὸ πλέον προσφερής οὖσα. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ προσ-
βάλλοιεν ἀλλήλοις, οὐ ράδιος ἀπελύοντο ὑπό τε πλήθους
καὶ ὅχλου τῶν νεῶν, καὶ μᾶλλον τι πιστεύοντες τοῖς ἐπὶ 15

§ 3. μεγαρῆσ Τ.

XLIX. τε, post τοξότας, om. N.V. τε hic T.

§ 2. ἦν τὲ Ν.Τ. οὐχ' ὁμοίως T. Vid. ad 21, 1. τοπλέον T. A.J. vulg. τὸ πλέον
N.V.

§ 3. τοῦ πλήθους A.J. vulg. τοῦ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. διεκπλοει Ν.Τ.Φ. A.J. δὲ οὐκ
A.J. τοπλέον T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πλέον N.V.F.H.

ιδι ι καὶ μῆτε τὸ δλλον τάδος δλλος
βέλτιον διακρινει, μῆτε τὴν δόξαν κυρώ-
τερος ἐσται ἐπισκέψασθαι ἔτερος τὴν ἐτέ-
ρου, 189, β. c. δλλοδοξζαν...δλλο αὐ τῶν
δντων...ἔτερος δὲ ἀνθ' ἐτέρου. More
strange 184 π δὰ δὲ τῶν δλλων ἐτέρων
αὐ τῶν, and ε ἀ δὲ ἐτέρων δνάμεως
αλσθάνει, δδντων εναι δ' δλλη ταῦτη
αλσθέσθαι. But here we must translate
“the rest,” for the Corcyreans them-
selves formed the whole of the fleet
with the small exception of the ten
Athenian ships, forming in fact left
centre and considerable part of the right
(τρία τέλη ποιήσαντες) the Athenians
being posted on the extreme right.—τῶν
τριῶν is Poppo's—I admit specious—
conjecture; but, in spite of the mention of
the three commanders 47, 1 I think
that Th. means simply this; “they made
three divisions under three commanders,
each under the command of one.”

§ 3. The insertion or omission of the
article with δεξιός, ειώνυμος, μέσος, ημ-

σις, most students are familiar with.
This passage is cited by Madvig, Gr.
Synt. § 8 Anm. 2, d.—κατὰ τὸ μέσον
“were on the centre;” but κατὰ τοὺς
Ἀθηναῖος “posted over against.” Cp.
III. 108, 1 τὸ κατ' Εὐρύλοχον (the division
of Eur.) with Εὐρύλοχος ἐσχατον εἰχε τὸ
εὐώνυμον κατὰ (over against, fronting)
Μεσσηνίους 107, 7. Still more mark-
worthy is οἱ δὲ Ἀμπρακιώται καὶ οἱ κατὰ
(on) τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἐνίκων τὸ καθ' (against)
ἐντρού 108, 3.

XLIX. ἐκατέροις “on either side” not
“by either side,” the dative as agent
after any part of the passive verb except
perfects and tenses connected with the
perfect being very questionable. Pas-
sages apparently opposed to this rule
will be examined elsewhere.

§ 2. προσφερῆ (also used by Plato)
one of the older Attic words common to
their dialect with the Ionic, but limited
in course of time almost exclusively to
the Tragedians.

τοῦ καταστρώματος ὄπλίταις ἐς τὴν νίκην, οἱ καταστάντες
 ἐμάχοντο ἡσυχαζουσῶν τῶν νεῶν διέκπλοι δ' οὐκ ἡσαν,
 ἀλλὰ θυμῷ καὶ ρώμῃ τὸ πλέον ἐναυμάχουν ἦ ἐπιστήμη.
 4 πανταχῇ μὲν οὖν πολὺς θόρυβος καὶ ταραχώδης ἦν ἡ ναυ-
 5 μαχία, ἐν ᾧ αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆσες παραγιγνόμεναι τοῖς Κερκυ-
 ραίοις εἴ πῃ πιέζουστο, φόβον μὲν παρεῖχον τοῖς ἐναυτίοις,
 6 μάχης δὲ οὐκ ἡρχον δεδιότες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν πρόρρησιν
 5 τῶν Ἀθηναίων. μάλιστα δὲ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Κοριν-
 θίων ἐπόνει οἱ γὰρ Κερκυραῖοι εἴκοσι ναυσὶν αὐτοὺς τρε-
 10 ψάμενοι καὶ καταδιώξαντες σποράδας ἐς τὴν ἥπειρον, μέχρι
 τοῦ στρατοπέδου πλεύσαντες αὐτῶν καὶ ἐπεκβάντες ἐνέπρη-
 σάν τε τὰς σκηνὰς ἐρήμους καὶ τὰ χρήματα διήρπασαν.
 6 ταύτη μὲν οὖν οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἡσσωντό τε
 καὶ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐπεκράτουν ἦ δὲ αὐτοὶ ἡσαν οἱ Κορίν-
 θιοι, ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ, πολὺ ἐνίκων, τοῖς Κερκυραίοις τῶν

§ 4. ἡ, ante ναυμαχίᾳ, om. T. στρατιῶται T. προρρησιν N.T. Poppo.

§ 5. ναυσὶ T. τρεψάμενοι corr. N. (T. m.r. op.) σποράδας corr. N. (as m.r.) els
 N.V. καὶ μέχρι A.J. vulg. sed καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. πλεύσαντες αὐτῶν T.
 καὶ (supraser. m. ead.) ἐπεκβάντες N. (supraser. m.r.) ἀπεκβάντες H. ("in marg.
 manu rec. γρ. ἐπεκβάντες." Ba.)

§ 6. ἡσσωντο τὲ N. ἦ δὲ A. ἡδὲ (sic) J.

§ 4. δεδιότες τὴν πρόρρησιν, "afraid of (transgressing) the instructions;" "veriti" I should rather translate than "metuentes." See on 36, 1. For other accusatives after δεδιέναι see on II. 88, 2. It is not certain whether grammatically *al νῆσες* or *οἱ στρατηγοὶ* is the subject of *ἡρχον*. The collocation of words is in favour of the former view. Cp. IV. 108, 4 εἰωθότες *οἱ ἄνθρωποι*.

§ 5. *τὰς σκ. ἐρ.* "their tents as undefended." χρήματα: "property," Arist. N. Eth. IV. 1 χρήματα δὲ λέγουμεν πάντα δύων ἡ ἀξία νομίσματι μετρεῖται. So used by Th. again VI. 46, 3, 4 of the plate at Egesta.

§ 6. ἡσσωντό τε καὶ: This is apparently an instance of what is called *τε trajectum*, which I hope to wage successful war with. But had Th. written *οἱ Κορίνθιοι, τε* would have almost necessarily belonged to the immediately following *καὶ*. It seems there is as much antithesis between *ἡσσωντό* and *ἐπεκράτουν*, in other words between the

verbs of the two clauses, as between the respective combatants. In § 5 Th. might have said *τὰς τε σκηνὰς ἐνέπρησαν καὶ τὰ χρήματα διήρπασαν, οἱ ἐνέπρησάν τε...καὶ διήρπασαν τὰ χρήματα.* ὅτοι τε πλήθος καὶ ὄχλον § 3 sufficiently illustrated by Elmsl. on Eur. Heracl. 622 is far different. "Both from nature and education" is a somewhat loose but not unnatural expression for what should be either "both from...and from..." or "from both and," but would certainly not justify "The Corinthians and allies were *both* defeated, and the Coreyreans were worsted." In IV. 28, 4 καὶ πελαστὰς οἱ ἡσαν ἐκ τε Αἴνου βεβοηθηκότες καὶ ἀλλοθεν τοξότας τετρακοσίον the antithesis to my mind is clearly not between the kind of *light-armed*, but the spots whence they came. Cleon would take none from the city but *targeteers* who had come partly from *Aenus*, partly from other places (the latter being *archers*, but that a subordinate point, *light-armed* troops satisfying Cleon

εἴκοσι νεῶν ἀπὸ ἐλάσσονος πλήθους ἐκ τῆς διώξεως οὐ παρουσῶν. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ὄρωντες τοὺς Κερκυραίους πιεζομένους μᾶλλον ἥδη ἀπροφασίστως ἐπεκούρουν, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπεχόμενοι ὡστε μὴ ἐμβάλλειν τινί ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡ τροπὴ ἐγένετο λαμπρῶς καὶ ἐνέκειντο οἱ Κορίνθιοι, τότε δὴ ἔργου πᾶς εἶχετο ἥδη καὶ διεκέριτο οὐδὲν ἔτι, ἀλλὰ ξυνέπεσεν ἐς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης ὡστε ἐπιχειρῆσαι ἀλλήλοις τοὺς Κορινθίους καὶ Ἀθηναίους.

L. τῆς δὲ τροπῆς γενομένης οἱ Κορίνθιοι τὰ σκάφη μὲν οὐχ εἰλκον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν νεῶν ἃς καταδύσειαν, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐτράποντο φονεύειν διεκπλέοντες μᾶλλον ἡ ζωγρεῦν, τούς τε αὐτῶν φίλους, οὐκ αἰσθόμενοι ὅτι ἡστρηντο οἱ ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ κέρᾳ, ἀγνοοῦντες ἕκτεινον. πολλῶν γὰρ νεῶν οὐσῶν ἀμφοτέρων καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς θαλάσσης

§ 7. ἐπειδὴ A.J. vulg. ἐπει N.T.V.F.H. pler. Be. ἐγίγνετο A.J. vulg. ἐγίγνετο V. ἐγίγνετο N.T.F.H. pler. Be. λαπρ̄ (sic) T. ἥρχετο N. V. ἥδη ἐλέχετο T. διέκριτο (vid. 50, 5) T. ξυνέπεσεν vulg. ξυνέπεσεν A.J. T.F.H. al. ξυνέπεσεν pr. N. ξυνέπεσεν corr. N. (e m. r.) de V. tac. Ad.

L. οὐχ εἰλκον T. ut 21, 1. πρ N. ἀνόύς N.T. τούς τε αὐτῶν N.T.F.H. ἥσθημένοι A.J. vulg. αἰσθόμενοι N.T.F. αἰσθανόμενοι V. ἥσθμενοι H. ἥσσοντο T. ἀγοοῦντες T. (suprascr. m. ead. necne p. l.)

§ 2. ἐπιπολὺ N.A.J. vulg. ἐπι πολὺ T.F.H. ἐπολουν T. δτοῖοι ut vid. omnes.

on's purpose). See (as to μὲν and δὲ) note on 38, 3.

§ 7. λαμπρῶς "clearly" II. 7, 1 νίκης λαμπρᾶς VII. 55, 1.

L. "They did not lash to their sterns and take in tow the hulls of the several ships which they had waterlogged." For the form ἀναδούμενοι see on 6, 3.—διεκτλέοντες (not technical, as διέκτλοι or *breaking the line* 49, 3 but) "sailing up and down through and out of the wrecks." This sense we have in the substantive διέκτλον VII. 69, 4 and Herod. VII. 36 διέκτλοορ δὲ ὑπόβαντιν κατέλιπον τῶν περτηκοντέρων καὶ τριχοῦ.—φονεύειν I do not join with διεκτλέοντες (which I understand as a gerundive) as Matth. Gr. Gr. § 532 c, but consider it loosely inserted after ἐτράποντο. The sentence might have been worded ἐτράποντο πρὸς τὸ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους φονεύειν. Cp. V. 15, 1 ἐπιθυμιά τῶν ἀνθρῶν κομισα-

σθαι, and consult Porson on Eur. Med. 1396 φίλου χρήξω στόματος παλῶν προσπτύξασθαι. Cp. also Plat. III. Republ. 416A ἐπιχειρῆσαι τοῖς προβάτοις κακουργεῖν.

§ 2. Cobet deserves all credit for the correction, δτετεροι for δτοῖοι, which δ μακαρίης Donaldson adopted. The proposed omission however of the words δτοῖοι ἔκρατον ἡ ἔκρατον I think unwarranted. The Corinthians' ignorance of their partial defeat by the Corcyreans, and the fact of the contending fleets consisting almost exclusively of Dorians (for the few Athenian ships hardly took part in the battle), and a comparison of the night-battle on Epipole VII. 44 (where the ignorance of the pass-word, as Dorians formed a great section of the Athenian army, caused great confusion and disaster to the Athenians), lead me to think that Th. means they were unable to form a judgement which of the

ἐπεχουσῶν, ἐπειδὴ ξυνέμιξαν ἀλλήλοις, οὐ ράδίως τὴν διάγνωσιν ἐποιοῦντο ὅπότεροι ἐκράτουν ἢ ἐκρατοῦντο ναυμαχία γὰρ αὐτῇ Ἑλλησι πρὸς Ἑλληνας νεῶν πλήθει μεζγίστῃ δὴ τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτῆς γεγένηται. ἐπειδὴ δὲ κατεδίωξαν τοὺς Κερκυραίους οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐς τὴν γῆν, πρὸς τὰ νανάγια καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοὺς σφετέρους ἐτράποντο, καὶ τῶν πλείστων ἐκράτησαν ὡστε προσκομίσαι πρὸς τὰ Σύβοτα, οἱ αὐτοῖς ὁ κατὰ γῆν στρατὸς τῶν βαρβάρων προσεβεβοηθήκει ἔστι δὲ τὰ Σύβοτα τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος λιμὴν ἔρημος. ¹⁰ τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσαντες αὐθις ἀθροισθέντες ἐπέπλεον τοῖς Κερκυραίους. οἱ δὲ ταῖς πλωῖμοις καὶ ὅσαι ἥσαν λοιπαὶ μετὰ τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀντ[επ]έπλεον, δείσαντες μὴ ἐς τὴν γῆν σφῶν πειρώσιν ἀποβαίνειν. ἥδη δὲ ἢν ὄψε καὶ ἐπεπαιώνιστο αὐτοῖς ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν, καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι

Sed quid sibi velit me quidem latet. ὁπότεροι procul dubio loci sententia postulat; “*utri vincerent, utri vincerentur.*” Cobet. ad Hyper. Fun. Orat. p. 62 “quatuor verba sciolus nescio quis interpolavit.” Non assentior. Sed quod olim tentaveram Plat. Theat. p. 158 εἰ σόοια τούτων τῶν δοξασμάτων ἀληθῆ, ὁπότερα reponendum ratus, nunc video non ad eas cogitationes solas quae obfunduntur vigilanti aut somnianti (*Ὥπαρ ἢ θνατ*) referri, sed ad omnes qualescumque *αγροτο* aut *valenti, sano*

aut insano obversantes, ut σόοια (quales cogitationes) locum obtineat. πρ N. αὐτῆς vulg. Poppo. Sed *ἑαυτῆς* N.V.F.H.A.J. αὐτῆς an αὐτῆς præbeat T. non dñeoseo.

§ 3. πρ N. πρ N. ὃδοι seq. Codd. quod per se satis placet, ut καταπεφευγέναι ἐν γῇ, βεβηκέναι ἐν γῇ, ita βεβοηθέκεναι πον, βοηθεῖν τον non item. II. 86, I οὐτερ omn.

ut vid. libri. Sed οἱ N.T. al. A.J. γῆν (sic) N. στρατ N.

§ 5. πλωῖμοις N. al. A.J. vulg. Poppo. πλοῖμοις Bekk. ἀντεπέπλεον A.J. vulg. ἀντεπέπλεον N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. rec. edd. Sed επ facile excidit ante επ ut § 6 πε ante παι. Ego ἀντ[επ]έπλεον reposui. Alius per me quidem reponat ἀντεπέπλεον.

§ 6. ἐπαύνιστο H. ἐπαύνιστο pr. N. (πε supraser. m.r.) ἐπαύνιστο pr. F. ἐπεπαιδυνιστο m.r. ὡς ἐπίπλουν F.A.J. Vulg. ὡς ἐπὶ πλοῦν H. pr. N. ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν corr. N. (supraser. m.r.) ὡς ἐσεπίπλουν (sic Ad.) V. ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν T. ἐξαπήνης N. κατιδόντες

two (“whether of the twain” S. Matthew xxvii. 21) were victors or vanquished.

§ 3. οὐ, which I should prefer, if better supported, “where were stationed the land force of the barbarians which had come to their aid.” κείνος δὲ δύον βέβηκεν οὐδεὶς οὐδε Soph. Trach. 40 is rightly rendered by Hermannū ubi sit. Still there is nothing improper “in the spot to which the land force had come with aid.” IV. II. 4, I τοὺς μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Τορωναίων καταπεφευγόσι (those who had taken refuge with) does not

oblige one to read § 4 τοῖς παρ’ Αθηναίοις καταπεφευγόσι, though this reading has some MSS. authority.

§ 5. ὅσαι ἥσαν λοιπαὶ, “the remainder of their navy which had not been employed in the former sea-fight” seems a satisfactory meaning, and the omission of καὶ is not called for. They added these to the ships before engaged which were not disabled or had been repaired.

§ 6. ἥδη...καὶ...καὶ. For the second καὶ cp. ἀμα καὶ κ.τ.λ. Mady. Gr. Synt. § 185 b. This idiom is well known, but

ἐξαπίνης πρύμναν ἐκρούοντο κατιδόντες εἴκοσι ναῦς Ἀθηναίων προσπλεούσας ἃς ὕστερον τῶν δέκα βοηθοὺς ἔξεπεμψαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, δείσαντες ὅπερ ἐγένετο, μὴ νικηθῶσιν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι καὶ αἱ σφέτεραι δέκα νῆες ὀλίγαι ἀμύνειν ὥστι.

LI. ταύτας οὖν προϊδόντες οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ ὑποτοπήσαντες ἀπ' Ἀθηνᾶν εἶναι οὐχ ὅσας ἑώρων ἀλλὰ πλείους, ὑπανεχώρουν. τοὺς δὲ Κερκυραίους ἐπέπλεον γὰρ μᾶλλον ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς, οὐχ ἑωρῶντο, καὶ ἐθαύμαζον τοὺς Κορινθίους πρύμναν κρονομένους, πρὶν τινες ἰδόντες εἶπον ὅτι νῆες ἐκεῖναι ἐπιπλέουσι. τότε δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀνεχώρουν. ξυνεσκόταζε γὰρ ἦδη, καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἀποτρεπόμενοι τὴν

corr. N. (i fort. m. ead.) εἴκοσι N. εἴκοσιν V. κινηθῶσιν H. κερκυραῖοι corr. N. (κερκυραὶ m. ead.) ὀλίγα pr. N. ὀλίγαι corr. N. (m. ead.)

LI. προϊδόντες corr. N. (i m. ead.) προϊδότες (sic) T. οὐχ' θσας T. vid. 21, 1. ἐπανεχώρουν A.J. vulg. ἐπανεχώρουν N.T.V.F.H. om. Be.

§ 2. οὐχ' ἑωρῶντο T. πρίμων (sic) T. πρὶν τινες vulg. πρὶν τινες N.T.A.J. edd. recd. τότε δὴ vulg. A.J. τότε δὲ N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. καὶ οἱ αὐτοὶ N. (marg. N. γρ. καὶ αὐτοὶ m.r.) T.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) ξυνεσκόταζε T. (supraser. m. ead.) ἀποτραπόμενοι T. A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἀποτρεπόμενοι N.T.V.F.H. Poppo.

there is sometimes obscurity where an intermediate καὶ presents itself in its ordinary meaning as copulative. “It was already late, and the pœan had been raised, when ...” In the idiom δύοις καὶ...καὶ...the Latin language has the advantage, et...ac. I will furnish two examples. Arist. N. Eth. iv. 4, 13=7, 1 δύοις ἐν λόγοις καὶ (et) τράξεις καὶ (ac) τῷ προστοιμάτι, Plat. Theat. p. 205 δ δύοις al τε συλλαβαῖ γνωσταῖ καὶ (et) δηταῖ καὶ (ac) τὰ στοιχεῖα.—ὅλιγαι ἀμύνευτο: not precisely what “too few to aid” which would be ἀλάσσοντος ἡ δρινεύειν. The latter expresses disbelief, the former misgiving. “He is a young man for the office” is not the same as “he is too young a man for the office.”

LI. § 2. I cannot sufficiently protest against the ordinary pointing, which puts ἐπέπλεον...ἀφανοῦς into a parenthesis. What then is the government of the dative? One might as well point known idioms, quibus (cum licet) nol-lent, oīs (ἔξοι ποιεῖν) οὐκ ἐβούλοντο, and so mystify what left to itself is intelligible. There are editions of Herodotus

which give τοῖσι δὲ ἐν τῇ φυλῇ ταύτῃ ἀνδράσι—οὐ γάρ ὑπέμεναν τὰ τέκνα—ἰδρύσαντο (iv. 149) and then speak of an anacoluthon. So in Thuc. i. 72, 1, 115, 5, where again some editions give τῶν δὲ Σαμιῶν (ἥσαν γάρ τινες οἱ...ἡπειρος) ξυνθέμενοι, viii. 30, 1. For the future I shall content myself with restoring punctuation in such passages, which will occasionally recur, simply adding here that ἑωρῶντο would require ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν Κερκυραίων. The dative depends upon ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς.—νῆες ἐκεῖναι: “yonder are ships sailing up.” The article would be utterly out of place; al νῆες ἐκεῖναι = “those ships,” but they had heard of none. How Poppo should halt between two opinions here I cannot conceive. He does so, for he says “ob omisso articulum ἐκεῖνος habet fortasse vim a Matth. Gr. § 471, 12 explicatam. Cf. tamen iii. 59.” Punctuation will help us there too.—ξυνεσκόταζε. It might be pedantic to give too faithful a rendering, but it seems to deserve a remark that all this family of words ὕει, πίφει, ξυνέφει, ἀπαθρίδει κ.τ.λ.

3 διάλυσιν ἐποιήσαντο. οὗτω μὲν η ἀπαλλαγὴ ἐγένετο ἀλ-
4 λήλων, καὶ η ναυμαχία ἐτελεύτη ἐς νύκτα. τοὺς Κερκυραί-
οις δὲ στρατοπεδευμένοις ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμηῃ αἱ εἴκοσι νῆσες
5 αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αῦται, ὡν ἥρχε Γλαύκων τε ὁ Λεά-
γρους καὶ Ἀνδοκίδης ὁ Λεωγόρους, διὰ τῶν νεκρῶν καὶ ναυ-
αγίων προσκομισθεῖσαι κατέπλεον ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον οὐ
6 πολλῷ ὑστερον ἡ ὠφθησαν. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι (ἢ γὰρ
νῦξ) ἐφοβήθησαν μὴ πολέμιαι ὁσιν, ἔπειτα δὲ ἔγνωσαν
καὶ ὄρμίσαντο.

LII. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ἀναγόμεναι αἱ τε Ἀττικὰ τριά-
κοντα νῆσες καὶ τῶν Κερκυραίων ὅσαι πλώ̄μοι ἦσαν ἐπέ-
πλευσαν ἐπὶ τὸν ἐν τοῖς Συβότοις λιμένα, ἐν φοι οἱ Κορίνθιοι
2 ὄρμοιν, βουλόμενοι εἰδέναι εἰ ναυμαχήσονται. οἱ δὲ τὰς
μὲν ναῦς ἄραντες ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς καὶ παραταξάμενοι μετεώ-
ρους ἡσύχαζον, ναυμαχίας οὐ διανοούμενοι ἀρχειν ἔκόντες,
όρωντες προσγεγενημένας τε ναῦς ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἀκραιφ-

§ 4. τοὺς δὲ Κερκ. vulg. A.J. τοὺς κερκυραῖους δὲ N.T.V.F.H. al. λευκίμην vulg. A.J. Bekk. λευκίμην N. λευκίμην F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) λευκίμβη T. post νῆσες, al om. N.T.V.F.H. al. AI. facile excidit ante AI. ἐκ vulg. A.J. ἀπὸ N.T.V.F.H. al. utrumque probum. γλαύκων τε N. γλαύκων τε T. λεωγόρου (non λεογόρου) N. ναυαγίων pr. N. ut vid. ναυαγίων corr. N. ναυαγίων (sic) F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) eis N. οὐ πολὺ N.V.

§ 5. νῦν νῦξ T. Vide sis progressum errati. Primo νῦ repetitum, tum pr. νῦ in νῦν mutatum propter sequens ν.

LII. τῇ δὲ vulg. A.J. Bekk. δὲ N.T.F.H. Poppo. ὑστερέᾳ J. πλόισοι T. Bekk. πλώ̄μοι N. ol (ante κορίνθιοι) om. F. (teste Br. “a manu rec. additus.” Ba.)

§ 2. οἱ δὲ T. τῆς om. N.V. προσγεγενημένας corr. N. (o corr. σ pr. supraser. m.r. vid. fuisse παραγεγενημένας) τε N.T. Ἀθηναῖων vulg. A.J. Sed παρὰ vel ἀπὸ non ἐδικεννων fuit. ἀδηνῶν N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. τε N.T.

never is *impersonal*. The God of the atmosphere Zeus (not after our irreligious fashion “it rains, snows &c.” which the Canticle “O all ye works of the Lord” sublimely protests against) is acknowledged. See Arist. Av. 1501 τι γάρ δ Ζεὺς ποιεῖ; | ἀπαθητίζει τὰς τεφέλας η ξυννέφει; Pae. 1141 τὸν θεὸν δ’ ἐπιψακάζειν 1157. So the propriety in Herod. IV. 28 of τὸ δὲ θέρος υῶν (not νῶν) οὐκ ἀντεῖ. Similarly Ποσειδῶν the ἐνοστίθων is the producer of earthquakes. It is an impropriety of speech to say that in IV. 52, 1 ἔσεισε is *impersonal*, when we find κανθάρος ὁ Ποσειδῶν οὐπὶ Τανάρω θεὸς | σεισας ἄπασιν ἐμβάλου τὰς οἰκιας Arist. Acharn. 510, ἔσεισεν ὁ θεὸς Xenoph.

Hellen. IV. 7, 4.

§ 3. ἐτελεύτη: precisely our “lasted till night” i.e. continued and then ended.

§ 4. Andocides the famous orator implicated afterwards in the mutilation of the Hermæ-busts and the mystery-profanations. Leogoras probably the butt of the Comic Poets for his expensive habits.

§ 5. The variant given by T. (ἢ γὰρ νῦν νῦξ) should have been ἢδη.—καὶ ὄρμισατο: i.e. al νῆσες. The change of subject (already noticed on Dem. de F.L. § 48 § 162 and elsewhere) will hereafter be further commented upon.

LII. § 2. ἀκραιφνῶν 19, 2.—αἰχμ. τε περὶ φυλακῆς: περὶ so almost means

νεῖς καὶ σφίσι πολλὰ τὰ ἄπορα ἔνυμβεθκότα, αἰχμαλώτων τε περὶ φυλακῆς οὓς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν εἶχον, καὶ ἐπισκευὴν οὐκ οὖσαν τῶν νεῶν ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ. τοῦ δὲ οἴκαδε πλοῦ μᾶλλον διεσκόπουν ὅπῃ κομισθήσονται, δεδιότες μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι νομίσαντες λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδὰς διότι ἐς χεῖρας ἥλθον, οὐκ ἐῶσι σφᾶς ἀποπλεῖν.

LIII. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἄνδρας ἐς κελήτιον ἐμβιβάσαντας ἀνευ κηρυκείου προσπέμψαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ πειραν ποιήσασθαι. πέμψαντές τε ἔλεγον τοιάδε “ἀδικεῖτε, “ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πολέμου ἄρχοντες καὶ σπονδὰς λύ-¹⁰ “οντες· ήμū γὰρ πολεμίους τοὺς ἡμετέρους τιμωρουμένους 3 “ἐμποδὼν ἰστασθε ὅπλα ἀνταιρόμενοι. εἰ δὲ ήμū γνώμη “ἐστὶ κωλύειν τε ήμᾶς ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν ἢ ἄλλοσε εἰ ποι βου-“λόμεθα πλεῖν, καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς λύετε, ήμᾶς τούσδε λα-

§ 3. λελύσθαι T.A.J. Sed λέλεκα Mathe ap. Athen. XII. p. 581 c. καταλέλυκτας τῆς Γναθαίου σχεδὸν (vid. Maltb. Morell. Thesaur. p. LXIV) et λέλυμαι notissimum est.

LIII. ἐμβιβάσαντες corr. N. (ἐμ litt. 3 litt. cap. m. r. An fuit elοσβιβάσαντες?) κηρυκείου seq. lib. Bekk. κηρυκίου N.T.A.J. Poppe. προπέμψαι T.A.J. vulg. προσπέμψαι N.V.F.H. al.

§ 2. δημηγορία λακεδαιμονίων πρὸς ἀθηναῖον litt. min. T. marg. ἰστασθε (sic) T.

§ 3. τὲ N.T. εἰπη F. (Ba. tac. Br.) εἰ ποι T. πρώτους λαβόντες vulg. A.J. λαβόντες πρώτου N.T.V.F. [si recte interpretor silentium Bekkeri. tac. Ba.] H. al.

“that is to say, for example,” that there is hardly here or 23, 4 an *anacoluthon* even of thought. As there *εισιμῶν τε πέρι* (*for instance earthquakes*) is followed by the nominative ἡλίου τε ἐκλεψεῖς, partly also by reason of the parenthetical of...οι αὐτοὶ ἐπέσχον, so here αἰχμ. περὶ φυλακῆς=οἰον αἰχμ. φυλακῆν, and so followed by ἐπισκευὴν οὖσαν. This use of περὶ (which almost always follows the word it governs) has been investigated by Haas. Luecubr. Thucyd. p. 48, 49. I notice two in Plato Republ. IV. 425 ο τὰ ἀγοραῖα ἔνυμβολαῖων τε πέρι καὶ ἀγορᾶς, v. 479 B.C. τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ἐστιάσεσσιν, ἐφη, ἐπαμφοτερίζονται τούς, καὶ τῷ τῶν παιῶν αἰνῆματι τῷ περὶ τοῦ εὑνόχου τῆς βολῆς πέρι τῆς νυκτερίδος (*the riddle about the eunuch, I mean his shot at the bat*).

§ 3. I construe πλοῦ δηγη κομισθήσονται an idiom analogous to καλῶς παράπλου κεῖται 36, 2. I do not however

object, comparing IV. 11, 4 φιλασσομένους τῶν νεῶν, to join the genitive with διεσκόπουν, if it seems more simple.

LIII. προπέμψαι the old reading has here no standing place. It has two meanings; “to send beforehand,” “to conduct, escort.” προστ. is “to send to.” This signification of πρὸς in compound verbs, e.g. προσαγαγκάζειν is or ought to be well-known. καὶ τῇ δλλῃ μελέτῃ προσαγαγκάζοντες “forcing them also (τῇ δλλῃ) to a strict drill,” VI. 72, 3.

§ 2. πολέμου ἄρχοντες and § 4 πολέμου δροχομεν I leave to a note on 144, 2.

§ 3. κωλύειν τε...καὶ λύετε: To my mind the confusion is not in Th. putting the conjunctions in wrong order. It is rather in the substitution of λύετε for λύειν. The copularives surely connect the prevention of our sailing, and your violation of the peace. There is the same confusion in IV. 10, 2 where in grammatical propriety καταπροδῶμεν

4 “βόντες πρῶτον χρήσασθε ὡς πολεμίοις.” οἱ μὲν δὴ τοι-
αῦτα εἶπον τῶν δὲ Κερκυραίων τὸ μὲν στρατόπεδον ὅσον
ἐπήκουσεν, ἀνεβόησεν εὐθὺς λαβεῖν τε αὐτὸν καὶ ἀποκτεῖ-
ναι, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τοιάδε ἀπεκρίναντο “οὔτε ἄρχομεν πο-
5 “λέμον, ὡς ἄνδρες Πελοποννήσιοι, οὔτε τὰς σπονδὰς λύομεν,
“Κερκυραῖοι δὲ τοῖσδε ἔνυμάχοις οὖσι βοηθοὶ ἥλθομεν.
5 “εἰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοσέ ποι βούλεσθε πλεῦν, οὐ κωλύομεν εἰ
“δὲ ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν πλευσεῖσθε ἢ ἐς τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων,
“οὐ περιοψόμεθα κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν.”

10 LIV. τοιαῦτα τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀποκριναμένων οἱ μὲν
Κορίνθιοι τόν τε πλοῦν τὸν ἐπ' οἴκου παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ
2 τροπαῖον ἔστησαν ἐν τοῖς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Συβότοις· οἱ δὲ
Κερκυραῖοι τά τε ναυάγια καὶ νεκροὺς ἀνέλοντο τὰ κατὰ
σφᾶς ἔξενευθέντα ὑπὸ τοῦ ῥοῦ καὶ ἀνέμου, ὃς γενόμενος
15 τῆς νυκτὸς διεσκέδασεν αὐτὰ πανταχῆ, καὶ τροπαῖον ἀντέ-

§ 4. οἱ μὲν T. ὑπήκουσεν vulg. A.J. ἐπήκουσεν N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. τὲ N.T. τοιαῦτα N.V. τὰς (ante σπονδὰς) om. T.

§ 5. ἄλλοσέ πῃ T. εἰ δὲ N.T. τὶ N.T.A.J. vulg. χωρίον A.J. vulg. χωρίον F. (“man. rec. corr. χωρίων.” Ba. tac. Br.] χωρίων N.T.H. (de V. tac. Ad.)

LIV. τὸν post πλοῦν om. T. τὸν corr. N. (lit. plur. litt. cap. m.r.) τρόπαιον N.T.V.F.H.

§ 2. ὁ T. ὑπὸ τε T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. sed τε om. N.V.F.H. al. Poppo. cui astipulor. Mox τοῦ ἀνέμου N.V. διεσκέδασε πανταχῆ αὐτὰ T. ὁ T. τρόπαιον N.T.V.F. τροπαῖον hio H. ἀνέστησαν N.T.V.H. 2 Be. ἀντέστησαν F. (“Sed eramus est τ.” Ba.) Sed saltem dubitari potest (nam quod in Plat. Timaeo p. 25 c, aliqui dant libri τρόπαια ἀνέστησε, facile post AIA irreperere potuit AN, et feliciter Porsonus πᾶς ἄρα στήσεις Eur. Phoeniss. 572 (581 Ed. Pors.) pro ἀναστήσεις reposuit refragantibus ut opinor frustra Herm. et Paleio), et si diceretur, huic loco parum convenit.

should have followed. See more upon that passage.

§ 4. The position of τὸ μὲν shows that there is no antithesis between Coreyreans and Athenians, but the latter are considered as members of the Coreyrean navy. “That part of the Coreyrean camp that was within hearing cried out ... but the section which was formed by the Athenian aid...” an exact parallel of τῶν ναυτῶν τῶν μὲν...οἱ δὲ θεράποντες already referred to on 38. 4.—Heindorf. on Plat. Gorg. 487 ο prefers ὑπήκουσα a various reading, and Theast. 155 ε conjectures ὑπακούη. But in both passages, “overhear” is meant, not “listen-to.” In the latter passage the initiated

would wish to shut out not only listeners, but such as might be within ear-shot.

§ 5. τῶν ἐκ. τι χ.: ep. 45, 2.

LIV. § 2. τοῦ might serve for ἀνέμου as well as ῥοῦ, but I am inclined to think that Th. simply says “and a gale which rising &c.”—Whether ἀνιστάναι, ἀνιστασθαι, τροπαῖον, could mean in Euripides’ age “to set up a trophy,” or “to re-erect one” which is the opinion of Porson, the latter weakened certainly by comparison of ἀνιστάναι τύμπων, σκηνῆς, (see Hermann’s note on the passage of the Phoenissae) still here obviously the sense is not “they erected,” or “re-erected,” but “they erected a counter-trophy,”) (ἔστησαν above).

ζ στησαν ἐν τοῖς ἐν τῇ μήσῳ Συβότοις ὡς νευκηκότες. γνώ-
μη δὲ ἔκάτεροι τοιῷδε τὴν νίκην προσεποιήσαντο. Κο-
ρίνθιοι μὲν κρατήσαντες τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ μέχρι νυκτὸς ὥστε
καὶ νανάγια πλεῖστα καὶ νεκροὺς προσκομίσασθαι, καὶ ἄν-
δρας ἔχοντες αἰχμαλώτους οὐκ ἐλάσσους χιλίων, ναῦς τε
καταδύσαντες περὶ ἐβδομῆκοντα, ἔστησαν τροπαῖον Κερκυ-
ραῖοι δὲ τριάκοντα ναῦς μάλιστα διαφθείραντες, καὶ ἐπειδὴ
Ἀθηναῖοι ἥλθον, ἀνελόμενοι τὰ κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς νανάγια
καὶ νεκρούς, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῖς τῇ τε προτεραίᾳ πρύμναν κρου-
όμενοι ὑπεχώρησαν οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἰδόντες τὰς Ἀττικὰς ναῦς,
καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἥλθον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ἀντέπλεον ἐκ τῶν Συ-
βότων, διὰ ταῦτα τροπαῖον ἔστησαν. οὗτοι μὲν ἔκάτεροι
νικᾶν ἤξιοι.

LV. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι ἀποπλέοντες ἐπ' οἴκου Ἀνακτό-
ριον, ὅ ἐστιν ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, εἶλον¹
ἀπάτῃ (²ἥν δὲ κοινὸν Κερκυραίων καὶ ἐκείνων), καὶ καταστή-
σαντες ἐν αὐτῷ Κορινθίους οἰκήτορας ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου,
καὶ τῶν Κερκυραίων ὀκτακοσίους μὲν οἱ ἥσαν δοῦλοι ἀπέ-
δοντο, πεντήκοντα δὲ καὶ διακοσίους δήσαντες ἐφύλασσον

§ 3. τοιῷδε hic N. τοιάδε T.

§ 4. τρόπαιον N.V.F.H. τροπαῖον hic et infra T. κερκυνάῖοι (sic) J. ἀνελόμε-
νοι...ἥλθον om. T. propter τὸ δημοσιεύειν. αὐτοῖς corr. N. τοῖς m.r. ὑπεχώρησαν
corr. N. (ει. ead.) ἐπειδὴ ἥλθον vulg. add. οἱ ἀθραῖοι N.V.F.H. omn. B.E. [οἱ ἀθραῖοι]
Poppo. οὐκαπέλεον pr. N. οὐκ ἀντέπλεον corr. N. (add. v et ace. supr. a m.r.) γρ.
κατέπλεον N. marg. m.r. οὐκαπέλεον (sic) T. sed pr. ace. transv. calamo inductum.
οὐ κατέπλεον V.F. 2 Be. in marg. H. Singularem varietatem præb. 1 Be. οὐκ ἀντε-
πλεονέκτοιν. τρόπαιον N.V.F.H.

LV. οἱ corr. N. (m. ead. op.) ἐπ' οἴκου pr. T. ἐποίκου corr. T. ἀνακτόριον...ἐπ'
οἴκου om. T. post δήσατες, περὶ ἐβδομῆκοντα add. T. ἐφύλαττον N.T.(?V).F.H. (op.)

§ 4. νανάγια πλ. καὶ νεκρός: in § 2
and below τὰ is carried on from νανάγια.
to νεκρός, but this may be parallel to σὺν
παισὶ σὺν γυναιξὶ κ.τ.λ. (ep. our with
wife and child) where the disjointing of
the pair would hardly allow either
to remain *anarthrous*.—Poppo has some
difficulty in accepting the addition of
the best MSS. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. I hardly
understand his note, but I think he
would render the words "When they
(Coro. and Ath.) advanced." I am
satisfied to suppose Th. only means
"after the arrival of the Ath. the

Corinthians did not sail out to meet
them."

LV. κοινὸν with gen. or dat. See
Madv. Gr. Synt. § 62. Cp. the usages
of *communis*.—The addition in one of
the Camb. MSS. of περὶ ἐβδομῆκοντα
after δήσατες I have not been able to
account for. Certainly I find no help
in Diodorus Siculus. If the Corinthians
put in custody 250 who were freemen
and with more assiduous care courted
about 70 of the number, the ransom of
800 talents for so small a number—
strange amount for the whole 250

καὶ ἐν θεραπείᾳ εἶχον πολλῆς, ὅπως αὐτοῖς τὴν Κέρκυραν
ἀναχωρήσαντες προσποιήσειαν ἐτύγχανον δὲ καὶ δυνάμει
2 αὐτῶν οἱ πλείους πρώτοι ὅντες τῆς πόλεως. Ἡ μὲν οὖν
Κέρκυρα οὕτω περιγίγνεται τῷ πολέμῳ τῶν Κορινθίων, καὶ
5 3 αἱ νῆσει τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀνεχώρησαν ἔξι αὐτῆς. αἰτία δὲ αὗτη
πρώτη ἐγένετο τοῦ πολέμου τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναί-
ους, ὅτι σφίσιν ἐν σπονδαῖς μετὰ Κέρκυραίων ἐναυμάχουν.

LVI. μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ εὐθὺς καὶ τάδε ἔννέβη γενέσθαι
2 Ἀθηναίους καὶ Πελοποννησίους διάφορα ἐς τὸ πολεμέν. τῶν
10 γὰρ Κορινθίων πρασσόντων ὅπως τιμωρήσωνται αὐτούς, ὑπο-
τοπήσαντες τὴν ἔχθραν αὐτῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Ποτιδαιάτας, οἱ
οἰκοῦσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἴσθμῷ τῆς Παλλήνης, Κορινθίων ἀποίκους,
ἐντῶν δὲ ἔνυμάχους φόρου ὑποτελεῖς, ἐκέλευον τὸ ἐς Παλ-
λήνην τεῖχος καθελεῖν καὶ ὄμήρους δοῦναι, τούς τε ἐπιδημι-
15 ουργοὺς ἐκπέμπειν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ δέχεσθαι οὖς κατὰ ἔτος
ἔκαστον Κορίνθιοι ἐπεμπον, δείσαντες μὴ ἀποστῶσιν ὑπὸ τε
αἰτίας.

nam tac. Ba.) al. A.J. vulg. ante Bekk. ἐφύλασσον ut vid. sequ. libri. αὐτῶν καὶ
δυνάμει N.V. οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν T. Vide ne hæc varietas glossema sapiat.

§ 2. περιγίγνεται N.V. ἀθηναῖος ἐς τοὺς κορινθίους T. σπονδαῖς corr. N. (aīs lit.
fere 6 litt. cap. m.r.)

LVI. μετατάτα T.A.J. τοῖς dθηναῖοι vulg. A.J. sed τοῖς om. N.T.V.F.H. al.

§ 2. τιμωρήσωνται N.T. ut vid. meliores libri A.J. Poppo. Dubitanter reliqui.

Vid. ad. 19, 1. τιμωρήσωνται cum paucis libris Bekk. ἔχθραν T. ἰσμῶ T. (supraser. m.
eād.) παλήνης N.F.H. παλλήνης T. ὅντας καρ. A.J. vulg. ὅντας om. N.T.V.F.H. pl.
omn. Be. παλήνην N.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) H. παλλήνην T. (de V. in utroque loc.
tac. Ad.) τολοτόν A.J. vulg. τὸ λοιπόν N.T.V.F.H. περδίκον N. τοὺς ἐπὶ θράκης A.J.
vulg. Bekk. τοὺς om. N.T.V.F.H. ("Sed recent. manu adser. τοὺς." Ba.) pl. Be.
ξυναποστήσουσι pr. N.H. sed ξυναποστήσουσι corr. N (m. r.) Η ξυναποστήσουσι T.F.
(teste Br. tac. Ba.) pler. Be. Placeret si ὅπως μὴ p̄ecessisset. συμμάχους F. (teste
Ba. tac. Br.)

(see III. 70, 1)—becomes quite incre-
dible.—[The addition may perhaps be
explained by the copyist's eye having
caught -δύσαντες περὶ ἔβδ. 54, 4.]

§ 2. περιγίγνεται rather a negative
than a positive word, "is not defeated
by, escapes from." "Thus over-lived
the war." Arnold.

§ 3. Though ἐς in Th. is perpetually
found where πρὸς might be expected,
yet here I think it is connected with
αἴτια in the sense I have spoken of on
23, 7. Had Th. meant "between Cor.
and Athen.," I hardly think ἐς would
have been used.

LVI. § 2. In ἐπιδημιουργοὺς what the

value of the preposition is, whether
upper-magistrates, or additional magis-
trates, is a point I think not to be
determined. δημουργὸς in Attic al-
ways "a manufacturer, a producer,"—
in Ionic "a confectioner," Herod. IV.
194, VII. 31, and in Menander's Δημουρ-
γός (see Meinek. Com. Fragn. Vol. IV.
p. 103)—has a distinctive meaning in
Dorian states. We have δημουργοὶ V.
47, 9. May not this difference of usage
of the same word in different dialects
bear upon VIII. 61, 2 Ἀντισθένει ἐπιβάτης
ξυνεξῆλθε, and may we not confess our
ignorance what the Spartan value of ἐπι-
βάτης was?

Περδίκκου πειθόμενοι καὶ Κορινθίων, τούς τε ἄλλους ἐπὶ Θράκης ἔνναποστήσωσι ἔνυμαχούς.

LVII. ταῦτα δὲ περὶ τοὺς Ποτιδαιάτας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προπαρεσκευάζοντο εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Κερκύρᾳ ναυμαχίαν· οἵ τε γὰρ Κορίνθιοι φανερῶς ἥδη διάφοροι ἦσαν, Περδίκκας τε ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς ἐπεπολέμωτο ἔνυμαχος πρότερον καὶ φίλος ὁν. ἐπολεμώθη δὲ ὅτι Φιλίππῳ τῷ ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφῷ καὶ Δέρδῃ κοινῇ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐναντιουμένοις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔνυμαχίαν ἐποιήσαντο. δεδιώς τε ἐπρασσεν ἐς τε τὴν Λακεδαιμονίαν πέμπων ὅπως πόλεμος γένηται αὐτοῖς πρὸς ¹⁰ Πελοποννησίους, καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους προσεποιεῖτο τῆς Ποτιδαίας ἔνεκα ἀποστάσεως προσέφερε δὲ λόγους καὶ τοῖς ἐπὶ Θράκης Χαλκιδεῦσι καὶ Βοττιαίοις ἔνναποστήναι, νομίζων, εἴ ἔνυμαχα ταῦτα ἔχοι ὅμορα ὅντα χωρία, ῥᾶν ἀν τὸν πόλεμον μετ' αὐτῶν ποιεῖσθαι. ἀν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι αἰσθόμενοι καὶ ¹⁵ βουλόμενοι προκαταλαμβάνειν τῶν πόλεων τὰς ἀποστάσεις (ἔτυχον γὰρ τριάκοντα ναῦς ἀποστέλλοντες καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν αὐτοῦ, Ἀρχεστράτου τοῦ Δυκομήδους μετ' ἄλλων δέκα στρατηγούντος), ἐπιστέλλουσι τοῖς ἄρχουσι τῶν

LVII. πρὸς τοὺς A.J. vulg. Bekk. περὶ N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. Poppe. utrumque rectum ut *adversus*, *circa* reperiuntur in Tacito. παρὰ T. φανερῶς διδφ. A.J. vulg. ἥδη, post φανερῶς, add. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἥδηδιαφοροι primo in ηδιαφοροι corrumpuntum τοῦ ἥ explosum est. περδίκας N.V. τὲ N.T.

§ 2. δέρδῃ hic N. πρὸ N. ἑαυτῷ T.

§ 3. πρὸ N. βοττιαίος T. τὰ post δύτα om. N.T.V.F.H. Facile aut excedit aut irrepsit. [rā] Popp. Ego omisi.

§ 4. αἰσθόμενοι corr. T. (a m. ead.) γάρ om. V. hab. N. δέκα aut in δύο aut δύ μutandum censeo. Vide ne in Dem. in Macart. 1054, § 10 ubi legitur καδίσκων τεττάρων τεθέντων rescribendum δυοῖν (corruptum in δ'). Aut quinque igitur aut duae erant. Duas esse docent que sequuntur ἐν τῷ Θεοπόμπων καδίσκῳ ἡ ἐν τῷ τῆς γυναικός. Vid. not. ἐπιστέλλουσι om. N. sed add. N. marg. m. r. om. F. ("Sed

LVII. § 3. "He was negotiating (intriguing) partly sending to...he was also attempting to bring over, &c." προσεποιεῖτο should in logical grammar have been προσποιούμενος, see note on 58, 1. —τῆς Ποτ. ἔνεκα δτ. For the collocation of ἔνεκα, τῆς belonging to ἀποστάσεως, cp. Arist. Rhet. I. 15, 12, τοῦ παρὰ τὸν νῦμον ἔνεκα δικάζειν. See further on VII. 21, 3.—It is really no matter whether we say ταῦτα χωρία or ταῦτα τὰ χωρία

any more than in our own tongue "these as contiguous spots," or "these spots as contiguous." I have accordingly followed the reading which seems to have more support.

§ 4. δέκα is an incredible number. Probably δύο (see Ann. Crit.) Three commanders of 30 ships and 1000 hoplites tolerably well balance five commanders of 40 ships and 2000 hoplites chapter 66, 1.

νεῶν Ποτιδαιατῶν τε ὁμήρους λαβεῖν καὶ τὸ τεῦχος καθελεῖν, τῶν τε πλησίον πόλεων φυλακὴν ἔχειν ὅπως μὴ ἀποστῆσονται.

LVIII. Ποτιδαιάται δὲ πέμψαντες μὲν καὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίους πρέσβεις, εἴ πως πείσειαν μὴ σφῶν πέρι νεωτερίζειν μηδέν, ἐλθόντες δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα μετὰ Κορινθίων ἐπρασσον ὅπως ἑτοιμάσαιντο τιμωρίαν ἦν δέη, ἐπειδὴ ἐκ τε Ἀθηναίων ἐκ πολλοῦ πράσσοντες οὐδὲν εὔροντο ἐπιτήδειον, ἀλλ' αἱ νῆσεις αἱ ἐπὶ Μακεδονίαν καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ὄμοιώς ἐπλεον, ¹⁰ καὶ τὰ τέλη τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὑπέσχετο αὐτοῖς, ἦν ἐπὶ Ποτίδαιαν ἴωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλεῖν, τότε δὴ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ἀφίστανται μετὰ Χαλκιδέων καὶ

ab eadem manu quæ cod. descripsit, ut Scholion suprascriptum." Ba.) H. ("Sed sup. script. recent. manu." Ba.) τὲ N. τε (hic) T. ἀποστήσωνται N.T. omn. fere libri. A.J. ἀποτήσουνται panici sequ. libri. Eadem corruptio in VIII. 4. ἀπεστησάμην si omnino diceretur valeret i.q. ἀπεστησάμην φ. cf. ἔνεστησάμην, συνεστησάμην, certe non i.q. ἀπεστηρ. In Homericō στησάμενοι δ' ἐμάχοντο μάχην, Iliad. xviii. 533, Odyss. ix. 54, participium non recte vertitur consistentes: μάχην aequæ ad partici-
pium ac verbum refertur. Cf. Herod. vii. 175, 236, στήσουνται τὸν πόλεμον.

LVIII. ποτιδεάται (sic) N. ποτιδαιάται T.A.J. vulg. δὲ οπ. T. μὴ σφῶν pr. N. μὴ σφῶν corr. N. (corr. pr. acc. add. alt. m. r.). ἐς τὴν λακεδαιμονίαν δὲ ἐλθόντες (om. καὶ) T. ἐπρασσον ut vid. omn. Vid. not. εὔροντο A.J. vulg. Poppo. πύροντο N.V.F.H. Bekker. ηρόντο (sic) T. De augm. vid. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 140, Ellendt. Lex. Soph. Vol. 1. p. 710. Ut Th. sibi constet εὔροντο retinui. ἐπὶ σφᾶς pr. N. ἐπὶ σφᾶς corr. (m. r.). ἐπὶ σφᾶς T.A.J. vulg. ὑπέσχοντο A.J. vulg. ὑπέσχετο N.T.F.H. pl. omn. Be. (de V. tac. Ad.). Utrunque probum. χαλκιδέων corr. N (i m. ead. necne p. l.).

LVIII. I have retained ἐπρασσον. The return from the subordinate to the primary construction in Greek is too well known to require more than a passing illustration: 57, 3, IV. 100, 1 ἀλλως τε τρόπῳ πειράσαντες καὶ μηχανὴν προσήγαγον (instead of προσαγαγόντες) Plat. Theet. 144 C ἀνδρός...καὶ ἀλλως εὑδοκίμουν καὶ κατέλιπεν (instead of καταλιπόντος οὐ διτι κατέλιπεν). Examples of this sort might be multiplied to any amount. But the present case is somewhat different. The change takes place in the middle of a sentence not at its end. Still I think it is supported by VIII. 81, 1 ἀεὶ τῇ αὐτῆς γνώμῃς ἔχόμενος,...καὶ τέλος ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας ἐπεισετὸν πλήθος τῶν στρατιωτῶν,...καὶ ψηφισμένων αὐτῶν Ἀλκιβιάδην κάθοδον καὶ ἀδειαστὴν, πλεύσας ὡς τὸν Τίσσαφέρην κατήγεν, where I conceive that καὶ ἐπεισετὸν corre-

sponds to δεῖ τε ἔχόμενος, and if so καὶ πείσας would have rendered the passage less intricate.—The insertion of καὶ...καὶ for the purpose of strengthening a preceding antithesis, as of μὲν...δὲ here and IV. 108, 7 τὰ μὲν καὶ φθόνῳ...τὰ δὲ καὶ βουλόμενοι, of ἦ...ἢ 35, 4 ἢ κάκεινον...ἢ καὶ ἥμιν, of εἰτε v. 65, 3 εἰτε καὶ διὰ τὸ ἐπιβόλημα εἰτε καὶ αὐτῷ δόξα, and VI. 60, 2 εἰτε ἄρα καὶ τὰ δυντα μηρύνσαι εἰτε καὶ οὐ (for εἰτε καὶ...εἰτε καὶ see Stallb. on Plat. v. Rep. 471 D) forms a distinctive feature in this most antithetical of languages. On the same principle the Greeks repeatedly give us such sentences as εἰ καὶ τις ἀλλος καύτος εἰμι δυστυχής, εἰ μηδὲ Θησεὺς ἡδικησεν οὐδὲ Ἀλέξανδρος. A similar love of strengthened antithesis produces εἰτε οὖν e.g. Aeschyl. Choëph. 683, 684, εὐρύντες ἀγεστρατοπεδευμένους...ἀντεκάθευντο

2 Βοτιαίων κουῆ ἔννομόσαντες. καὶ Περδίκκας πείθει Χαλκιδέας τὰς ἐπὶ θαλάσσης πόλεις ἐκλιπόντας καὶ καταβαλόντας ἀγούκισασθαι ἐς Ὀλυνθον, μίαν τε πόλιν ταύτην ἴσχυρὰν ποιήσασθαι· τοῖς τε ἐκλιποῦσι τούτοις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ γῆς τῆς Μυγδονίας περὶ τὴν Βόλβην λίμνην ἔδωκε νέμεσθαι, ἕως ἀν⁵ 3 ὁ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμος ἥ. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀγούκιζοντό τε καθαιροῦντες τὰς πόλεις καὶ ἐς πόλεμον παρεσκευάζοντο.

LIX. αἱ δὲ τριάκοντα νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι τὴν Ποτίδαιαν καὶ ² τὰλλα ἀφεστηκότα. νομίσαντες δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἀδύνατα/ εἶναι πρός τε Περδίκκαν πολεμεῖν τῇ παρούσῃ δυνάμει καὶ τὰ ἔνναφεστῶτα χωρία τρέπονται ἐπὶ τὴν Μακεδονίαν, ἐφ' ὅπερ καὶ τὸ πρότερον ἔξεπέμποντο, καὶ καταστάντες ἐπολέμουν μετὰ Φιλίππου καὶ τῶν Δέρδου ἀδελφῶν ἄνωθεν στρατιᾶ ἐσβεβληκότων.

15

LX. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ οἱ Κορίνθιοι, τῆς Ποτιδαίας ἀφεστη-

§ 2. περδίκας N. χαλκιδέας corr. N. (i opin. m. r.). καταβαλόντας corr. T. (β m. ead. primo scripserat καταβάλοντας. ἐς om. F. ("sed a rec. manu adscriptum" Ba. tac. Br.). δλυνθον corr. N. (pr. o m. ead.). μιαν τὲ N. μιαν τε T. ἐκλείποντι A.J. vulg. ἐκλείπονται (sic) H. ἐκλιποῦστ N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. γῆς (sic) N. τῆς τε μυγδ. J. vulg. τῆς μυγδ. A.N.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. τῆς om. T. Post ΓΗΣ excidit. βολβῆν vulg. sed βόληη A.J.N.T.V.F.H. al. ἔδοκε (sic) T. πρὸ N.

§ 3. οἱ μὲν T.

LIX. τὴν τε ποτιδαίαν (sic) vulg. τὴν τε ποτιδαίαν A.J. sed τε om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ποτιδαίαν pr. N. ποτιδαίαν corr. N. (m. r. de V. tac. Ad.) (ποτιδαίαν F.H. teste Ba. tac. Br.). τὰλλα pr. N. τὰλλα corr. N. (m. r.) τὰλλα (sic) T. τὰλλα A.J. Bekk. Popp. τὰλλα vulg. quod reposui. ἀφεστηκότες T.

§ 2. ἀδύνατον T. πρὸ περδίκαν N. τε om. V. TE ante ΙΙΕ facile excidit. ἐφό- περ T. τοπροτέρον N.A.J. vulg. τὸ πρότερον T.V.F.H. τὸ πρώτον sequ. libri. δέρδα N. (de V. tac. Ad.) H. δέρδον pr. F. δέρδα corr. τῶν corr. F. (teste Br. tacet Ba.). ἐσβεβληκότων T. supraser. m. ead.

καὶ αὐτὸν IV. 124, 2. In such sentences translation is impossible. In the passage on which I am writing this note one also (too) is all we require or even admit, "having sent to...having also gone." Observe εὑροντο "obtained," not εὗρον "found." See my notes on Dem. F.L. § 19 and § 77. (In the latter I should have said more distinctly that εὐρίσκειν=εὑρίσκεσθαι is limited to poetic usage. The canon of Ammonius is elusive in prose.)

§ 2. ἀνοικίσασθαι, "to form a settlement up the country." The language

shows the site of Olynthus to have been more inland. It was sixty stades from Potidaea (63, 2) where after leaving the isthmus the land considerably widens. Leake fixes it at Aio Mamas.

LIX. § 2. ἐφ' ὅπερ "the purpose for which."—καταστάντες ἐπολέμουν, "they took up their quarters and carried on the war." Cp. καταστάντες ἐμάχοντο 49, 3.—One may infer that Derdas, who as the Scholiast on 57, 2 informs us was son of Arideus and cousin of Perdiccas and Philip, was now dead. Pausanias (61, 2) perhaps was one of the brothers.

κυίας καὶ τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν περὶ Μακεδονίαν οὐσῶν, δεδιότες περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ καὶ οἰκείον τὸν κύνδυνον ἥγονύμενοι πέμπουσιν ἑαυτῶν τε ἐθελοντὰς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Πελοποννησίων μισθῷ πείσαντες, ἔξακοσίους καὶ χιλίους τοὺς πάντας 52 ὄπλίτας καὶ ψιλοὺς τετρακοσίους. ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν Ἀριστεὺς ὁ Ἀδειμάντου, κατὰ φιλίαν τε αὐτοῦ οὐχ ἥκιστα οἱ πλεῖστοι ἐκ Κορίνθου στρατιώται ἐθελονταὶ ξυνέσποντο· 3 ἦν γὰρ τοὺς Ποτιδαιάτας ἀεί ποτε ἐπιτήδειος. καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται τεσσαρακοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὕστερον ἐπὶ Θράκης ἦ Ποτίδαια ἀπέστη.

LXI. ἦλθε δὲ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εὐθὺς ἡ ἀγγελία τῶν πόλεων ὅτι ἀφεστᾶσι· καὶ πέμπουσιν, ὡς ἥσθοντο καὶ τοὺς μετὰ Ἀριστέως ἐπιπαρόντας, δισχιλίους ἑαυτῶν ὄπλίτας καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς πρὸς τὰ ἀφεστῶτα, καὶ Καλλίαν τὸν 15 Καλλιάδου πέμπτον αὐτὸν στρατηγόν, οἱ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Μακεδονίαν πρῶτον καταλαμβάνουσι τοὺς προτέρους χιλίους 2 Θέρμην ἄρτι ἥρηκότας καὶ Πύδναν πολιορκοῦντας. προσκα-

LX. περὶ τῶν χωρίων T. duo Paris. ἑαυτῶν τὲ N.T. ἐθελοντας T. ὄπλίτας τοὺς πάντας T.

§ 2. φιλίαν τὲ N.T. οὐχ ἥκιστα T.H.A.J. ξυνέποντο N.T. ποτιδεάταις N. ποτε om. N.V. ποτε bis T. alt. claudit pag. alt. inc. novam.

§ 3. ἡ corr. F. ἡ Bekk. Poppe. ἡ ut vid. pr. T. ἡ corr. T. (m. ead). ἡ ceteri Codd. Edd. Vid. Buttm. ad Dem. Mid. p. 553, § 33, c.

LXI. με corr. N. (ε m. r.). πρ N. αὐτῶν A.J. vulg. ante Duker. ἥρηκότας corr. N. (ἡ m. ead.). πολιορκοῦντας T. sed alt. acc. calamo transverso inductus.

LX. δεδιότες περὶ τῷ χ: the genitive is always right after περὶ following verbs of fear signifying fear about, which obviously includes fear of and fear for. The dative is confined to fear for. Plato Protag. 320 Λ δεδιώς περὶ αὐτοῦ μὴ διαφθαρῆ, but more precisely 332 ο δείσας περὶ τῷ γένει ἡμῶν μὴ ἀπόλοιτο πᾶν. See note on vi. 34, 4.

§ 3. Many probably would incline to the adoption of both ἡ and ἤ, see passages cited in Buttm. Mid. n. 299. Buttm. has rightly explained the usage of the relative which so frequently absorbs its antecedent (see examples given by Elmsley in his note on Eur. Iph. i. 940 Mus. Crit. vi. 300, 301), appositely quoting Iliad xxl. 80 ἡς δέ μαί ἐστω |

ἢ δυναδεκάτη [τῇ ἡμέρᾳ] ὅτι Ἰλιον ελλήλονθα. It is such an absorption that explains ἐπει (ἐπειδὴ) cum (ut) when rendered since, more precisely “from the time when.”

LXI. ἀγγ. τῶν πόλεων: Th. hardly would have used this genitive without περὶ, had not ὅτι ἀφεστᾶσι followed (viii. 15, 1 ἀγγελία τῆς Χίου is I think hastily dotted down and unfinished; I trace many such hasty dotting in this book). The accusative by anticipation which follows verbs becomes genitive after substantives. 1. 138, 2, II. 42, 5. Arist. Polit. II. 10=7, 7 πάντων δὲ φανδότατον τὸ τῆς ἀκοσμίας τῶν δυνατῶν ἦν συνιστᾶσι πολλάκις i.e. ἀκοσμίας ἦν οἱ δυνατοὶ συνιστᾶσι, “the suspension of the office of cosmi-

θεζόμενοι δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν Πύδναν ἐπολιόρκησαν μέν, ἔπειτα δὲ ἔνυμβασιν ποιησάμενοι καὶ ἔνυμπαχίαν ἀναγκαίαν πρὸς τὸν Περδίκκαν, ὡς αὐτοὺς κατήπειγεν ἡ Ποτίδαια καὶ ὁ Ἀριστεὺς παρεληλυθώς, ἀπανίστανται ἐκ τῆς Μακεδονίας, καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Βέροιαν κάκεῖθεν ἐπὶ Στρέψαν, καὶ πειρά-^{την}_{την} σαντες πρῶτον τοῦ χωρίου καὶ οὐχ ἔλοντες, ἐπορεύοντο κατὰ ἔποιησαν την πρὸς τὴν Ποτίδαιαν, τρισχιλίους μὲν ὅπλίταις ἔαυτῶν, χωρὶς δὲ τῶν ἔνυμπαχων πολλοῖς, ἵππεῦσι δὲ ἔξακοσίοις Μα-

§ 2. ἀναγναταν om. pr. N. add. m. r. πρὸ N. περδίκαν N. ἀφικόμενοι corr. N. (κβ. m. r.). βέρροιαν T.A.J. vulg. βέρροιαν N.V.F.H. al. πρὸ N. ἐπιστρέψαντες omn. ἐπὶ Στρέψαν felicissime correxit Pluygersius ap. Cobet. Nov. L. p. 382. Στρέψα oppidum est ejus præter Ἀεσχίν. de F.L. p. 31 St. = 212 R. (εἰληφότος δὲ Ἀνθεμούντα καὶ Θέρμαν καὶ Στρέψαν) mentionem fecerunt Steph. Byz. et Harpocrat. Vide tameñ ne in -τες aliquod participium delitescat, e. g. στρατεύσαντες cf. II. 67, 1. An ἐπὶ Στ. ἐπιστρέψαντες reponendum? περδσαντες T. οὐχ ἔλοντες T. πρὸ N. ιππεῦσι δὲ A.J. vulg. Poppe. Sed δὲ N.T.V.F.H. al. Reposui cum Bekk.

on the part of the nobles, which they frequently produce by cabal." (Mueller Doriāns, Book iv. ch. 8, § 2 note, understood the meaning but missing the idiom proposed an unnecessary alteration.) So perhaps the genitive in such expressions as are given in Duker's note on VIII. 15, 1 is confined to poetry. Yet the genitive in Greek and Latin is marvellously elastic, and we find in Plat. Theæt. 147 c ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ πηλοῦ ἐρωτήσει "in the question about clay," where I once conjectured πηλοῦ πέρι ἐρωτήσει.

§ 2. See on 26, 5.—The thick cloud which so long enveloped the received text is fully dispersed by the marvellous divination of Cobet's colleague. [In Donaldson's Index, Vol. II. p. 294 b I find "Στρέψα (qu. num in ἐπιστρέψαντες lateat) I. 61, § 3." To point out this which else might be unnoticed I think due to the memory of my friend.] The operations then briefly and therefore obscurely noticed by Th. seem to be these. After the convention and alliance which circumstances forced upon the Ath. with Perdiccas, they prepare to evacuate Macedonia, first going to Beroea (probably to ratify the terms of the convention) thence moving round the head of the Thermaicus Sinus they attempt Strepssa, failing in this they descend and reach Giganus, a town

between Therma and Potidaea, on the third day. If the order of the places is given by Æschines we might nearly fix the position of Strepssa, if we were certain of that of Anthemus, placed generally S. of Therma, but by Leake N.E. probably more correctly for it is always represented as Macedonian. So Strepssa might be S. of Therma. [Leake does not mention Στρέψα. May its name lurk in the peak of Strézi? Vol. III. p. 233. Kiepert's Map of European Turkey places Stretzi N. of Therma.] If N., its general position in maps, not too far N. as (in spite of κατ' ὀλίγον προϊόντες) they were wishful to reach Potidaea, and would wheel round the head of Therm. Sinus by the least circuitous route. After this restoration of the Leyden Professor several difficulties disappear. ἀφικόμενος ἐς rather suggests a visit than a hostile movement. If they returned to the sea-coast, it seems inconceivable how Th. should have added τοῦ χωρίου without specifying what χωρίου. (I should but for this certain emendation have suggested τοῦ χωρίου.) Finally we account for the short time intervening between the supposed attempt upon Beroea and the arrival at Gigonus, one of the best reasons for Mr Grote's supposing there was another Beroea. To his instance of two Methones may be added a Galepus.

κεδόνων τοῖς μετὰ Φιλίππου καὶ Παυσανίου ἄμα δὲ ίησ
3 παρέπλεον ἐβδομήκοντα. κατ' ὀλίγον δὲ προϊόντες τριταιοι
ἀφίκοντο ἐς Γίγωνον καὶ ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο.

LXII. Ποτιδαιάται δὲ καὶ οἱ μετὰ Ἀριστέως Πελο-
5 πονήσιοι προσδεχόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο
πρὸς Ὀλύνθου ἐν τῷ ἴσθμῳ, καὶ ἀγορὰν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως
2 ἐπεποίηντο. στρατηγὸν μὲν τοῦ πεζοῦ παντὸς οἱ ξύμμαχοι
γῆρητο Ἀριστέα, τῆς δὲ ἵππου Περδίκκαν ἀπέστη γὰρ
εὐθὺς πάλιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ξυνεμάχει τοῖς Ποτιδαιάταις,
10 3· Ιόλαον ἀνθ' αὐτοῦ καταστήσας ἅρχοντα. ἦν δὲ ή γνώμη
τοῦ Ἀριστέως τὸ μὲν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ στρατόπεδον ἔχοντι ἐν τῷ
ἴσθμῳ ἐπιτηρεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἦν ἐπίωσι, Χαλκιδέας δὲ
καὶ τοὺς ἔξω ἴσθμοῦ ξυμμάχους καὶ τὴν παρὰ Περδίκκου
διακοσίαν ἵππου ἐν Ὀλύνθῳ μένειν, καὶ ὅταν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ
15 σφᾶς χωρῶσι, κατὰ νώτου βοηθοῦντας ἐν μέσῳ ποιεῖν αὐτῶν
4 τοὺς πολεμίους. Καλλίας δ' αὖ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς
καὶ οἱ ξυνάρχοντες τοὺς μὲν Μακεδόνας ἵππεας καὶ τῶν ξυμ-
μάχων ὀλίγους ἐπὶ Ὀλύνθου ἀποπέμπουσιν, ὥπως εἴργωσι
τοὺς ἐκεῖθεν ἐπιβοηθεῖν, αὐτὸὶ δὲ ἀναστήσαντες τὸ στρατό-
20 5 πεδον ἔχώρουν ἐπὶ τὴν Ποτίδαιαν. καὶ ἐπειδὴ πρὸς τῷ

LXII. ποτιδαιάται N.T.A.J. vulg. πρὸς ὀλύνθῳ A.J. vulg. Bekk. πρὸς ὀλύνθου corr. F. (“prima manus scripserat πρὸς ὀλύνθῳ” Ba.). πρὸς ὀλύνθου pr. N. πρὸς ὀλύνθῳ corr. N. (add σ corr. ω m.r.). πρὸς ὀλύνθῳ (sic) V. πρὸς ὀλύνθου I Be. cum Poppone recepi.

§ 2. μὲν οὖν τοῦ δὴ A.J. vulg. sed οὖν et δὴ om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. περδί-
καν N. ξυνεμάχει (sic) T. ποτιδαιάται N.V.

§ 3. τὸ μὲν T. (sed alt. acc. transv. cal. induct.). ἔχοντα A.J. vulg. sed ἔχοντι N.
T.V.F.H. al. χαλκιδέας corr. N. (ι m.r.). περδίκον N.V. δτ' ἀν F. (teste Ba.) H.
ἐπὶ σφᾶς T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ σφᾶς pr. N. ἐπὶ σφᾶς corr. N. κατὰ νῶτα N.V. (m.r.).
αὐτῶν N.V.F. (teste Ba.) H. Poppo. αὐτῶν A.J. αὐτῶ T.

§ 4. μακεδόνας corr. N. (add. acc. corr. as). Fuit μακεδόνων H. corr.
F. ἐπὶ δλύνθου corr. N. (ἐπὶ et alt. v m.r.). ἐπὶ δλυνθον T. ἐπ' δλύνθου V. εἰρ-
γωσι N.T.A.J. vulg.

§ 5. πρὸς N. παρεσκευασμένους N. τι παρασκ. T. TI ante II facile potest aut

between Torone and Sermyle (Herod. vii.
122) which certainly cannot be identified
with its namesake on Sinus Strymonicus.

LXII. I have accepted the reading
πρὸς Ὀλύνθου for the excellent reasons
given by Poppo “Neque ante Olynthum
(πρὸς Ὀλύνθῳ) neque apud Olynthum
(πρὸς Ὀλύνθῳ), verum apud Potidæam,

castra a Potidæatis et Aristeo posita
esse et ex adjectis verbis ἐν τῷ ισθμῷ et
ex iis quae sequuntur §§ 3, 4, 5 apparer.”

§ 3. ἔχοντι, as if if ἔδοξε τῷ 'A. had pre-
ceded.—ἐν μέσῳ...“to place the enemy
between them,” “themselves and the
Chalcidians.” (Surely αὐτῶν not αὐτῶν.)
Cp. v. 59, 3 ἐν μέσῳ ἀπειλημμένοι.

ισθμῷ ἐγένοντο καὶ εἶδον τοὺς ἐναντίους πάρασκεναζομένους ὡς ἐς μάχην, ἀντικαθίσταντο καὶ αὐτοί, καὶ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον 6 ξυνέμισγον. καὶ αὐτὸ μὲν τὸ τοῦ Ἀριστέως κέρας, καὶ ὅσοι περὶ ἐκεῖνον ἦσαν Κορινθίων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων λογάδες, ἐτρέφαντο τὸ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς καὶ ἐπεξῆλθον διώκοντες ἐπὶ 8 πολύ τὸ δὲ ἄλλο στρατόπεδον τῶν Ποτίδαιατῶν καὶ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἥσσατο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἐς τὸ τεῖχος κατέφυγεν.

LXIII. ἐπαναχωρῶν δὲ ὁ Ἀριστεὺς ἀπὸ τῆς διώξεως, ὡς ὥρᾳ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα ἥσσημένον, ἡπόρησε μὲν ὅποι^{10.01} τέρωσε διακινδυνεύσει χωρήσας, ἢ ἐπὶ τῆς Ὁλύνθου ἡ ἐς τὴν Ποτίδαιαν, ἔδοξε δὲ οὖν ξυναγαγόντι τοὺς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ ὡς ἐς ἐλάχιστον χωρίον δρόμῳ βιάσασθαι ἐς τὴν Ποτίδαιαν.

irrepare aut excidere. Arist. N. Ethic. IV. 8=3, 25 δοκοῦσι δὲ καὶ μυημονεύειν οὓς ἀν ποιήσων εἴναι δὲ ἀν πάθων οὕ. πάσχειν (πράττειν) εἰν ὑπό τινος, τί τινος, dicitur, π. εἰν τινὸς non dicitur. Reponendum censeo ὃν δὲ ἀν τι πάθωσιν. Soph. ΟΕδ. T. 1006. ΟΕδ. C. 391, ubi inter τις δὲ ἀν τι ταιοῦδ' ἀνδρὸς εἰν πράξειν ἀν; et τις δὲ ἀν ταιοῦδ' ὑπ' ...variant libri. Plat. Theat. 191 a reponere sis περὶ τῶν ἀλλων ἐροῦμεν ὡς τι πασχόντων (nam quod dicitur 181 c τῷ κοινῷ πάσχειν, ἀν τι καὶ δέη, videtur τι ad utramque clausulum pertinere, ut Antiphon. Philotheb. ap. Athen. xiv. 623 ε=Com. Fr. Meinek. Vol. III. p. 126, δεῖ γάρ ἡρστηκότας | πάσχειν, ἐάν τι καὶ παθεῖν ἡμᾶς δέη). Arist. Ecol. 1063 libri δέδοικα κάγω μή πλέον ἡ βουλομαι. Porson. e scholiast. πλέον ἡπερ cui Meineki astipulatur. Facilius et opinor numerosius est μή τι πλέον, vel (vid. Cobet. N. L. p. 622) μή τι πλέων. In Lys. Orat. XII. § 99, p. 129 St.=445 R. δύως δὲ τῆς ἐμῆς προβυνίας ἐλλείπεται. Negans sententia desideratur; itaque certatim οὐδὲν addunt ante ἐλλείπεται. Fortius est si quid video, certe facilius, quod repositorum malum, δύως δὲ τῆς ἐμῆς τι προβυνίας ἐλλείπεται; συνέμισγον N.T.V.

§ 6. κορινθίων τὲ Ν.Τ. λογάδες corr. N. (es m. r. fuisse vid. λογάδων). ἐτρέψαντο καθ' N.T. (? V.) pl. omn. Be. ἐτρέψαντο τὸ καθ' A.J. vulg. fort. aliq. libri. ἐτρέψαντὸ καθ' H. corr. F. ("pr. m. ἐτρέψαντο καθ'" Ba.) rec. Edd. τρέπειν et τρέπεσθαι τινα satius freq. sed medianam vocem prefero. ἐπιπολῶν A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πολὺ N.T.V.F.H. ποτίδαιατῶν καὶ πελοποννησίων A.J. vulg. τῶν τε ποτ. F. aliq. Be. Bekk. Poppe. τῶν ποτ. N.T.V.H. τῶν πελ. N.T.V.F.H. al.

LXIII. τῆς ποτίδαιας ἀπὸ δ. F. al. ἐώρα A.J. vulg. ὥρᾳ N.T. ὥρᾳ V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. ὀποτέρωσε corr. N. (add. ε m. r.). ὀπωτέρωσε T. (supraser. m. ead. neene p. l.). διακινδυνεύσῃ T. 2 Be. utrumque probum. γοῦν libri (praster 3 sequi. qui οὖν). δὲ οὖν recte reposuerunt rec. Edd. vid. ad 10, 7. συναγαγόντι N.T.V. ὡς εἰς ἐλ. N.T. V.A.J. ὡς ἐλ. F. pl. omn. Be. τὴν ante ποτίδ. om. T. διὰ τὴν χ. T. βαλλόμενός

§ 6. ἐτρέψαντο: though ἐτρέψαν might undoubtedly stand, as μεταπέμπειν frequently where μεταπέμπειν would be more exact, yet the middle is more usual. Cp. IV. II, 3 ὁσάμενοι, "driving the enemy before them." Poppe "prouentes," in my opinion wrongly.—τὸ καθ' ἐντρόν, "those who fronted them." See on 48, 3.—ἥσσατο ὑπὸ: the omission of ὑπὸ after this verb is equally

correct, as it is connected with the comparative ἥσσων.

LXIII. As it is established that after ἀπορεῖν, οὐκ ἔχειν, κ.τ.λ. the future as well as the subjunctive is found e.g. ἀπορήσαντες ὀπόθερες ἔξουσις VIII. 80, I follow the authority of MSS.—I think ἡς ὡς θάλασσας is not found, but that the preposition invariably separates ὡς and the superlative connected with it.

καὶ παρῆλθε παρὰ τὴν χηλὴν διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης βαλλόμενός
τε καὶ χαλεπῶς, ὀλίγους μέν τινας ἀποβαλών, τοὺς δὲ πλείους
σώσας. οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀλύνθου τοῖς Ποτιδαιάταις βοηθοὶ
(ἀπέχει δὲ ἔξήκοντα μάλιστα σταδίους καὶ ἔστι καταφανὲς)
ως ἡ μάχη ἐγίγνετο καὶ τὰ σημεῖα ἥρθη, βραχὺ μέν τι προ-
ῆλθον ως βοηθήσοντες, καὶ οἱ Μακεδόνες ἵππης ἀντιπαρε-
τάξαντο ως κωλύσοντες· ἐπειδὴ δὲ διὰ τάχους ἡ νίκη τῶν
Ἀθηναίων ἐγίγνετο καὶ τὰ σημεῖα κατεσπάσθη, πάλιν ἐπ-
ανεχώρουν ἐς τὸ τεῖχος καὶ οἱ Μακεδόνες παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθη-
ναίους ἵππης δὲ οὐδετέρους παρεγένοντο. μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην
τροπαῖον ἔστησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόν-
δους ἀπέδοσαν τοῖς Ποτιδαιάταις. ἀπέθανον δὲ Ποτιδαια-
τῶν μὲν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους τριακοσίων,
Ἀθηναίων δὲ αὐτῶν πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν καὶ Καλλίας ὁ
στρατηγός.

LXIV. τὸ δὲ ἐκ τοῦ ἴσθμοῦ τεῖχος εὐθὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
ἀποτειχίσαντες ἐφρούρουν. τὸ δὲ ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην ἀτείχι-
στον ἦν· οὐ γάρ ἴκανοὶ ἐνόμιζον εἶναι ἐν τῷ ἴσθμῷ
φρουρεῖν καὶ ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην διαβάντες τειχίζειν, δεδιότες
μὴ σφίσιν οἱ Ποτιδαιάται καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι γιγνομένοις δίχα

τε καὶ om. pr. N. add. marg. m. r. (βαλλόμενός εχο. in dextr. marg. καὶ add. ante lœv. marg. lit. in βα. Fort. fuit θαλάσσης καὶ χαλεπῶς). μένοντας pr. T. μέν τινας corr. T. (m. ead.). μέν τινας marg. T. (m. ead.). πλείστους T.

§ 2. ἀπεῖχε N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. Notabilis varietas, quam credo tamen
deberi transmutationi syllabarum eujiusmodi exempla sint ἔπει (libri εἰτέ) Plat.
Theat. 155 c. ἔγραφεν (libri ἐνέγραψε) Ar. Vesp. 961. διέχει (libri διεῖχε) Xen. Hel-
len. II. 1, 21. σταδίους καὶ ἔστι corr. N. (ους καὶ ἐ μ. ead.). μαλιστα ἔξηκοντα N.V.

ἐγένετο N.A.J. vulg. ἐγίγνετο T.F.H. al. ἥρθει T. (supraser. m. ead.). βραχὺ^η μέντοι N. ἵππεις hic et inf. N.T.A.J. vulg. ἀντεπαρατάξαντο T.V.F.H. aliq. Be. ἀντεπαρετάξαντο corr. N. (alt. ε fort. m. ead.). ἔπει δὲ A.J. vulg. ἐπειδὴ δὲ N.T.V. F.H. al. διατάχους A.J. οὐδὲ ἔτέρους T.

§ 3. τρόπαιον N. τροπαῖον T. οἱ habet (non om.). ἀθηναῖοι N. τοῖς om. pr. N.
supraser. m. r. μὲν (post ποτιδαιατῶν) om. pr. N. supraser. m. r. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων
T. (supraser. m. ead. καὶ ut vid. cal. transv. induct.). στρατηγὸς N.

LXIV. § 2. παλήνη N. hic et alibi. ποτιδαιάται N.T.A.J. vulg. γενομένοις N.
γενομένοις V. sequ. lib. ἐπιθωντας N.T. A.J. vulg. Poppo.

§ 2. ἀπέχει correct, as ἔστι shows,
and the distance between the two towns
must have remained the same when Th.
was writing. ἦν VIII. 98, 3 admits of ex-
planation.

LXIV. For the prep. ἐκ here and § 3
comp. τὰ ἔξωθεν below 65, 1, ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς,
οἱ αὐτόθεν, elephantes a cornibus statuit,
stare ab aliquo (alicunde.) Lucan. IV. 708
has varied the expression qua stetit inde

3 ἐπιθῶνται. καὶ πυνθανόμενοι οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν Παλλήνην ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν, χρόνῳ ὕστερον πέμπουσιν ἔξακοσίους καὶ χιλίους ὄπλίτας ἑαυτῶν καὶ Φορμίωνα τὸν Ἀσωπίου στρατηγόν· ὃς ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην καὶ ἐξ Ἀφύτιος ὄρμώμενος προσῆγαγε τῇ Ποτιδαίᾳ τὸν στρατὸν ⁵ κατὰ βραχὺ προϊὼν καὶ κείρων ἀμα τὴν γῆν· ὡς δὲ οὐδεὶς ἐπεξῆγε ἐς μάχην, ἀπετείχιστε τὸ ἐκ τῆς Παλλήνης τεῖχος. ⁴ καὶ οὕτως ἥδη κατὰ κράτος ἡ Ποτιδαία ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἐπολιορκεῖτο, καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ναυσὶν ἀμα ἐφορμούσταις.

LXV. Ἀριστεὺς δὲ ἀποτειχισθείσης αὐτῆς, καὶ ἐλπίδα ¹⁰ οὐδεμίᾳν ἔχων σωτηρίας ἦν μή τι ἀπὸ Πελσποννήσου ἢ ἄλλο παρὰ λόγον γίγνηται, ξυνεβούλευε μὲν πλὴν πεντακοσίων ἄνεμον τηρήσασι τοὺς ἄλλους ἐκπλεῦσαι, ὅπως ἐπὶ πλέον ὁ σῖτος ἀντίσχῃ καὶ αὐτὸς ἥθελε τῶν μενόντων εἶναι· ὡς δὲ οὐκ ἔπειθε, βουλόμενος τὰ ἐπὶ τούτους παρασκεύαζεν, καὶ ¹⁵ ὅπως τὰ ἔξωθεν ἔξει ὡς ἄριστα, ἐκπλουν ποιεῖται λαθὼν τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων. καὶ παραμένων ἐν Χαλκιδεῦσι τά τε ἄλλα ξυνεπολέμει καὶ Σερμυλίων λοχήσας πρὸς τῇ πόλει πολλοὺς διέφθειρεν, ἐς τε τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἔπρασσεν ὅπῃ

§ 3. ποτιδαία (sic) T. καταβραχὺ N.A.J. κατὰ βραχὺ T. ὡς δὲ N.T.V.F.H. ὡς δὲ vulg. ἐπεξῆγε hic N. ἐπεξῆγε A.J.

§ 4. κατακράτος N.T.A.J. ^s (ante ἐκ θαλάσσης) T. ἀμα ναυσὶν T.

LXV. ἐλπίδα corr. N (a nisi mend. lib.). σῆρις N.T. παράλογον N.T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. Sed παράλογος (*substantivus*) satius notus est: *adjectivus* videtur nondum extitisse. [Condonabitur fortasse Aristoteli Polit. IV. (vii.) 1, 1 nam idem (vel Eudemus) *adverbio παραλόγως* utitur Nic. Eth. v. 10 = 7, 7]. Hic et VII. 71, 7 παρὰ λόγον hodie rectius scribitur. Cf. Eur. Orest. 391 ὡ παρὰ λόγον μοι σὴ φανεῖσ' εὐμορφία. Bacch. 940 ὅταν παρὰ λόγον σώφρονας Βάκχας λόγις ad q. l. Elmsl. qui παράλογον edidit, fatetur ipse vulgatam scripturam licet minus numerosam, non tamen prorsus vitiosam censendam esse, collatis Iph. Aut. 1164 τίκτω δὲ ἐπὶ τρισὶ et Ion. 931 τὶ φύς; τίνα λόγον. Ceterum miror Kirchoffium in loco ex Oreste παράλογον cum edidisset eundem παρὰ λόγον in Bacch. posuisse. γίγνηται N. γίγνηται V. ξυνεβούλευσε N.V. ἐπιπλέον T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πλέον N.V.H. ἀντίσχη N. ἀντίσχοι T. ἀντίσχη A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἀντίσχη Bekk. Sine dubio *præsens* est: cf. ad 7.

§ 2. χαλκιδεῦσι corr. N. (pr. i m. r.). ἐπολέμει A.J. vulg. ξυνεπολέμει N.V.T.F.H. pl. Be. ἐρμυλίων F.H. pl. Be. Bekk. ἐρμυλίων pr. N. σερμυλίων corr. N. (σ add. spir. del. m. r.). πρὸ N. διέφθειρε T. ἔστε corr. N. (εσ m. r.). δπως T. ὠφελία Bekk. Popp. vid. ad 28, 4.

favet. Dobree's conjecture Arist. Vesp. 991 ἐτραῦθ' ἐν (for ἐτρεψθεὶ) however simple I believe to be unnecessary.

§ 3. ἐξ Ἀφ. ὄρμώμενος "making Aphitis his head-quarters," ὄρμωθεις would have been "setting out from." For the

form Ἀφύτιος see note on IV. 107.

LXV. οἵτως...ἔξει depends upon παρασκεύαζεν, as σκοπεῖν (ἐπιμελεῖσθαι) οἵτως, below ἔτρασσεν δπῃ γενήσεται.

§ 2. The position of Sermyle is determined by the modern name *Ermyle*

ζ ὡφέλειά τις γενήσεται. μετὰ δὲ τῆς Ποτίδαιας τὴν ἀποτελεῖσιν Φορμίων μὲν ἔχων τὸν ἔξακοσίους καὶ χιλίους, τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν καὶ Βοττικὴν ἐδήσου, καὶ ἔστιν ἄ καὶ πολίσματα εἶλε.

LXVI. τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις αἰτίᾳ μὲν αὗται προεγεγένητο ἐς ἀλλήλους, τοῖς μὲν Κορινθίοις ὅτι τὴν Ποτίδαιαν ἔαυτῶν οὖσαν ἀποικίαν καὶ ἄνδρας Κορινθίων τε καὶ Πελοποννησίων ἐν αὐτῇ ὅντας ἐποιόρκουν, τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ὅτι ἔαυτῶν τε πόλιν ἔνυμαχίδα καὶ φόρου ὑποτελῆ ἀπέστησαν, καὶ ἐλθόντες σφίσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς ἐμάχοντο μετὰ Ποτίδαιατῶν. οὐ μέντοι ὅ γε πόλεμός πω ἔνυερρώγει, ἀλλ' ἔτι ἀνακωχὴ ἦν ἵδιᾳ γὰρ ταῦτα οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἔπραξαν.

LXVII. πολιορκούμενης δὲ τῆς Ποτίδαιας οὐχ ἡσύχαζον, ἄνδρῶν τε σφίσιν ἐνόντων καὶ ἄμα περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ δεδίότες παρεκάλουν τε εὐθὺς ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμονια τοὺς ἔνυμάχους, καὶ κατεβόων ἐλθόντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὅτι σπονδάς τε λελυκότες εἶεν καὶ ἀδικοῦν τὴν Πελοποννησον. Αἰγυνῆται τε φανερῶς μὲν οὐ πρεσβευόμενοι, δεδιότες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,

§ 3. ἀποτελέσθων T. (suprascr. fort. man. ead.). χαλκιδίκην corr. N. (pr. i m. r.).

LXVI. θηραίοις pr. N. ἀθηναίοις corr. N. (pr. a m. r.). σῆ (i. e. σημειωσαι) vid. ad Greg. Corinth. p. 216, 839) marg. T. notam aliquam scripturam erat librarius. προσγεγένητο Bekk. haud scio an casu. κορινθίων τὲ N.T. πελοποννησίος T. ἐμάχωντο pr. T. (o corr. m. ead. et o suprascr.)—ἀνοκωχὴ Ed. Bauer. puto typographi errore.

LXVII. οὐχ' ἡσύχαζον T. τέ σφισιν A. τέ σφισιν (sic) J. ἐνόντων V. ἐνόντων N. παρεκάλουν τὲ N.T.

§ 2. αἰγυνῆται τὲ N.T. δὲ A.J. vulg. τε N.T.V.F.H. al. οὐχήκιστα A.J. F. corr.

or *Ormylia*. Leake North. Gr. Vol. III. p. 154.—Ἐπρασσεν ἐσ: more fully expressed 57, 3.

LXVI. αἴτιαι ἐσ: See on 23, 7, 55, 3. —σφισιν of course is to be joined with ἐμάχοντο.

§ 2. ξυνερρώγει: “the general (ξυν-) war had not yet broken out,” (λόγια, that separately carried on by Corinth).

LXVII. τερπὶ τῷ χ. See on 60, 1.—For the present ἀδικοῦν, see Heindorf's copious note on Plat. Protag. 310 D.

§ 2. A similar looseness of construction has been noticed on 58, 1. Some

have attempted to simplify our passage by mentally supplying to the second clause πρεσβευόμενοι. The variant κατὰ σπονδᾶς would be too vague an expression. Müller, who thinks the ancient compact after the battle of Plataea is referred to, is answered by Bp. Thirlwall that no guarantee was therein given for the autonomy of any of the confederate states. Besides, the treaty of Euboea would if not literally yet in spirit provide for the independence of powers connected with Peloponnesus, and, as Mr Grote well observes Vol. VI. p. 105, “the

κρύφα δὲ οὐχ ἥκιστα μετ' αὐτῶν ἐνῆγον τὸν πόλεμον, λέγον-
3 τες οὐκ εἶναι αὐτόνομοι κατὰ τὰς σπονδάς. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαι-
μόνιοι προσπαρακαλέσαντες τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ εἰ τίς τι ἄλλο
4 ἔφη ἡδικῆσθαι ύπὸ Ἀθηναίων, ξύλλογον σφῶν αὐτῶν ποιή-
σαντες τὸν εἰωθότα λέγειν ἐκέλευνον. καὶ ἄλλοι τε παριόντες⁵
ἔγκλήματα ἐποιοῦντο ὡς ἔκαστοι καὶ Μεγαρῆς, δηλοῦντες μὲν
καὶ ἔτερα οὐκ ὀλίγα διάφορα, μάλιστα δὲ λιμένων τε εἴργε-
σθαι τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῇ καὶ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἀγορᾶς
5 παρὰ τὰς σπονδάς. παρελθόντες δὲ τελευταῖοι Κορίνθιοι,
καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἔσαντες πρῶτον παροξύναι τοὺς Λακεδαι-
μονίους, ἐπεῖπον τοιάδε.

LXVIII. “ΤΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΝ ὑμᾶς, ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τῆς
“καθ'⁶ ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς πολιτείας καὶ ὄμιλίας ἀπιστοτέρους ἐσ-
“τοὺς ἄλλους ἦν τι λέγωμεν καθίστησιν καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ σω-
“φροσύνην μὲν ἔχετε, ἀμαθίᾳ δὲ πλέοντι πρὸς τὰ ἔξω πράγ-¹⁵
2 “ματα χρῆσθε. πολλάκις γάρ προαγορεύοντων ἡμῶν ἀ
“ἐμέλλομεν ύπὸ Ἀθηναίων βλάπτεσθαι, οὐ περὶ ὧν ἐδιδάσ-

H. τὰς, ante σπονδᾶς, om. N.V. ΚΑΤΑΤΑΣΣΩΝΔΑС facile in ΚΑΤΑΣΠΟΝΔΑС corrumpi potuit.

§ 3. προσκαλέσαντες T. ξυμμάχων τε A.J. vulg. Bekk. τε om. T.V.F.H. ξυμμά-
χων καὶ N. (sed lit. inter -χων et καὶ vix eap. 2 litt.). εἰ τις τι T. ἡδικεῖσθαι T.
supraser. m. ead.

§ 4. ἄλλοι τὲ N.T. ἄλλα τὲ J. ut codd. pauc. sequiores. μεγαρῆς N.T.A.J.
vulg. τὲ εἴργεσθαι N.T. εἴργεσθαι A.J. vulg.

§ 5. παροξύναι N.T.A.J. vulg. καὶ ἐπεῖπον T.

LXVIII. δημηγορία N. marg. δημηγορία κορινθίων τῷ λακεδαιμονίου litt. min.
T. marg. δημηγορία κορινθίων A.J. ὑμᾶς bis corr. N. (v m. r.). πλείον T.A.J. vulg.
πλέον N.V.F.H. omn. Be. τῷ N.

Æginetans may have pretended, that by the same rule as Athens gave up Nissæa, Pergæ, &c., she ought also to renounce Ægina.” Anyhow I hardly believe by τὰς σπονδὰς Th. could mean any other than the Thirty Years’ Peace, ch. 115.

LXVIII. τὸ πιστὸν κ.τ.λ. “Your good faith in your political and social relations amongst yourselves renders you more mistrustful in respect to all the rest of us, if we say aught to the point,” i.e. as the context shows πρὸς τὰ ἔξω. The article seems fatal to Poppo’s pointing, εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους ἦν τι λ. Surely the Cor-

inthians would not convey the idea that they habitually spake against all others. λέγωμεν need not refer to “we Corinthians” any more than ξυνήλθομεν 69, 2, or any other first person plural in the speech, except where the emphatic ἡμεῖς is added § 2 and elsewhere. Besides we have ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἄλλους 71, 5. Moreover the Greek representative of “dicere in aliquem” is rather λέγειν κατὰ τοὺς than εἰς τοὺς, and λέγειν εἰς τοὺς (or noun of multitude)=“to speak before, to address,” as vi. 89, 1, below 72, 4.

“κομεν ἐκάστοτε τὴν μάθησιν ἐποιεῖσθε, ἀλλὰ τῶν λεγόντων
 “μᾶλλον ὑπενοεῖτε ὡς ἔνεκεν τῶν αὐτοῖς ἰδίᾳ διαφόρων λέ-
 “γουσιν καὶ δι' αὐτὸν πρὸν πάσχειν, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ
 “ἔργῳ ἐσμέν, τοὺς ξυμμάχους τούσδε παρεκαλέσατε, ἐν οἷς
 5 “προσήκει ημᾶς οὐχ ἥκιστα εἰπεῖν, ὅσῳ καὶ μέγιστα ἐγκλή-
 “ματα ἔχομεν ὑπὸ μὲν Ἀθηναίων ὑβριζόμενοι, ὑπὸ δὲ ὑμῶν
 3 “ἀμελούμενοι. καὶ εἰ μὲν ἀφανεῖς που ὄντες ἡδίκουν τὴν
 “Ἐλλάδα, διδασκαλίας ἀν ὡς οὐκ εἰδόσι προσέδει· νῦν δὲ τί
 “δεῖ μακρηγορεῖν, ὧν τοὺς μὲν δεδουλωμένους ὁρᾶτε, τοῖς δὲ
 10 “ἐπιβουλεύοντας αὐτούς, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοῖς ημετέροις ξυμ-
 “μάχοις, καὶ ἐκ πολλοῦ προπαρεσκευασμένους, εἴ ποτε πολε-
 4 “μήσονται; οὐ γάρ ἀν Κέρκυράν τε ὑπολαβόντες βίᾳ ημῶν
 “εἶχον καὶ Ποτίδαιαν ἐπολιόρκουν, ὧν τὸ μὲν ἐπικαιρότατον
 “χωρίον πρὸς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀποχρῆσθαι, ἡ δὲ ναυτικὸν ἀν
 15 “μέγιστον παρέσχε Πελοποννησίοις.

§ 2. ὑπενοεῖτε corr. N. (lit. supr. pr. ε vel mend. libri. ει corr. op. m. ead.).
 ὡς T. (sed acc. transv. calamo induet.). ἔνεκα T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἔνεκεν N.V.F.
 (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. al. Popp. αὐτοῖς reposui. παράσχειν (sic) T. οὐχήκιστα hic
 et § 3 T.A.J.F.H. “Post καὶ deletas duas F.” Br. (tac. Ba.).

§ 3. τοῖς δὲ N.T.F. (teste Ba.) H. ει. reposui. ἐπιβουλεύοντας corr. N. (pr. v m.
 ead.). αὐτοῖς (sic) pr. T. αὐτοῖς corr. T. (m. ead.). ημετέροις corr. N. (v m. r.).
 προπαρεσκευασμένους T.V.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). προπαρεσκευασμένους N. ει ποτε
 ἀρα T.A.J. vulg. ἀρα om. N.V.F. (“in marg. vero a man. rec. additum” Ba.). ποτε
 corr. N. (o m. r.) lit. 2 litt. cap.).

§ 4. πρὸ N.T. ἐπιχρῆσθαι T. vulg. ἀποχρῆσθαι N.F.H. omn. Be. A.J. ἀπο-
 χρῆσθε V. (teste Ad.). παρέσχεν T. τοῖς πελ. N.V. al.

§ 2. τῶν λεγ. ὑπενοεῖτε ώ...The subordinate clause serves as a sort of accusative to which the genitive stands in the same relation as to τοῦτο in such idioms as θαυμάζω στὸν τοῦτο, μέμφομαι στὸν τοῦτο. [A similar Latin idiom is commented upon by Madvig. de Fin. IV. 13, 32, p. 528, 529, Ed. II.] So is to be explained Aeschyl. Agam. 1198, θαυμάζω δέ σου | πόντον πέραν τραφεῖσαν δλλόθρουν πόλιν | κυρεῖν λέγουσαν, “I marvel at this in you, that you rightly speak of,” Antiph. de Novero. § 5 p. 112 St.=606 R. θαυμάζω τὸν ἀδελφόν, γνωτινα...καθέστηκε, § 28 p. 114=619 θαυμ. τῆς τοῦμπη...τὸ διομέσταθαι, Plat. Theæt. p. 142 ο ἐθαύμασα Σωκράτους, ώς μαντικῶς εἶπε, Rep. III. 375 ο σοθα γάρ τον τῶν γενναλων κυρών, ὅτι...IV. 439 ο τῷ

τοξότων οὐκαλώς ἔχει λέγειν, ὅτι...ξυνιέναι (above 3, 5) takes a genitive, as Hom. Il. II. 26, Herod. (in Oracle) I. 47. καὶ κεφοῦ ξυνίημι, apparently on the same principle as δκούω in the words which follow καὶ οὐ φωνεύντως ἀκούω, ερ. IV. 113 οὐ γάρ συνίεσαν ἀλλήλων, 114 ἐπει δὲ συνῆκαν ἀλλήλων.—ημάς here “we Corinthians,” see on § 1. So τοῖς ημετέροις § 3, ημῶν § 4, ημᾶς γε 70, 1.

§ 3. ώς οὐκ εἰδότι: this dative does not materially differ from ώς πρὸς οὐκ εἰδότας.

§ 4. τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης: a district embracing Chalcedice with its three projecting tongues of land, together with all the Hellenic colonies stretching eastward along the line of the seacoast, terminating at some point to the west of the region called the Hellespont. It is

LXIX. “καὶ τῶνδε ὑμεῖς αἴτιοι, τό τε πρῶτον ἔάσαντες
 “αὐτὸὺς τὴν πόλιν μετὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ κρατῦναι καὶ ὕστερον τὰ
 “μακρὰ στῆσαι τείχη, ἐς τόδε τε ἀεὶ ἀποστεροῦντες οὐ μόνον
 “τὸν ὑπ’ ἐκείνων δεδουλωμένους ἐλευθερίας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς
 “ὑμετέρους ηδη ξυμμάχους” οὐ γὰρ ὁ δουλωσάμενος, ἀλλ’ ὁ
 “δυνάμενος μὲν παῦσαι περιορῶν δὲ ἀληθέστερον αὐτὸ δρᾶ,
 “εὕπερ καὶ τὴν ἀξίωσιν τῆς ἀρετῆς ὡς ἐλευθερῶν τὴν Ἑλλάδα
 2 “φέρεται. μόλις δὲ νῦν τε ξυνήλθομεν, καὶ οὐδὲ νῦν ἐπὶ φα-
 3 “νεροῦς. χρῆν γὰρ οὐκ εἰ ἀδικούμεθα ἔτι σκοπεῖν, ἀλλὰ καθ’

LXIX. ὑμεῖς corr. N. (v op. m. ead.). κρτύναι N. (a supraser. nigriore atramento, sed op. m. ead. suprascrispsit). κρατύναι T. ἐς τόδε τὲ N.T. ὑμετέρους corr. N. (v m. r.). ὑμετέρους T. δυνάμενος (sic) Ald. περιορῶν pr. N. περιορῶν corr. N. (m. r.) περιορῶν T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἀξίωσιν (sic) J.

§ 3. ἐπισκοπεῖν pr. N. ἔτι σκοπεῖν corr. N. (ἔτι m. r.). ἐπισκοπεῖν F. (“man. rec. corr. ἔτι σκοπεῖν” Ba.). καθότι N.T.A.J. vulg. πρὸ N.

bordered on the west by Macedonia. How many of the northern islands of the Aegean it embraced is unknown, but that Thasos was amongst the number is distinctly clear from VIII. 64, 2.—ἀποχρήσθαι, “to make abundant (full) use of”—ἀν...παρέσχε (not παρέχει) as the Athenians had made (not an offensive and defensive alliance but) only a defensive alliance with Corcyra. See 44, 1.

LXIX. *ἀποστεροῦντες*: No word could be better chosen—ἀποστερέν is not “to deprive,” but “to keep back from another what is due,” so applied to a repudiating debtor, one who fails to restore a παρακαταθήκη, a non-fulfiller of a promise. Cp. Plat. Phædr. 241 B, which some have unaccountably stopt at, though in close connexion with ὑπωχνόμενος, δέον ἔκτινεν, ἀπαιτεῖ. The impudent man in Theophr. Char. IX. (xvi.) is *olos ὃν ἀποστερέι* (*whom he has borrowed money from and not yet paid it*) πρὸς τοῦτον ἀπελθὼν δανείζεθαι. Aristot. Rhet. I. 7, 5, talking of one thing accompanying another simultaneously, subsequently, or virtually (δυνδμεῖ), gives as an instance of the last τῷ λερουσλεῖν (*ἐπεται*) τὸ ἀποστερέν δὲ γὰρ λερουσλήσας κάνει ἀποστερῆσειν (*the defaulter is virtually guilty of sacrilege; for the man who has committed sacrilege would be a defaulter; would not scruple to commit the lesser crime.*)

Dem. Mid. p. 528 § 44 ἀπὸ μὲν ἐκῶν παρ’ ἔκόντος (a mere case of loan) τις λαβῆ τάλαντον ἐν ἦ δόν ἢ δέκα καὶ ταῦτ’ ἀποστερήσῃ, οὐδὲν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἔστιν, (it is merely a civil case) ἀν δὲ μικρὸν πάνυ τιμήματος δέξιον τις λαβῆ, βλὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἀφέληται, τὸ λεων τῷ δημοσιῷ προστιμάν (to assess an additional penalty to the treasury) οἱ νόμοι κελεύοντας ὅσον περ δὴ τῷ λιδιώτῳ. The verb is used either absolutely as in the quoted passages from Plato and Aristotle, or with acc. of person as Theophr., or of thing as Demosth., or of both as Isa. vi. § 43 τὸ τοῦ πάππου χρήματα ἡμᾶς ἀποστερήσων, or with acc. of person and genit. of thing, as in our passage. The Athenians *robbed* (*dphēlonتو*) the Hellenic states of their liberty; the Lacedæmonians did not *pay*, if I may so say, the *promissory note*, which they had issued when they declared themselves liberators. Cp. with this the language of Brasidas to the Acanthians IV. 87, 2 οὐδὲ δφείλομεν οἱ Λακεδαμόνοι μὴ κοινῷ τιῷ ἀγαθοῖ αἰτίᾳ τοῦτο μὴ βουλομένους ἐλευθεροῦν.—ἀξίωσιν: see on II. 37, 2.

§ 2. νῦν γε proposed by Stephanus and Poppo is specious, but I venture to translate “now too,” referring to my note on 9, 3.

§ 3. χρῆν i.e. χρὴ ἦν, as χρήσται= χρὴ ἔσται Soph. Oed. Col. 504 (and another passage quoted by Scholiast),

4 “ὅ τι ἀμνούμεθα. οἱ γὰρ δρῶντες βεβουλευμένοι πρὸς οὐ
 5 “διεγνωκότας ἥδη καὶ οὐ μέλλοντες ἐπέρχονται. καὶ ἐπιστά-
 “μεθα οἴᾳ ὁδῷ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ὅτι κατ’ ὄλιγον χωροῦσιν ἐπὶ
 6 “τὸν πέλας. καὶ λανθάνειν μὲν οἰόμενοι διὰ τὸ ἀναίσθητον
 5 “ὑμῶν ἡσσον θαρσοῦσι, γνόντες δὲ εἰδότας περιορᾶν ἵσχυρῶς
 7 “ἐγκείσονται. ἡσυχάζετε γὰρ μόνοι ‘Ἐλλήνων, ὡς Λακεδαι-
 “μόνιοι, οὐ τῇ δυνάμει τινὰ ἀλλὰ τῇ μελλήσει ἀμνούμενοι,
 “καὶ μόνοι οὐκ ἀρχομένην τὴν αὐξῆσιν τῶν ἔχθρων διπλασι-
 8 “ουμένην δὲ καταλύοντες. καίτοι ἐλέγεσθε ἀσφαλεῖς εἶναι,
 10 9 “ἄν ἄρα ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἔργου ἐκράτει. τόν τε γὰρ Μῆδον αὐ-

§ 4. οὐ διεγνωκότας corr. N. (εε m. r. fuit op. οὐδὲ ἐγνωκότας).

§ 5. δῶν pr. N. supraser. acc. man. eadem nigriore atramento. οἱ om. F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) H.

§ 6. ἡσσον om. T. θαρσοῦ pr. N. supraser. alt. ρ m. r. Omnes ut vid. θαρροῦσι θαρσοῦ cum Bekk. Popp. reposui. ἐγκενται T.

§ 7. ἡσυχάζετε γὰρ T.A.J. vulg. ἡσ. μὲν γὰρ N.V.F.H. μελήσει pr. N. supraser. alt. λ m. r. μελήσει F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). διπλασιουμένην nunquam alibi videntur veteres Greci usurpassee pro eo quod διπλασιαζομένη dicuntur. καταλέγοντες T.

as *χρῆναι*=*χρή εἶναι*, (*χρή* i.e. *χρεῖα* becoming indeclinable as *θέμις*) never means *χρή*, though sometimes apparently so. The Orator is not telling his audience “what they ought to do,” but “what they ought to have done.” The present congress meets on the question *εἰ ἀδικούμεθα*, the question ought to have been *δτι ἀδικ.* and therefore *καθ’ ὅ τι ἀμ.* So Dem. Androt. p. 608 § 51 καὶ μηδεὶς ἴπολαμβανέτω με λέγειν ὡς οὐ *χρῆ* (*that it was not right*, that Andr. exceeded his duty) εἰσπάτειν τοὺς ὄφελοντας. So Aristoph. Pax, 734 “the rule should have been..., but it may be modified in the case of our poet.” Thesmoph. 832 foll. is clear. If *χρῆν=you ought*, and not *you ought to have*, what would be the value of *εἰ τέκο...ἡγούμεν*, and 842 foll. *χρῆν...εἰ δανειστείεν...πράττοιτο?* This imperfect *χρῆν* in course of time became *ἔχρῆν* by a false analogy. The words *ἀλλ’ ἦκει ἔχρῆν* Pax, 1041 translate “but you ought to have been back.”

§ 4. ἥδη belongs to *ἐπέρχονται* not to *διεγνωκότας*, else οὐ διεγ. π. ω.

§ 6. γνόντες...περιορᾶν “but having determined that, decided that, you with your eyes open overlook it;” see on 41, i.

§ 8. ἄν ἄρα...ἐκράτει; see my note on

Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 177 οὐκ ἄρ’ ἡ πόλεις ηττητο. Cobet Nov. Lect. p. 234 supports (as I had previously done) Eur. Iph. Aul. 404 against Elmsley's alteration adding, “*Passim ἄρα imperfecto aut plusquam perfecto subiectum (rarius enim ἄρα praeedit verbum) dolorem animi significat, quale est quod Brutum moriturum usurpassee narrant versus Euripideos; ὡς τλῆμον ἀρετῇ, λόγος ἄρ· ησθ’, ἐγὼ δέ σε | ως ἔργον ἥσκουν· σὸν δ’ ἄρ· ἐδοθεντες τέχγ.*” (Dio Cass. who if I mistake not alone has preserved the lines does not give the name of their author XLVII. 49) Our critic has here been somewhat hasty in “rarius”. Besides the four instances above, Homer gives us Odyss. XVII. 454 ὡς πόποι οὐκ ἄρα σοι γ’ ἐπὶ εἰσεῖ καὶ φρένες ἥσαν, Hesiod ἔργ. 11 οὐκ ἄρα μούνον ἔηται Ερέδων γένος (on which Paley quotes the Homeric line and Xen. Oecon. I, 20 δτι λόπται ἄρα ἥσαν ἥδονας περιπεπεμένα), Pindar Nem. VIII. 32 ἔχθρα δ’ ἄρα πάρφασις ἥν καὶ πάλαι. This list may easily be extended. See Aeschyl. Sept. 491 οὐ τις εἰτελής ἄρ’ ἥν, Soph. Oed. Col. 1697 πόθος καὶ κακῶν ἄρ’ ἥν τις, Eur. Andr. 418 πᾶσι δ’ ἀνθρώποις ἄρ’ ἥν | ψυχὴ τέκι, Aristoph. Av. 265 δλλως ἄρ’ οὐποψ’...ἐπιώζε, 280 οὐ σὸν μόνος ἄρ’ ἥσθ’

“τοὶ ἵσμεν ἐκ περάτων γῆς πρότερον ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον
“ἐλθόντα ἡ τὰ παρ’ ὑμῶν ἀξίως προαπαντήσαι, καὶ νῦν τοὺς
“Ἀθηναίους οὐχ ἐκὰς ὥσπερ ἐκεῖνον ἀλλ’ ἐγγὺς ὅντας περιο-
“ρᾶτε, καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπελθεῖν αὐτὸι ἀμύνεσθαι βούλεσθε μᾶλ-
“λον ἐπιόντας, καὶ ἐς τύχας πρὸς πολλῷ-δυνατωτέρους ἀγωνι- 5
“ζόμενοι καταστῆναι ἐπιστάμενοι καὶ τὸν βάρβαρον αὐτὸν
“περὶ αὐτῷ τὰ πλείω σφαλέντα, καὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοὺς Ἀθη-
“ναίους πολλὰ ἡμᾶς ἦδη τοῖς ἀμαρτήμασιν αὐτῶν μᾶλλον
“ἢ τῇ ἀφ’ ὑμῶν τιμωρίᾳ περιγεγενημένους, ἐπεὶ αἱ γε ὑμέ-
“τεραι ἐλπίδες ἦδη τινάς που καὶ ἀπαρασκεύουσι διὰ τὸ 10
“πιστεῦσαι ἔφθειραν. καὶ μηδεὶς ὑμῶν ἐπ’ ἔχθρα τὸ πλέον
“ἢ αἰτίᾳ νομίσῃ τάδε λέγεσθαι αἰτίᾳ μὲν γὰρ φίλων
“ἀνδρῶν ἐστὶν ἀμαρτανόντων, κατηγορία δὲ ἔχθρῶν ἀδικη-
“σάντων.

~~X~~ LXX. “καὶ ἄμα, εἴπερ ^{επειδή} τινὲς καὶ ἄλλοι, ἀξιοι νομί- 15
“ζομεν εἶναι τοῖς πέλας ψυγον ^{λόγῳ} ἐπενεγκεῖν, ἄλλως τε καὶ

§ 9. ἐπὶ τὴν πελ. ἐλθόντα πρότερον N.V. προαπαντήσαι corr. N. (σαι m. r. exc. in marg.). § T. οὐχ’ ἐκὰς T. πρὸ N. περὶ αὐτῷ N.T. περὶ αὐτῷ H.A.J. πρὸ N. ἡμεῖς T. γρ. ἡμᾶς T. marg. (et supraser. et add. m. ead.). αἱ τε N.T.V.F.H. al. vulg. τὸ πλέον N.T.F.H. ἢ τὰ (sic) T.

§ 10. ἔχρα T. τὸ πλέον A.J.

LXX. εἰ πέρ τινες N.T.A.J. Bekk. νομίζομεν δξιοι A.J. vulg. δξιοι νομ. N.T.V.

Ἐποψ, Plato Theat. p. 161 (δ ὁ ἄρα ἐτύγ-
χανεν ὃν εἰς φρόνησιν οὐδὲν βελτίων, Lys.
viii. § 11, p. 113 St. = 308 B. ol δ ὁ ἄρα
οὐκ ἀντέλεγον, Λευκ. Pers. 473 ὁ δρ’ ἀρ’
ἔψευτας φρενῶν | Πέρος, 733 οἷαν δρ’ ἥβην
ξυμμάχων ἀπώλεσεν, 933 γέννη γὰρ τε
πατρῷα κακὸν δρ’ ἐγενόμαν, Soph. Antig.
1178 τοῦτος ὁ δρ’ δρόθεν ἥννυσας, Eur.
Androm. 274 ὁ μεγάλων ἀχέων ἀρ’ ὑπῆρ-
χεν. The last five passages show that
this use of ἄρα is not limited to the *im-*
perfect and the *pluperfect*, but found
with the *aorist* as well. Translate: “yet
it seems after all the report of this
surpassed the reality.” ὃν may be *masculine*
or *neuter*. I have adopted the latter
view. I cannot think it is to be com-
pared with 61, 1.

§ 9. ἐκάς, which recurs 80, 3, viii. 94, 3,
seems common to the older Attic and Ionic.
ὥσπερ ἐκεῖνον: whether Porson was serious
in saying “Attici ad nominativum quam

citissime revertuntur: Iones obliquam
constructionem continuant” (Kidd. Misc.
Crit. p. 210) as undoubtedly he was not
in saying “Ἔγώ Ionice ἐγώ i.e. λέγω
the speaker” (p. 302), I am convinced
that there is no fixed rule.—τὰ πλέω:
“in more instances, more frequently.”
See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 200. Add
to examples there cited Λευκ. Pers.
813 ταγάρ κακῶς δράσατες οὐδὲ δάσσοντα |
πτσχοντα, “no fewer are their sufferings”
—αἱ γε ὑμέτεραι ἐλπίδες, “hopes reposed
in you,” ab 33, 3, 77, 7. So meus, noster,
&c. See Madvig, Synt. § 67, b.—ἦδη
ἔφθειραν: see on Dem. Fals. Leg. § 228.

§ 10. αἰτίᾳ “expostulation.” Cp. 82,
1 ὅπλα μὲν μήτω κινέν, πέμπειν δὲ καὶ
αἰτιᾶσθαι, 140, 5 ἐπιτάσσοντες (dictating)
καὶ οὐκέτι αἰτιώμενοι, τ. 30, 1, 32, 7, vi.
77, 1 τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐκατηγόρητον
πόλιν... πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς αἰτια-
σόμενοι.

Contract:
Athens
Sparta

“μεγάλων τῶν διαφερόντων καθεστώτων, περὶ ὃν οὐκ αἰ-
“σθάνεσθαι ημῖν γε δοκεῖτε, οὐδὲ ἐκλογίσασθαι πώποτε
“πρὸς οἶους ὑμῖν Ἀθηναίους ὄντας καὶ ὅσον ὑμῶν καὶ ὡς
Mtraction
2 “πᾶν διαφέροντας ὁ ἄγων ἔσται. οἱ μέν γε νεωτεροποιοὶ
5 “καὶ ἐπινοῆσαι ὀξεῖς καὶ ἐπιτελέσαι ἔργων ὃ ἀν γνῶσιν”
“ὑμεῖς δὲ τὰ ὑπάρχοντά τε σώζειν καὶ ἐπιγνῶναι μηδὲν καὶ
3 “ἔργων οὐδὲ τάναγκατα ἔξικέσθαι. αὐθίς δὲ οἱ μὲν καὶ παρὰ
“δύναμιν τολμηταὶ καὶ παρὰ γνώμην κινδυνευταὶ καὶ ἐπὶ
“τοῖς δεινοῖς εὐέλπιδες” τὸ δὲ ὑμέτερον τῆς τε δυνάμεως
10 “ἐνδεῖ πρᾶξαι, τῆς τε γνώμης μηδὲ τοῖς βεβαίοις πιστεῦσαι,
4 “τῶν τε δεινῶν μηδέποτε οἰεσθαι ἀπολυθήσεσθαι. καὶ μὴν
“καὶ ἄκοντι πρὸς ὑμᾶς μελλητὰς καὶ ἀποδημητὰς πρὸς ἐνδη-
“μοτάτους” οἴονται γάρ οἱ μὲν τῇ ἀπουσίᾳ ἀν τι κτᾶσθαι,
5 “ὑμεῖς δὲ τῷ ἐπελθεῖν καὶ τὰ ἐτοῖμα ἀν βλάψαι. κρατοῦντες

F.H. al. ἀλλως τε καὶ N.T. ἡμᾶν δοκεῖ τε T. ἐκλογίσασθαι N. ἐκλογήσασθαι V.
(teste Ad.). πρὸ N. ὑμῶν corr. N. (ἢ m. ead. op.). καὶ πρὸς T. (s=ως, vid. 2, 6,
supraser. m. ead.).

§ 2. ὃ ἀν γνῶσιν corr. N. (ἢ m. r.). ὑπάρχοντα pr. N. τε supraser. add. acc.
supra alt. a m. r. τε om. T. τάναγκατα (sic) N. ἀναγκαῖα T. (supraser. m. ead.).
τάναγκατα (sic) A.J. ἔξικέσθαι (sic) T.

§ 3. οἱ μὲν T. καὶ ἐν T. A.J. vulg. καὶ ἐπὶ N.V.F.H. pl. Be. πρᾶξαι (sic) T.
μὴ δὲ N.T.A.J. οἰεσθαι T. (supraser. m. ead.).

§ 4. πρὸ N. μελητὰς N. πρὸ N. οἱ μὲν T. ἀντικτᾶσθαι pr. N. ἀν τι κτᾶσθαι
corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ἀν m. r.). ἀντικτᾶσθαι pr. T. ἀν τι κτᾶσθαι corr. T. (m.
ead. necne p. l.). ἐτοῖμα N.T.A.J. vulg. “ἐτοιμ corr. F.” Bekk. q. non intelligo.

§ 5. κρατοῦντες τὲ T. ἐπιπλεῖστον T. ἔξηρχονται (sic) T. ἐπελλάχιστον T.
(supraser. m. ead.).

LXX. ὑμῖν Ἀθηναίους: mark here, and 73, 3 πρὸς οἶαν ὑμῖν πόλων, the juxtaposition of the words contrasted. See on III. 17, 1. “What the Athenians are and how far I should say how utterly they differ from you with whom you will have the struggle.”

§ 2. Whether ἐπινοῆσαι simply means “set their thoughts on, devise, design,” (as § 7, 8) or “forming after-thoughts, after-plans,” as Soph. Antig. 389 ψεύδει γάρ ἡπίνει τὴν γνώμην, II. 75, 7 ἐπινοοῦσι (after-plan, second plan), 76, 3 προσεπεξύνον (additional to the after-plan, third plan), I shall not determine, preferring however the latter view on account of

ἐπιγνῶναι following.—ὑμεῖς δὲ...(carrying on ὀξεῖς with bitter irony) “your activity is shown in preserving what you have and in forming no further measures and in action carrying out not even what is barely necessary.” For τὰς ἔξηρθον δεθν' ἀγάρων, “carried out, came out with, the prize of the contest.”

§ 3. παρὰ γνώμην, “beyond their judgement,” as τῆς γνώμης τοῦς βεβαίους below.—ἐπὶ τοῖς δεινοῖς: not “in dangers,” but “when dangers are in view,” propositio periculis. Op. with this contrast of the Athenian and the Spartan

“τε τῶν ἔχθρῶν ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἔξερχονται, καὶ νικώμενοι ἐπ’
 6 “ἔλαχιστον ἀναπίπτουσιν. ἔτι δὲ τοῖς μὲν σώμασιν ἀλλο-
 “τριωτάτοις ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως χρῶνται, τῇ γνώμῃ δὲ οἰκειο-
 7 “τάτη ἐς τὸ πράσσειν τὶ ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς. καὶ ἡ ^{βέβηλη} ἀν ἐπωοή-
 “σαντες μὴ ἐπεξέλθωσιν, οἰκεῖα στέρεσθαι ηγοῦνται, ἢ δὲ
 “ἀν ἐπελθόντες κτήσωνται, δύλιγα πρὸς τὰ μέλλοντα τυχεῖν
 8 “πράξαντες. ἦν δὲ ἄρα τοῦς καὶ πείρᾳ σφαλῶσιν, ἀντελ-
 “πίσαντες ἄλλα ἐπλήρωσαν τὴν χρείαν· μόνοι γὰρ ἔχουσι,
 “τε ὄμοιώς καὶ ἐλπίζουσιν ἢ ἀν ἐπινοήσωσι, διὰ τὸ ταχεῖαν
 9 “τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ποιεῖσθαι ὅν ἀν γνῶσι. καὶ ταῦτα μετὰ
 “πόνων πάντα καὶ κινδύνων δὶ ὅλου τοῦ αἰώνος μοχθοῦσι,
 “καὶ ἀπολαύοντιν ἔλαχιστα τῶν ὑπαρχόντων διὰ τὸ ἀεὶ
 “κτᾶσθαι καὶ μήτε ἐօρτὴν ἄλλο τι ηγεῖσθαι ἢ τὸ τὰ δέοντα
 “πράξαι, ξυμφοράν τε οὐχ ἥστον ἥσυχιαν ^{οὐδὲ πολλὴν φύσιν} απραγμόνα ἢ
 10 “ἀσχολιαν επιπονοῦν. ὥστε εἴ τις αὐτοὺς ξυνέλων φαίνεται

§ 6. σώμασι T. ἀλλοτριωτάτοις corr. N. (οἱς vel saltem οἱ m. r.). τῇ δὲ γνώμῃ
 A.J. vulg. τῇ γνώμῃ δὲ N.T.V.F.H. al. πράσσειν τὶ N.T.A.J. vulg. q. reposuit.

§ 7. ἐπεξέλθωσιν N.T. [de V. tao. Ad.] A.J. vulg. De F. et H. appono quae Ba.
 scribit “ἐπεξέλθωσιν Cass. [H.] sed in hoc primum fuisse ἐπεξέλθωσιν ex eo colligi
 potest, quod erasis quibusdam spatium vacuum, et nota spiritus relicta erat. In
 Aug. [F.] ἐξέλθωσιν. ‘Ἐπ. nova manu additum.’ Itaque revocavi. οἰκεῖων T.A.J.
 vulg. οἰκεῖα V.F. (“man. rec. οἰκεῖων” Ba.). οἰκεῖα corr. N. (acc. et a m. r. fuit
 οἰκεῖων). πρὸ N.

§ 8. ἦν δὲ ἄρα τον καὶ N.A.J. ἄρα τοῦ V. (teste Ad.) F. Br. sed “in Aug. ἄρα
 τον super τον Schol. τίνος” Ba.) H. ἄρα καὶ τοῦ T. ἄρα τον καὶ vulg. Poppe citat
 II. 43, 1. καὶ ὅπτε καὶ πείρᾳ τον σφαλεῖσαν. καὶ δμοῖς vulg. δμοῖς καὶ N.T.V.F.
 H. omn. (?) libri A.J. γνώσιν T.H.

§ 9. ἀλλό τι N.T.A.J. ἢ τὰ δέοντα T. πράξαι pr. N. πράξαι corr. N. (acc.).

§ 10. “Ultimas vocis ξυνελῶν litteras et totum φαῖη corr. F.” Br. tac. Ba.
 ἀνούς N.T.

characters a strikingly similar passage
 VIII. 96, 5.

§ 6. ἀλλοτριωτάτοις: our idiom would require the addition of “as if.” Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis (Hor. Epist. I. 2, 42), γεγηθὼς ἀπέρχεται ἐπὶ τοῦ θεάτρου ὁ ποιητὴς (Plat. Phædr. p. 258 B) may serve as examples in either language. Aristotle Rhet. III. 4, tells us that in any case *εἰκὼν* is convertible with *μεταφορά*. Many have imitated our passage. Seneca de Cle-
 ment. I. 12, 5 *aliena anima* abutit had in view either it or Pseudo-Lys. Orat. Fun. § 24 p. 192 St. = 87 ή τὰς μὲν ψυχὰς

ἀλλοτρίας. The well-known Horatian phrase “malis ridentem alienis” clearly besides the meaning “as if not his own” bears also on the borrowed forms under which Proteus disguises himself, and is evidently adapted from Homer Od. xx. 347, though it may be questioned whether Homer’s γναθοῖσι γελοῖσιν ἀλλοτρίοισι is to be so interpreted as Horace has understood it, and not rather “not their own, but forced, constrained, unnatural,” answering nearly to our homely expression “they laughed on the wrong side of the mouth.”

“φυκέναι ἐπὶ τῷ μῆτε αὐτοὺς ἔχειν ήσυχίαν μῆτε τοὺς ἄλλους
“ἀνθρώπους ἔân, ὁρθῶς ἀν εἴποι.

LXXI. “ταύτης μέντοι τοιαύτης ἀντικαθεστηκύιας
“πόλεως, ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι, διαμέλλετε, καὶ σίεσθε τὴν ήσυ-
χίαν οὐ τούτοις τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἀρκεῦν, οἷς ἀν
“τῇ μὲν παρασκευῇ δίκαια πράσσωσι, τῇ δὲ γνώμῃ, ην
“ἀδικῶνται, δῆλοι ὡσι μὴ ἐπιτρέψοντες, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ
“λυπεῖν τε ἄλλους καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀμυνόμενοι μὴ βλάπτεσθαι τὸ
“ἴστον νέμετε. μόλις δ’ ἀν πόλει ὁμοίᾳ παροικοῦντες ἐτυγ-
“χάνετε τούτου· μὴ δ’, ὅπερ καὶ ἄρτι ἐδηλώσαμεν, ἀρχαιό-
“τροπα ὑμῶν τὰ ἐπιτιθεύματα πρὸς αὐτούς ἔστιν. ἀνάγκη
“δὲ ὥσπερ τέχνης ἀεὶ τὰ ἐπιγιγνομένα κρατεῖν· καὶ ήσυχα-
“ζούσῃ μὲν πόλει τὰ ἀκίνητα ὑπομένειν ἀριστα, πρὸς πολλὰ
“δὲ ἀναγκαζομένοις ἰέναι πολλῆς καὶ τῆς ἐπιτεχνήσεως δεῖ.

LXXI. μέντοι corr. N. (τοι m. r.) ἀνών T.N. ἐπιπλεῖστον T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πλεῖστον N. οἱ corr. N. (m. r.) ἐπιτρέψοντες corr. N. (ο m. r.) ἐπὶ τὸ F. (Br. tac. Ba.). λυπεῖν τὲ N. λυπεῖν τὲ T. τοὺς ἄλλους A.J. vulg. τοὺς om. N.T.V.F.H. al. βλάπτεσθαι N. μὴ supraser. m. r.

§ 2. τούτοις T. ἀρχεβτρεπτα N. πρὸ N.

§ 3. ἀνάγκη δ’ vulg. Bekk. Poppo. Sed δὲ N.T.F.H.A.J. ησυχαζούση (sic) J. ἀναγκαζομένοις corr. N. (as fuit -ors). τῆς (ante ἐπιτεχνήσεως) om. N.T.V.F.H. al. In his et similiibus solet addi articulus. Vid. Madv. Synt. § 12. Potest tamen omitti, siquidem Plat. Theat. 196 c. qui potuit dicere ἀπόρον τὴν αἰρεσιν προτίθης maluit ἀπόρον αἰρεσιν π. Quin Nost. v. III, 3 πολλὴν ἀλλογαν τῆς διανοίας, VII. 70, 3 πολλὴ μὲν γάρ ἐκατεροῖς προθυμίᾳ...ἐγίγνετο, πολλὴ δὲ ἡ ἀντιτέχνησις τῶν κυβερνητῶν (paucis libri artic. om.), 6 ἀπὸ πολλῶν [τῶν] νεων ἔμπιπτουσαν (art. om. pl. omn.), 7 πολλὴ γάρ δὴ παρακέλευσις...ἐγίγνετο (ἢ παρακέλευσις nonnisi Cod. Vat.).

LXXI. μὴ ἐπιτρέψοντες: see on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 303, and ep. 82, 1 μῆτε πόλεμον ἀγαν δηλοῦντες μῆθ’ ὡς ἐπιτρέψομεν, neither showing too much manifestation of war nor that we shall put up with it, (“with their conduct,” according to our idiom “showing that we shall not put up with it”).

§ 2. “Your institutions are antediluvian compared with theirs.” It is singular that this idiom so common in Greek and Latin should have occasionally given trouble to eminent scholars. Ernesti and Dobree (Adv. Vol. II. p. 371) both stuck at Cicer. de Orat. I. 4, 15 ingenia nostrorum hominum multum ceteris hominibus omnium gentium praestiterunt, the former editing [hominibus],

the latter proposing *omnibus*. Yet there was an instance very near 6, 23 eorum auctoritatem Gracis anteponam. Cp. below § 4 τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ πλείστον ὑμῶν i.e. τῶν ὑμετέρων, ἢ τὰ ὑμέτερα.

§ 3. “Necessarily as in art, so always, in all things, as well as art (del) (τέχνης), what is added is better.” ἐπιγιγνόμενα.....ἐπιτεχνήσεως: In both words ἐπι- has the force which I prefer to give to ἐπινοῆσαι 70, 2. For the sentiment cp. Arist. Nic. Eth. I. 7, 17 δόξει δὲ ἀν παντὸς εἶναι προαγαγεῖν καὶ διαθρῶσαι τὰ καλῶς ἔχοντα τῷ περγαφῇ, καὶ ὁ χρόνος τῶν τοιούτων εὐρέτης ἡ συνεργὸς ἀγαθὸς εἶναι θέντεν καὶ τῶν τεχνῶν γεγόνασιν αἱ ἐπιδόσεις παντὸς γάρ προσθεῖνται τὸ ἐλλεῖπον.

4 “διόπερ καὶ τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπὸ τῆς πολυπειρίας ἐπὶ πλέον
 5 “ὑμῶν κεκαίνωται. μέχρι μὲν οὖν τοῦδε ὠρίσθω ὑμῶν ἡ
 “βραδυτής· νῦν δὲ τοῖς τε ἄλλοις καὶ τοῖς Ποτιδαιάταις,
 “ώσπερ ὑπεδέξασθε, βοηθήσατε κατὰ τάχος ἐσβαλόντες ἐς
 “τὴν Ἀττικήν, ὥν μὴ ἄνδρας τε φίλους καὶ ἔνγγενες τοῖς
 “ἔχθιστοις προήσθε καὶ ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἄλλους ἀθυμίᾳ πρὸς
 6 “ἔτέραν τιὰ ἔνυμμαχίαν τρέψῃτε. δρῷμεν δὲ ἀν ἀδικον οὐδὲν
 “οὔτε πρὸς θεῶν τῶν ὄρκίων οὔτε πρὸς ἀνθρώπων τῶν αἰσθα-
 “νομένων λύνονται γάρ σπονδὰς οὐχ οἱ δι’ ἐρημίαν ἄλλοις
 “προσιόντες, ἀλλ’ οἱ μὴ βοηθοῦντες οἵς ἀν ἔνυμόσωσι.¹⁰
 7 “βουλομένων δὲ ὑμῶν προθύμων εἶναι μενοῦμεν οὔτε γάρ
 “ὅστια ἀν ποιοῦμεν μεταβαλλόμενοι, οὔτε ἔνυμθεστέρους ἀν
 “ἄλλους εὑροιμεν. πρὸς τάδε βουλεύεσθε εὖ, καὶ τὴν Πελο-
 “πόνησον πειράσθε μη ἐλάσσω ἔξηγεισθαι ἡ οἱ πατέρες
 “ὑμῶν παρέδοσαν.”¹⁵

2 LXXII. Τοιαῦτα μὲν οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐπον. Τῶν δὲ
 Ἀθηναίων ἔτυχε γάρ πρεσβεία πρότερον ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμονίῳ

§ 4. δι’ δπερ pr. T. δέπτερ corr. T. m. ead. πολυπηρίας pr. N. πολυπειρίας corr. N. (ει m. r.). ἐπιπλέον N.T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πλέον F.H. ὑμῶν om. T. κεκαί-
 νωται T. κεκαίνωται corr. N. (alv m. r.).

§ 5. τοῦδε ὠρίσθω corr. N. (e add. spir. lit. 2 vel 3 litt. cap. Fuit op. τοῦδε διω-
 ρίσθω). ποτιδαιάταις T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. τοῖς π. N.V.F.H. q. recepi. κατὰ τάχος hic T. κατατάχος A. κατάχος (sic) J. κατατάχος corr. N. (κατα et á m. r. κα ante lin.) ἐντατάχος (sic) T. ἄνδρας τε N. ἄνδρας τε T. προήσθε N.T.A.J.
 vulg. Poppo. πρὸ N.

§ 6. δρῶ N. μεν supraser. m. r. πρὸ N. (bis). ἀνω’ N.T. οὐχ’ οἱ T. ἄλλοις corr. N. (is fort. m. ead.). ξυνομόσωσι corr. N. (pr. o m. ead.).

§ 7: οὔτε γάρ ἀν ὅστια ἀν T. οὔτε γάρ ὅστια ποιοῦμεν ἀν pr. N. ἀν q. exc. in marg. add. (post δοῖα) m. r. et alt. ἀν punctis subscriptis deletum vult. “ὅστια corr. F.” Br. tac. Ba. βουλεύεσθε εὖ corr. N. (e εὖ m. r.). πειράσθε corr. N. (acc. et alt. ε m. r.). μη ἐλάσσω πειράσθε T. ἦι F. Bekk. tac. Ba. πρές N.T. ὑμῶν corr. N (v m. r.). παρέδωκαν N.V.

LXXII. § 2. Post τῶν δὲ marg. N. add. πειράσθε T. sed ρ supraser. m. ead.

§ 5. μέχρι μὲν οὖν κ.τ.λ. “let then your tardiness having so far advanced be terminated, be limited to this.” ὠρίζειν (-εσθαι) τι μέχρι των is “to extend a limit so far as to embrace,” ep. II. 96, 3, Plat. Menex. p. 239 Ε Δαρεῖος πειζῆ μὲν μέχρι Σκυθῶν τὴν ἀρχὴν ὠρίσατο (though this seems an exaggeration). So τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν VIII. 43, 3 “inclusive of the Boeotians.” Yet exclusive 74, 2.

§ 6. πρὸς—gen. “on the side of”

πρὸς πατρὸς (μητρὸς). Hence “in the name of” (in adjurations) “in favour of,” (a frequent use in Th.) “is the part of”, “in the judgement of” as here.—αἰσθανομένων “men of understanding”, Plat. Repub. II. p. 360 οἱ ἀθλιώτατος μὲν ἀν δέξειν εἴναι τοῖς αἰσθανομένοις.

§ 7. ἔξηγεισθαι: see on 19, 1. It is not impossible to suppose that Th. had in thought παραδίδονται, and substituted as a second thought ἔξηγεισθαι.

περὶ ἄλλων παροῦσα, καὶ ὡς ἥσθοντο τῶν λόγων, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παριτητέα ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους εἶναι, τῶν μὲν ἐγκλημάτων πέρι μηδὲν ἀπολογησομένους ὥν αἱ πόλεις ἐνεκάλουν, δηλῶσαι δὲ περὶ τοῦ παντὸς ὡς οὐ ταχέως αὐτοῖς βουλευτέον εἴη, ἀλλ' ἐν πλείονι σκεπτέον. καὶ ἅμα τὴν σφετέραν πόλιν ἐβούλοντο σημῆναι ὅση εἴη δύναμιν, καὶ ὑπόμνησιν ποιήσασθαι τοῖς τε πρεσβυτέροις ὥν ἥδεσαν καὶ τοῖς νεωτέροις ἐξήγησιν ὥν ἄπειροι ἦσαν, νομίζοντες μᾶλλον ἀντὸν ἐκ τῶν λόγων πρὸς τὸ ἡσυχάζειν τραπέσθαι ἢ πρὸς τὸ πολεμεῖν. προσελθόντες οὖν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἔφασαν βούλεσθαι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐς τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν εἰπεῖν, εἴ τι μὴ ἀποκωλύει. οἱ δὲ ἐκέλευνόν τε ἐπιέναι, καὶ παρελθόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔλεγον τοιάδε.

LXXXIII. “⁴Η ΜΕΝ πρέσβευσις ἡμῶν οὐκ ἐς ἀντιλογίαν τοῖς ὑμετέροις ἔνυμμάχοις ἐγένετο, ἀλλὰ περὶ ὧν ἡ πόλις ἔπειψεν· αἰσθόμενοι δὲ καταβοὴν οὐκ ὀλίγην οὖσαν ἡμῶν παρήλθομεν, οὐ τοῖς ἐγκλήμασι τῶν πόλεων ἀντεροῦντες (οὐ γὰρ παρὰ δικασταῖς ὑμῖν οὔτε ἡμῶν οὔτε τούτων οἱ λόγοι ἀν γίγνονται) ἀλλ' ὅπως μὴ ρᾳδίως περὶ μεγάλων πραγμάτων τοῖς ἔνυμμάχοις πειθόμενοι χείρον βούλεύσησθε, καὶ

καὶ ὡς.. Fortasse s' irrepsit ante s'. Sed vid. not. ἥσθοντο hic T. eis T. οὐ (ante ταχέως) om. T. ταχέον V. ταχέως N. πλέον A.J. vulg. πλεόν N.T.V.F.H.

§ 3. πόλιν om. T. ποιήσεσθαι T.F.H. (“emendatum a inter versus scripto” Ba.). ποιήσασθαι N. ἥδεσαν hic N.T. μᾶλλον αὐτὸς A.J. vulg. μᾶλλον ἀν αὐ N. T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. πρὸς hic et infr. N.

§ 4. βούλεσθε T. ἀποκωλύει T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἀποκωλύει N.V.F.H. al. q. cum Popp. recepi.

§ 5. οὐδ' A.J. ἐκέλευοντό τε T. παριέναι vulg. ἐπιέναι N.T.V.F.H. al.

δημητροπλα δημητροπλά ἀθηναῖων

LXXXIII. ^{οὐ} N. marg. πρὸ λακεδαιμονίους T. marg. litt. miniis. μέν corr. N. (m. r.). ὑμετέροις T.F. (“τῷ η superscript. ν”) Ba. tac. Br.) H. (“sed ex emend.”

LXXII. § 2. καὶ may be retained and the words rendered as there was an embassy which had come, so. This use of καὶ in apodosis after ὡς not uncommon e.g. II. 93, 3.

§ 3. The strong antithesis being between the “elder” and the “younger” τε and καὶ are in proper collocation. See on 49, 5.

§ 4. Why not translate “if some-

thing did not stand in the way”? See more on VI. 40, 2.

§ 5. For the imperfects see on 26, 1.

LXXXIII. πρέσβευσις ἡμῶν not “our embassy” but “the sending us out as ambassadors,” or “our coming as ambassadors,” according to either sense of πρεσβεύεσθαι. For a list of these verbals —some of which have been censured by Dion. Hal.—see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 351.

“ ἄμα βουλόμενοι περὶ τοῦ παντὸς λόγου τοῦ ἐστίν ήμᾶς καθε-
 “ στῶτος δηλώσαι ώστε οὔτε ἀπεικότως ἔχομεν ἀκεκτήμεθα,
 2 “ ἥ τε πόλις ήμῶν ἀξία λόγου ἐστί. καὶ τὰ μὲν πάνυ παλαιὰ
 “ τί δεῖ λέγειν, ὃν ἀκοαὶ μᾶλλον λόγων μάρτυρες η ὄψις τῶν
 “ ἀκουσμάτων; τὰ δὲ Μηδικὰ καὶ ὅσα αὐτοὶ ξύνιστε, εἰ
 “ καὶ δι’ ὅχλου μᾶλλον ἐσται ἀεὶ προβαλλομένοις, ἀνάγκη
 “ λέγειν· καὶ γὰρ ὅτε ἐδρῶμεν, ἐπ’ ὠφελείᾳ ἐκινδυνεύετο, ἥς
 “ τοῦ μὲν ἔργου μέρος μετέσχετε, τοῦ δὲ λόγου μὴ παντός,
 3 “ εἰ τι ὠφελεῖ, στερισκώμεθα. ῥηθήσεται δὲ οὐ παραιτήσεως
 “ μᾶλλον ἔνεκα η μαρτυρίου καὶ δηλώσεως πρὸς οἷαν ὑμῶν
 4 “ πόλιν μὴ εὑ βουλευομένοις ὁ ἀγὼν καταστήσεται. φαμὲν
 “ γὰρ Μαραθῶνί τε μόνοι προκινδυνεῦσαι τῷ βαρβάρῳ, καὶ
 “ ὅτε τὸ ὕστερον ἦλθεν, οὐχ ἵκανοὶ ὅντες κατὰ γῆν ἀμύνε-
 “ σθαι, ἐσβάντες ἐσ τὰς ναῦς πανδημεὶ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ἔνναν-
 “ μαχῆσαι, ὅπερ ἔσχε μὴ κατὰ πόλεις αὐτὸν ἐπιπλέοντα τὴν
 “ Πελοπόννησον πορθεῖν, ἀδυνάτων ἀν ὅντων πρὸς ναῦς πολ-

Ba.), καταβοήν corr. N. (τα supraser. m. r. Fuit op. καὶ βοήν). εἰς ήμᾶς T.H. λόγου ἐστίν F.H. ἐστὶ λόγου N.V.

§ 2. s' T. δψεις A.J. vulg. Bekk. δψις N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. Similiter variavit Tacit. Ann. XIII. 5, velo discreta quod visum arceret auditus non adimeret, nisi subtilius voluit singularem ad unam quam videbant, pluralem ad audientes ipsos referri. ξνιστε pr. N. ξνιστε corr. N. (m. r.). αὐτοὶς A.J. vulg. αὐτοὶ N.T.F.H. pl. Be. de V. tac. Ad. προσβαλλομένοις T. ὠφελίᾳ Bekk. Popp. Vid. ad 28, 4. ἐκινδυνεύτο (sic) T. οἴς F. (Br. tac. Ba.). στερισκώμεθα F. (Br. “στερισκώμεθα ex emend. Aug.” Ba.) A.J. vulg. στερισκώμεθα pr. N. -ωμεθα corr. N. (ω m. r.). στερισκώμεθα T.V.H.

§ 3. s' (ante δηλώσεως) T. πρὸ N. ήμῶν T. βουλομένοις pr. N. εν supraser. m. r.

§ 4. μαραθῶντες τέ N.T. ὅτε ὕστερον N.V. οὐχ' ἵκανοὶ T. ἐσβάντες corr. N. (alt. ε m. ead.). ξνανυμαχῆσαι (sic) N. ξνανυμαχῆσαι T. (inferius αι cum ρενε oblitum esset supraser. m. ead.) τῆν τε T. al. TE ante ΠΕ irrepst. ἀδυνάτων ὅντων A.J. vulg. ἀδ. ἀν δητων N.T.V.F.H. al. πρὸ N.

§ 2. τὰ μὲν πάνυ παλαιά: Scholiast, τὰ κατὰ Ἀμέζορας καὶ Θράκας καὶ Ἡρακλεῖδας, topics forming the plots of Tragic authors and worn threadbare by writers of ἐπιτάφιοι λόγοι and other epideictic speeches. προβαλλομένοις “bringing forward”, perhaps with the accessory notion of “enshielding ourselves under.” προβαλλεσθαι might have been more clear, but the participle may be com-

pared with 118, 4 ἐπηρώτων τὸν θεὸν εἰ πολεμοῦσιν δμεινον ἔσται, Dem. Androt. p. 604 § 37 δσφ ουμφέρει μᾶλλον ὑμῶν καταγροῦσιν η μὴ θείσασθε.—Ἐργον...λόγον: “you have had a share of the reality, let us not be deprived of all the reputation.”

§ 4. ἀδ. ἀν δητων: “as they would have been powerless,” had he taken the states in detail.

5 “λὰς ἀλλήλοις ἐπιβογθεῖν. τεκμήριον δὲ μέγιστον αὐτὸς
“ἐποίησε νικηθεὶς γὰρ ταῖς ναυσὶν ὡς οὐκέτι αὐτῷ ὁμοίας
“οὖσης τῆς δυνάμεως κατὰ τάχος τῷ πλέονι τοῦ στρατοῦ
“ἀνεχώρησεν.

LXXIV. “τοιούτου μέντοι ξυμβάντος τούτου, καὶ σα-
“φῶς δηλωθέντος ὅτι ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰ πράγ-
“ματα ἐγένετο, τρία τὰ ὡφελιμώτατα ἐσ. αὐτὸ παρεσχόμεθα,
“ἀριθμόν τε οεῶν πλείστον καὶ ἄνδρα στρατηγὸν ξυνετώ-
“τατον καὶ προθυμίαν ἀσκοντάτην ναῦς μέν γε ἐσ τὰς τετρα-
“κοσίας ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους [τῶν] δύο μοιρῶν, Θεμιστοκλέα δὲ
“ἄρχοντα, ὃς αἰτιώτατος ἐν τῷ στενῷ ναυμαχῆσαι ἐγένετο,
“ὅπερ σαφέστατα ἔσωσε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ αὐτοὶ διὰ τοῦτο
“δὴ μάλιστα ἐτιμήσατε ἄνδρα ξένον τῶν ὡς ὑμᾶς ἐλθόντων.

§ 5. τεκμήριον δὴ T. αὐτὸ N. οὐκ ἔτι T. αὐτῷ dedi. κατατάχος T.A.J. τῷ corr. N. (ὡ m. r. fuit τῷ). πλεῖστον T. al. ἀνεχώρησε N.T.A.J. vulg.

LXXIV. τούτου ξυμβάντος A.J. vulg. ξυμβάντος τούτου N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. παρεσχόμεθα corr. N. (lit. inter ρ et χ. εε supraser. m. r. Fuit παρεχόμεθα vel παρειχόμεθα). ἀριθμῶν T. τὲ hic T. τριακοσίας Ievissima librorum auctoritate munitione Poppo. vid. not. ἐλάττους T. τῶν δύο μοιρῶν A.J. vulg. δύο μοιρῶν om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. Bekk. [τῶν] Poppo. Sed articulus neutiquam potest omitti; θεμιστοκλέα corr. N. (κλέ m. r. op.). σαφῶς pr. N. σαφεστατα corr. N. (ἐστατα supraser. m. r.). σαφῶς F.H. καὶ αὐτὸν διὰ τοῦτο ὑμεῖς ἐτιμήσατε μάλιστα δὴ A.J. vulg. αὐτὸν διὰ τοῦτο δὴ μάλιστα ἔτι N. [δὴ ποι δὲ] T.V.F.H. al. Popko. αὐτὸν διὰ τοῦτο ὑμεῖς δὴ μάλιστα ἔτι Bekk. αὐτὸν (eum) defendi potest ut Plat. Gorg. p. 518 E. ἀνθρωποις οἱ τούτους εἰστάκανον...καὶ φασι μεγάλην τὴν πόλιν πεποιηκέναι αὐτοὺς (pro eo quod rarius dicunt καὶ οὖς φασι...). Theat. 198 οὐτὼ δὲ καὶ ὁν πάλαι ἐπιστῆμαι ήσαν αὐτῷ μαθητοὶ καὶ ἡπιστατο αὐτῷ, et sexcenties [cf. e scriptoribus Latinis Tacit. Ann. III. 24 ob impudicitiam filiae ac neptis, quas urbe depulit adulterosque earam morte aut fuga punivit]. Sed opinor scripturus erat Th. αὐτὸν post ἐτιμήσατε. Caussa erroris patet. Primum αὐτοὶ in αὐτὸν corruptum, dein ὑμεῖς necessario additum. εἰς ὑμᾶς T.

§ 5. “And the king himself furnished us with the most conclusive argument,” that the battle of Salamis stayed him from taking the states one by one.

LXXIV. I think the Athenian Orator has availed himself of two traditions both current in Greece, the one fixing the number of Greek ships engaged at 400 (in round numbers, more precisely 378 Herod. VII. 48) the other at 300, or 310, according to our interpretation of Aesch. Pers. 340, δεκάς δ' ἦν τῶνδε χωρὶς ἔκκριτος. The Athenian tradition seems not to have varied as to the larger proportion contributed by themselves. Isoe. Paneg. p. 61 a (πλεῖστος μὲν συνεβάλετο

τριηρεῖς ἢ σύμπαντες (a statement repeated Panathen. p. 243 a, and Pseud-Lys. § 42=p. 194 St.=105 R.) and more precisely stated to be twice as many as that contributed by all the rest of the allies 63 a, καὶ κεκτημένοι τριηρεῖς διπλασιας μὲν ἢ σύμπαντες οἱ δῆλοι. It is noticeable that in none of these passages is either the entire number given or the precise number of the Athenian quota. Afterwards when as I conjecture the numbers as given by Herodotus were more generally known 180 Ath. VIII. 44 (called 200 ch. 61) out of 378 the whole, an Ath. Orator would give 200 as their quota and take the smaller number 300 as the whole. So

2 “προθυμίαν δὲ καὶ πολὺ τολμηροτάτην ἔδειξαμεν, οἵ γε,
“ἐπειδὴ ἡμῶν κατὰ γῆν οὐδεὶς ἐβοήθει, τῶν ἄλλων ἥδη μέχρι
“ἡμῶν δουλευόντων ἡξιώσαμεν ἐκλιπόντες τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὰ
“οἰκεῖα διαφθείραντες μηδ’ ὡς τὸ τῶν περιλοίπων ξυμμάχων
“κοινὸν προλιπεῖν, μηδὲ σκεδασθέντες ἀχρεῖοι αὐτοῖς γενέ-
“σθαι, ἀλλ ἐσβάντες ἐς τὰς ναῦς κινδυνεύσαι καὶ μὴ ὄργι-
3 “σθῆναι ὅτι ἡμῶν οὐ προειμωρήσατε. ὥστε φαμὲν οὐχ
4 “ἥσσον αὐτοὶ ὠφελῆσαι ὑμᾶς η̄ τυχεῖν τούτου. ὑμεῖς μὲν
“γὰρ ἀπό τε οἰκουμένων τῶν πόλεων καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ τὸ λοιπὸν
“νέμεσθαι, ἐπειδὴ ἔδεισατε ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν καὶ οὐχ ἡμῶν τὸ
“πλέον, ἐβοηθήσατε (ὅτε γοῦν ἥμεν ἔτι σῶοι, οὐ παρεγέ-
“νεσθε). ἥμεις δὲ ἀπό τε τῆς οὐκ οὔσης ἔτι ὄρμώμενοι καὶ
“ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐν βραχείᾳ ἐλπίδι οὔσης κινδυνεύοντες ξυνεσώ-
5 “σαμεν ὑμᾶς τε τὸ μέρος καὶ ἡμᾶς αὐτούς. εἰ δὲ προσεχω-
“ρήσαμεν πρότερον τῷ Μήδῳ, δείσαντες ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλοι
“περὶ τῇ χώρᾳ, η̄ μὴ ἐτολμήσαμεν ὕστερον ἐσβῆναι ἐς τὰς
“ναῦς ὡς διεφθαρμένοι, οὐδὲν ἀν ἔτι ἔδει ὑμᾶς μὴ ἔχοντας
“ναῦς ἰκανὰς ναυμαχεῖν, ἀλλὰ καθ’ ἡσυχίαν ἀν αὐτῷ προε-
“χώρησε τὰ πράγματα η̄ ἐβούλετο.

λύ

§ 2. πολλὴν T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἐκλιπόντας T. μηδ’ ὡς N.T. μηδ’ ὡς A. μηδ’ ὡς (sic) J. συμμάχων T. μηδὲ N.T. A.J.

§ 3. οὐν ἥσσον hie T. ὠφελῆσαι T. ἡμᾶς T.

§ 4. μὲν ομ. T. τολοιπόν T. τὸ λοιπὸν N. οὐχ ἡμῶν hie T. τοπλήν T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πλέον N.F.H. ἔτι ομ. pr. N. supraser. m. r. παρεγένεσθε (ult. e lit. 3 litt. cap.). ὑπὲρ pr. N. ὑπὲρ corr. N. (ἐρ m. r. o pr. m. diserte legitur).

§ 5. χώρᾳ hie N. ἀν (post ἡσυχίαν) om. T. προσεχώρησε T. η̄ ἐβ. T.

Dem. de Coron. p. 306 § 238 τριακοσίων οὐσῶν τῶν πασῶν τὰς διακοσίας η̄ πόλις παρέσχετο. This was followed by later writers e. g. Nep. Them. 3 classis trecentarum navium in qua ducentae erant Atheniensium. Diod. Sic. xv. 78, does not mention the whole number but the Athen. 200. Whether I have satisfactorily defended τετρακοσία is not for me to determine. But I cannot accept the view of those who render δύο μειράν “two parts” = “two hundredths” i. e. half. I admit the difficulty of the omitted article which I think should be restored.—ὅπερ “which fact” as 59, 2, 73, 4. ἄνδρα ξένον, “for a foreigner.”

The Spartans gave the δριστήια to their own man Eurybiades Herod. VIII. 124.

§ 2. μέχρι ἡμῶν “as far as ourselves,” not here inclusive. μηδ’ ὡς: see on 44, 2-τὸ...κούρον: on 50, 1.

§ 4. ἀπὸ...ὄρμώμενοι, “having as our starting point, the base of our operations, a city which was no more.” An expression which would sound oddly in a modern ear, to be compared with others noticed on 22, 4, 40, 2. ξυνεσάσαμεν...τὸ μέρος, “bore our full share in the deliverance of,” as Ad. has well rendered the words.

§ 5. Cp. 60, 1, varied above § 4 by ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, “in behalf of.”

LXXXV. “ἀρ’ ἄξιοί ἐσμεν, ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ προ-
“θυμίας ἔνεκα τῆς τότε καὶ γνώμης ξυνέσεως ἀρχῆς γε ἦς
“ἔχομεν τοῖς Ἑλλησι μὴ οὐτως ἄγαν ἐπιφθόνως διακεῖσθαι;
“καὶ γὰρ αὐτὴν τήνδ’ ἐλάβομεν οὐ βιασάμενοι, ἀλλ’ ὑμῶν
“μὲν οὐκ ἐθελησάντων παραμεῖναι πρὸς τὰ ὑπόλοιπα τοῦ
“βαρβάρου, ἥμūν δὲ προσελθόντων τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ αὐ-
“τῶν δεηθέντων ἥγεμόνας καταστῆναι ἐξ αὐτοῦ δὲ τοῦ
“ἔργου κατηγακάσθημεν τὸ πρῶτον προαγαγεῖν αὐτὴν ἐς
“τόδε, μάλιστα μὲν ὑπὸ δέοντος, ἐπειτα δὲ καὶ τιμῆς ὑστερον
2 “καὶ ὠφελείας. καὶ οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς ἔτι ἐδόκει εἶναι τοῖς πολ-
“λοῖς ἀπηχθημένους, καὶ τινων καὶ ἥδη ἀποστάντων κατε-
“στραμμένων, ὑμῶν τε ἥμūν οὐκέτι ὅμοιῶς φίλων ἀλλ’ ὑπόπ-
“των καὶ διαφόρων ὅντων, ἀνέντας κινδυνεύειν καὶ γὰρ
3 “ἀν αἱ ἀποστάσεις πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐγίγνοντο. πᾶσι δὲ ἀνεπί-
“φθονον τὰ ξυμφέροντα τῶν μεγίστων πέρι κινδύνων εὐ
“τίθεσθαι.

LXXXV. *ἄρα* (sic) N.V. *ἄξιοί* *ἐσμὲν* pr. N. *ἄξιοί* *ἐσμὲν* corr. N. (lit. supr. *oi*).
ἄξιοί *ἐσμὲν* T.A.J. vulg. ὡς om. T. καὶ (ante γνώμης) om. T. γνώμης καὶ ξυνέσεως
N.V. *ἀρχῆς* corr. N. (*ρχ* m. ead.). τε N.T.A.J. vulg. γε nonnisi sequi. libri, sed
manifesto reponendum. διακεῖσθαι ἐπιφθόνως N.V. αὐτοὶ T. τήνδε A.J. vulg. Poppo.
τήνδε N.T.F.H. Bekk. πρὸ N. προσελθόντων corr. N. (ε m. ead.). τοπρῶτον N.T.A.J.
§ 2. ὑμῶν τὲ N.T. ὑμᾶς pr. F. (Br. tac. Ba.). πρὸ N.
§ 3. πειθεσθαι F. (Br. tac. Ba.).

LXXXV. *ἀρ’ ἄξιοι κ.τ.λ.* I think all who have for the first time read this sentence must have felt the difficulty of *Æmilius Portus*, who proposes to expunge *μὴ* or read *ἀρ’ οὐκ*. But that *ἄρα* and—*ne* (*jamne vides* of *Lucret.*) are frequently found where our idiom in asking a question expecting an affirmative answer requires “Is it not,” “do we not” is well known to students. See Tragic examples in Monk’s note on *Aleest.* 351 (341).—*γνώμης ξυνέσεως*, “ability of judgment.” I see no necessity for throwing out one of the words as a gloss of the other.—*οὐτως ἄγαν*: Soph. *Electr.* 884 *ώδε πιστεύεις ἄγαν*. Milt. *Sams. Agon.* 213 *Deject not then so overmuch thyself.*—*ἐπιφθ. διακεῖσθαι*: “to be on such an invidious footing with,” i.e. to be so disliked by them, to be exposed so far to their jealousy. It

must always be remembered that *διακεῖσθαι* is not “to be disposed towards” but “to be on a position, footing, with.” I think Cobet Nov. Lect. p. 430, has gone too far in denying that *φιλικῶς* (*ἐχθρῶς, δλλορπῶς*) *διακεῖσθαι των* (*πρὸς των*) is limited to the *active*. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 96.

§ 2. *ἀνέτρας* “having slackened our grasp” as *ἀνέμεν* (aor. indic.) 76, 2) (*ἀρχειν ἐγκρατῶς* expressed elsewhere by *διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν*.

§ 3. *πᾶσι δὲ ἀνεπίφθονον = ἐπιφθόνον οὐδενὶ* recurs vi. 83, 2. Cp. vii. 69, 2 *ἀνεπιτάκτον πᾶσιν*. It is strange that Elmsley should have gone wrong on Soph. (Ed. Col. 1441 *ἀνάξιαν γὰρ πᾶσιν ἔστε δυστυχεῖν*, considering *πᾶσιν = παντάς τασι*. “You are unworthy at the hands of all” clearly is the same as “You are worthy at the hands of none.”

LXXVI. “ ὑμεῖς γοῦν, ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τὰς ἐν τῇ
 “ Πελοπονήσῳ πόλεις ἐπὶ τὸ ὑμῖν ὠφέλιμον καταστησάμενοι
 “ ἔξηγεισθε καὶ εἰ τότε ὑπομείναντες διὰ παντὸς ἀπήχθησθε
 “ ἐν τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς, εὖ ἵσμεν μὴ ἀν ἥσσον
 “ ὑμᾶς λυπηροὺς γενομένους τοῖς ἔνυμάχοις, καὶ ἀναγκα-
 2 “ σθέντας ἀν ἡ ἄρχειν ἐγκρατῶς ἡ αὐτοὺς κινδυνεύειν. οὕτως
 “ οὐδὲ ὑμεῖς θαυμαστὸν οὐδὲν πεποιήκαμεν οὐδὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ
 “ ἀνθρωπείου τρόπου, εἰ ἄρχήν τε διδομένην ἐδεξάμεθα, καὶ
 “ ταύτην μὴ ἀνέμειν ὑπὸ τῶν μεγίστων οικηθέντες, τιμῆς καὶ
 “ δέους καὶ ὠφελείας, οὐδὲν αὖ πρώτοι τοῦ τοιούτου ὑπάρ-
 “ ξαντες, ἀλλ’ ἀεὶ καθεστώτος τὸν ἥσσων ὑπὸ τοῦ δυνατωτέ-
 “ ρον κατείργεσθαι, ἄξιοί τε ἄμα νομίζοντες εἶναι, καὶ ὑμῖν
 “ δοκοῦντες μέχρι οὗ τὰ ἔνυμφέροντα λογιζόμενοι τῷ δικαίῳ
 “ λόγῳ νῦν χρῆσθε, ὃν οὐδείς πω παρατυχὸν ἴσχνῃ τι κτή-
 3 “ σασθαι προθεὶς τοῦ μὴ πλέον ἔχειν ἀπετράπετο. ἐπαι-

LXXVI. τότε corr. N. (add. acc. corr. τε post lit. 2 litt. cap.). διαπαντὸς N.T.H. A.J. ἀπήχθησθε A.J. vulg. ἀπήχθησθε N.T.V.F.H. al. ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς T. μὴ om. T. αὐτοὺς T.

§ 2. οὐδὲν om. T. θαυμαστὸν ποιεῖ locutio Platoni haud inusitata, ab oratoriis quoque usurpata (Vid. ad Dem. de Fal. Leg. § 389) nusquam quod sciām in Thuc. invenitur. v. 85, ἀσφαλέστερον ποιήσατε adverb. est ἀσφαλέστερον. ἀπὸ hic N. Br. ἀπὸ T.A.J. vulg. Popp. ἀνέλον N. διαδιδομένην A.J. vulg. ΔΙΑ facile ante ΔΙΔ. irrepit. διδομένην T.F.H. omn. Be. δεδομένην N. (non διδ.) V. ἀνέλειν A.J. vulg. Br. Popo. διψαν N.T.F.H. pl. Be. al. τοῦ om. N.V. ἀμα om. pr. N. (supraser. m. τ.). μέχρις N.T.A.J. vulg. μέχρι F.H. λογιζόμενοι corr. N. (ult. i nisi mend. libri). τι (sic) N. τι T.A.J. vulg.

LXXVI. See on 19, 1. As there so here the accusative grammatically belongs to the participle.—Ισμεν...μὴ γενομένους. I should hardly say with Poppe “usitatius esset οὐκ.” Surely our negative is legitimate and the other licentious. It is noticeable that in none of the passages cited by Elmsl. on Med. 580, 1 is οὐ once found.

§ 2. I should hardly treat ἀπετράπετο as a *passive*, but should translate “turned, shrunk away from.” I am aware that in some aor. *middle of the older form* the distinction between *passive* and *reflexive* is hardly recognizable, e.g. ἐλπίζων Homer Od. IV. 495 τολλοί μὲν γὰρ τῶν γε δάμεν τολλοί δὲ λίποντο, Herod. IV. 84 καὶ οὐτοι μὲν ἀποσφαγέντες αὐτοῦ ταύτη ἐλίποντο. κατεσχόμην (in the technical sense) “to be possessed”

by a god or other potent influence, as Pind. Pyth. I, 10 τεῦτις ρίπαιοι κατασχόμενος, Eur. Hipp. 27 καρδίαν κατέσχετο ἔρωτι, Plat. Phaedr. 244 ε (in a high vein of poetry) τῷ ὄρθῳ μανέντι καὶ κατασχομένῳ, ep. η ἀπὸ Μουσῶν κατακωχή τε καὶ μανία immediately below, and see Dr Thompson's note. The fact seems to be that out of the reflexive sprung the passive a modification of it. The German and Romance languages present many reflexive verbs which we should dress in a passive form. We too have such phrases as “this resolves itself into” hardly differing from “this is resolvable into.” To return to ἀπετράπεται, I am not sure that in Pl. Phaedr. 238 δ the “averting” idea is found, for τὸ ἐπιὼν fairly may be “that which is attacking us,” and so ἀπετράπετο “turn

“νεῖσθαι τε ἄξιοι οἵτιες χρησάμενοι τῇ ἀνθρωπείᾳ φύσει
“ώστε ἔτέρων ἄρχειν, δικαιότεροι ἡ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν
4 “δύναμιν γεγένηται. ἄλλους γ' ἀν οὖν οἰόμεθα τὰ ήμέ-
“τερα λαβόντας δεῖξαι ἀν μάλιστα εἴ τι μετριάζομεν· ήμῶν
“δὲ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπιεικοῦς ἀδοξίᾳ τὸ πλέον ἡ ἔπαινος οὐκ εἰκό-
“τως περιέστη.

§ 3. ἐπαινεῖσθαι τὲ T. (-θαι claud. versic. τὲ inc.). *ἀνέλα N. ol κατὰ (sic) J. γένενται A.J. vulg. γεγένηται N.T.V.F. ("supra a man. vet. scriptum γρ. γένενται") Ba. tac. Br.) H. al.*

§ 4. οὖν (post γ' ἀν) om. T. τοπλέον T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πλέον N.F.H.

to flight before us." The same form is obviously middle in III. 89, ι σεισμῶν δὲ γενομένων πολλῶν ἀπετράποντο πάλιν, V. 13, ι ἀπετράποντο ἐπ' οἴκου, VIII. 10, 3.

§ 3. χρησάμενοι, "having adopted, availed themselves of, complied with," in Wordsworth's language "having followed the law of their kind" (I need not quote his words on Rob Roy). Cp. 6, 4 ἐσθῆτι...ἐχρήσαντο, and (for the sentiment as well as the word) V. 105, 3 καὶ ἡμεῖς οὗτε θέντες τὸν νόμον (that both God and man διὰ παντὸς ὑπὸ φύσεως ἀναγκαλας οὐ ἀν κρατῆ ἀρχεων) οὗτε κεμένω πρώτοι χρησάμενοι.

§ 4. γ' ἀν οὖν...ἄν (here and 77, 7): this repetition of ἀν has been sometimes a stumbling-block. Aeschyl. Suppl. 271 ἔχοντος ἀν ἥδη τάπ' ἐμοῦ τεκμήρια | γένος τ' ἀν ἔξενχοι. Hermann ἔχοντες, supposing the Pelasgian king to address Danaus as well as the daughters, an audaciously bold constriction. In Agam. 1048 ἐπός δ' ἀν οὗτος μοροίμων ἀγρευμάτων | πειθοῖς ἀν εἰ πειθοῖ, Herm. accepts the conjecture ἐκτὸς δ' ἀν οὗτοι understanding it to mean "if you were not in," a use of ἀν with the participle the teaching of which I should have said had been long exploded. (The participle alone is resolvable in our language into *if*, *though*, *since*, *when*, with the verb, but surely ἀν with the participle is not *conditional*, but *contingent* or *consequent*. See a very instructive note in G. I. Kennedy's Remarks on Mitchell's Aristophanes, p. 29, 30, wherein is quoted among other passages Thuc. VI. 18, 6). The desire of the Greeks to show as early as possible that a sentence is intended to be *contingent* induces them not only to construct

such sentences as οὐκ ἀν οἶμαι (δοκεῖ) εἶναι, οὐκ ἀν ἔφασσαι, but even to place this anticipative ἀν in a wrong clause. On οὐκ οἶδ' ἀν εἰ πεισαμι Eur. Med. 911=941 Elmsley has a satisfactory note. In Alcest. 122 μόνος δ' ἀν εἰ φῶς τόδ' ἦν δημασων δεδορκώς Φοίβον πᾶς προλιπούσ' ἥλθεν, ἀν has nothing to do with the clause of which μόνος is a constituent but clearly belongs to the apodotic clause. So I understand Aesch. Agam. 345, accepting θεοῖς δ' ἀν ἀμπλάκητος. A faithful translation is "others would at least, we conceive, if they got our position, they would, &c." So in the Aeschylean passages, "You may, now you have...you may, &c." "You might, now you are within, you might, &c." The remark of a word or words belonging to the apodosis yet being inserted in the protasis might be extended. I notice two such usages. Always persuaded that Spalding saw the value of γε in Dem. Mid. p. 543 § 25 ε Ed. Buttm. δλλ' ἐπειδή γε ἡγίμωσε...ἔκεινο ἐποίησε, I was wonderfully confirmed when I noticed Xenoph. Memor. I. 2, 12 δλλ' ἔφη γε ὁ κατήγορος Σωκράτει δηλητὰ γενομένω Κρίτας τε καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης πλείστα κακὰ τὴν πόλιν ἐποιησάτην. Xenophon cannot mean "but at any rate the accuser said," as if he were disputing with an opponent who denied his several answers to the accuser's charges; he means "but at any rate, said the accuser, it was because they became pupils of Socrates that C. and A. did the greatest mischief to their country." The imperious laws of the language disallowed δλλά γε, and yet for sake of emphasis γε must be prominent in the sentence. The other usage is in

LXXVII. “καὶ ἐλαστούμενοι γὰρ ἐν ταῖς ἔνυμβολαίαις
“πρὸς τὸν ἔνυμάχον δίκαιος, καὶ παρ’ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐν τοῖς
“ὅμοίοις νόμοις ποιήσαντες τὰς κρίσεις, φιλοδικεύω δοκοῦμεν.
2 “καὶ οὐδεὶς σκοπεῖ αὐτῶν, τοῖς καὶ ἄλλοθι πον ἀρχὴν ἔχοντι
“καὶ ἥσσον ἡμῶν πρὸς τὸν ὑπηκόους μετρίοις οὖσι διότι
“τοῦτο οὐκ ὄνειδίζεται· βιάζεσθαι γὰρ οἷς ἀν ἐξῆ, δικάζε-
3 “σθαι οὐδὲν προσδέονται. οἱ δὲ εἰθισμένοι πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ
“τοῦ ἵσου ὄμιλεν, ἦν τι παρὰ τὸ μὴ οἰεσθαι χρῆναι ἢ γνώμη

LXXVII. ἐλαστούμενοι T. ἐπὶ T. ὄμοιος (sic) T. φιλονεικεῖν T. πρὸ N.

§ 2. ἔχονται ἀρχὴν A.J. vulg. τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔχονται T.H.F. (teste Bekk.). ἀρχὴν
ἔχονται F. “man. rec. sup. τὴν” Ba. ἀρχὴν ἔχονται N.V. pl. Be. al. πρὸ N. διάτη
(sic) T.

§ 3. πρὸ N. ἰσον J. δπως οὖν p. N. ὄπωσον corr. N. (add. post lit. acc. supra
pr. o del. acc. supr. u m. r.). δπως οὖν V. πλείονος T.A.J. vulg. πλέονος N.V.F.H.
pl. Be. ἢ el ἀπὸ corr. T. (e diserte a legitur. Scripturis erat ἢ ἀπὸ tum corr. a in e
m. ead.). el om. F. (teste Br. “el a man. rec. insertum” Ba.). ἢ el J. ἀπὸ πρώτος
A.J. πλεονεκτούμεν F.H. (“recentior manus addiderat in fronte ε” Ba.) pr. N.
(aug. suprascr. m. r.).

oaths. In Aristoph. Lysistr. alone we have beside 360 el τῇ Δῃ...φωνὴν ἀν οὐκ ἀν εἶχον, 435, 439, 443, 447, 682. In Latin writers I have Plaut. Aul. I. I., 9=48 si hodie hercule...grandibio grandum. See Wagner's note, and add to his citations Mil. Glor. 156 ni hercile, Rud. 810 si hercile, Cicer. pro Cæsin. 23, 64 si mehercule mihi...optio detur, pro Planc. 4, 9 si medius fidius decem soli essent ... This list is not in either language exhaustive. I do not despair of finding what I am all but sure I have read in an English author, “if on my honour —on my word—by Jove—you do so and so, I will...”

LXXVII. τὰς ἔνυμβολαίαις δίκαιος: Mr Grote, Vol. VI. p. 57—59, in a long and elaborate note understands ἔνυμβολαίαι as connected in meaning with ἔνυμβολα not with ἔνυμβολα. But is not the epithet then otiose? Are not all δίκαιοι κατὰ ἔνυμβολα? The question is no doubt difficult to answer what was the precise tenure of, and “it were much to be wished that some person would undertake a separate examination of” (to use Boeckh's words Publ. Ec. Ath. Vol. II. p. 141, Transl. Ed. I) δίκαιοι ἀπὸ συμβόλων. That they were not limited to ἔνυμάχοι whether autonomous or otherwise, seems clear from Aeschyl. Supp.

701, ξένοισι τῷ εὐένυμβόλοντος, πρὶν ἔξοπλί-
ζειν Ἀρη, δίκαιος ἀπέρ πημάτων διδούειν, and Aristot. Rhetor. I. 4, II ἔτι δὲ περὶ τρο-
φῆς, πόσῳ δαπάνῃ Ικαρῇ τῷ πολεῖ καὶ πολαὶ ἡ αὐτῷ τε γιγνομένη καὶ εἰσαγώγιμος,
καὶ τίνων τῷ ἔξαγωγῆς δέονται καὶ τίσων
εἰσαγωγῆς, ἵνα πρὸς τούτους καὶ συνθῆκαι
καὶ συμβολαῖ (notice the form) γίγνωνται.
Mr Grote “thinks it probable that those statements of the grammarians, which represent the allies as carrying on δίκαιος
ἀπὸ συμβόλων in ordinary practice with the Athenians may really be true about the second empire or alliance.” On this supposition the curious story in Dem. Mid. p. 570, § 173 of the peculation of five talents from the people of Cyzicus, and that Midias τὰ σύμβολα συγχέων made no restitution would not bear upon our passage.—ποιήσαντες τὰς κρίσεις: the laws ποιοῦσι, the dicasts ποιοῦνται. So the general ποιεῖ μάχην (ἀγώνα), the soldiers ποιοῦνται IV. 91.

§ 2. μετρίοις “fair-dealing,” ep. 76, 4
μετρίδοις, ἐπιεικοῦν.—βιάζεσθαι (διά-
ζεσθαι: the same antithesis as our
might) (right).

§ 3. παρὰ τὸ μὴ: μὴ simply adding to the negative notion in the preposition. So πολλὰ γάρ πρὸ τοῦ μὴ τὸ σῶμα
ἔκστος ὑβρίζεσθαι πεπονήκασιν οἱ νόμοι
Dem. Mid. p. 572 § 179 (πρὸς τὸ μὴ να).

“ ή δυνάμει τῇ διὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ὁπωσοῦν ἐλασσωθῶσιν, οὐ
“ τοῦ πλέονος μὴ στερισκόμενοι χάριν ἔχουσιν, ἀλλὰ τοῦ
“ ἐνδεοῦς χαλεπώτερον φέρουσιν ἡ εἰ ἀπὸ πρώτης ἀποθέμενοι
4 “ τὸν νόμον φανερῶς ἐπλεονεκτούμεν. ἐκείνως δ' οὐδὲ ἀν
“ αὐτοὶ ἀντέλεγον ὡς οὐ χρεὼν τὸν ἥσσω τῷ κρατοῦντι ὑπο
5 “ χωρεῖν. ἀδικούμενοί τε, ὡς ἕοικεν, οἱ ἀνθρωποι μᾶλλον
“ ὅργίζονται ἡ βιαζόμενοι τὸ μὲν γάρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵσου δοκεῖ
“ πλεονεκτεῖσθαι, τὸ δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ κρείσσονος καταναγκάζεσθαι.
6 “ ὑπὸ γοῦν τοῦ Μῆδου δεινότερα τούτων πάσχοντες ἦνείχοντο,
“ ἡ δὲ ἡμετέρα ἀρχὴ χαλεπὴ δοκεῖ εἶναι, εἰκότως τὸ παρὸν
7 “ γάρ ἀεὶ βαρὺ τοῖς ὑπηκόοις. ὑμεῖς γ' ἀν οὖν εἰ καθελόντες
“ ἡμᾶς ἄρξατε, τάχα ἀν τὴν εὔνοιαν ἥν διὰ τὸ ἡμέτερον δέος
“ εἰλήφατε μεταβάλοιτε, εἴπερ οἶα καὶ τότε πρὸς τὸν Μῆδον
“ δι' ὀλίγου ἡγησάμενοι ὑπεδείξατε, ὅμοια καὶ νῦν γνώσεσθε.
8 “ ἄμικτα γάρ τα τε καθ' ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς νόμιμα τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔχετε,

§ 4. δὲ A.J. vulg. δ' N.T.V.F.H. οὐδὲν corr. N. (ἀ' m. r. fuit op. οὐδέν).

§ 5. ἀνοὶ N.T. τὸ μὲν T. πλεονεκτέοθαι pr. N. (κ supraser. m. ead.). πλεονεκτῆσθαι V. (teste Ad.). κρείττονος N.T. A.J. vulg. al. κρείσσονος sequi. libri.
γ' ἀν

§ 7. γοῦν T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἀρξατε N.V. sequi. libri. πρὸ N. ἀπεδείξατε T.A.J. vulg. ὑπεδείξατε V. omn. Be. (de F. tac. Ba.). ὑπεδείξατε corr. N. (ν. m. r.). δμοια N.T.A.J. vulg.

read. savours of a conjectural alteration. So v. 8, 3 ἀνεν προβέψεις τε αὐτῶν καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ δινος καταφρονήσεως Αριον. ap. Athen. I. 17 α εἰ δὲ τύχοι ἀνεν τοῦ μηδεμᾶς τῶν μᾶλλων φανσαι. For μᾶλλον ἡ οὐ and similar expressions see on II. 62, 3.—γνώμη “judicial sentence.” ἐλασσωθῶσιν “get less than their right,” ep. § 1, IV. 58, 2 ὡς ἔκαστοι ἐλασσοῦσθαι ἐνόμιζον.—καὶ ὅπωσοῦν “even in any degree, however slightly.” Cr. vi. 56, 3 εἰ καὶ ὅπωσοιν (however few) τολμήσειν, Plat. Rep. IV. p. 422 ε δύ μὲν καν δτιοῦν ἡ (however small the community may be) πολεμια ἀλλήλαις.—ἄλλα τοῦ ἐνδεούς... This, and two other passages II. 62, 3 οὐδὲ εἰκός χαλεπῶς φέρειν αὐτῶν, III. 11, 1 χαλεπώτερον εἰκότως ἐμελλον οἰσειν...τοῦ ἡμετέρον ἔτι μόνον ἀντιστομένου, hardly justify the construction of χαλ. φέρ. with a genitive, though the phrase can have an accusative, dative, ἐπὶ with dative. Dem. Mid. p. 550, § 108 ἐνηροχώς χαλεπῶς ἐφ' οἰς...πολλῷ χαλεπώτερον τοῦ-

tοις τοῖς μετὰ ταῦτα ἐνήνοχα. In III. II, I the genitive may well be an ordinary gen. absolute, in the two others may depend upon the repeated notion of deprivation. “The deprivation of the deficiency” may sound uncouth to our ears, but is no more bold than IV. 63, 1 τὸ ἐλλιπές τῆς γνώμης...ἰκανῶς νομίσαντες εἰρ-
χθῆνα.

§ 5. ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵσου...ἀπὸ τοῦ κρείσσονος. I have no doubt here, and VIII. 89, 3 ἀπὸ τῶν δμοιων ἐλασσούμενος, the genitives are neutri generis. Transl., “for the one (ἀδικημα) is thought to be when the start is made from a position of equality an act of overreaching, the other when it is made from one of superiority an act of compulsion.” Man is willing to submit to superior force (which advances ισχύος δικαιώσει ἥν ἡ τύχη ἔδωκεν IV. 86, 4) but cannot brook being overreached.

§ 7. τὸ ἡμ δέος: ep. 33, 3, 69, 9. ὑπεδείξατε “showed a glimpse of,” as Ad. well renders ὁ μὴ ὑποδείξας ἀρετὴν IV. 86, 3.

“καὶ προσέτι εἰς ἔκαστος ἐξιὰν οὐτε τούτοις χρῆται οὐθὲ οἷς
“ἥ ἄλλη Ἐλλὰς νομίζει.

LXXXVIII. “Βουλεύεσθε οὖν βραδέως ὡς οὐ περὶ
“βραχέων, καὶ μὴ ἄλλοτρίαις γνώμαις καὶ ἐγκλήμασι πει-
“σθέντες οἰκεῖον πόνον προσθῆσθε, τοῦ δὲ πολέμου τὸν
“παράλογον, ὅσος ἔστι, πρὶν ἐν αὐτῷ γενέσθαι προδιά-
“γνωτε· μηκυνόμενος γὰρ ἐσ τύχας φιλεῖ τὰ πολλὰ περιύστα-
“σθαι, ὥν ἵστον τε ἀπέχομεν καὶ ὀποτέρως ἔσται ἐν ἀδήλῳ
2 “κινδυνεύεται. ἴόντες τε οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐσ τοὺς πολέμους τῶν
“ἔργων πρότερον ἔχονται, ἃ χρῆν ὑστερον δρᾶν, κακοπα-
3 “θοῦντες δὲ ἥδη τῶν λόγων ἀπτονται. ήμεις δὲ ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ
“πω τοιαύτη ἀμαρτίᾳ ὄντες οὐτ’ αὐτοὶ οὐθὲ ὑμᾶς ὄρωντες
“λέγομεν ὑμῖν, ἔως ἔτι αὐθαίρετος ἀμφοτέροις ή εὐβουλία,
“σπονδὰς μὴ λύειν μηδὲ παραβαίνειν τοὺς ὄρκους, τὰ δὲ
4 “διάφορα δίκη λύεσθαι κατὰ τὴν ξυνθήκην. εἰ δὲ μή, θεοὺς
“τοὺς ὄρκίους μάρτυρας ποιούμενοι πειρασόμεθα ἀμύνεσθαι
“πολέμου ἄρχοντας ταύτῃ ἢ ἀν ύφηγήσθε.”

§ 8. ἡμᾶς T. (supraser. m. ead.). οἰς pr. N. εἰς corr. N. (e m. ead.).

LXXXVIII. οἰκείου τὸν πόνον 2 sequi. libr. vid. ad 71, 3. Facile TON ante ΓΟΝ irreperere aut excidere potuit. πρόσησθε (sic) T. πρόσθησθε N.A.J. vulg. Poppo. παράλογον (sic) T. ἔστιν T. sed ν transv. cal. induct. φιλεῖ ἐσ τύχας T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἐσ τύχας φιλεῖ N.V.F.H. eum Popp. recepi qui recte “maxima vis inest in nom. τύχας.” Cf. 69, 9 καὶ ἐσ τύχας.....κατασῆναι. ταπολλὰ T.A. τὰ πολλὰ J. τὰ πολλὰ pr. N. τα (del. acc.) corr. N. (de V. tac. Ad). ἵστον τὲ N. ἵστον τὲ (sic) T. ὀποτέρως corr. N. (acc. add. post lit. supr. pr. o. στέρως corr. m. r. ως excurr. in

marg. αν fuit ὅτως?). κινδυνεύεται T. (supraser. op. m. ead.).

§ 2. λόγτες τὲ N.T. ἀνοί N.T. καὶ κακοπαθῶντες T.

§ 3. οὐδὲ μᾶ T. πω om. T. ἀμαρτίᾳ τοιαύτη N.V. τοιαύτη corr. N. (η m. ead.). οὐδὲ ἡμεῖς ὄρ. T. ἔως ὅτε T. αὐθαίρετος ἀμφοτέρους corr. N. (τοις ἀμφοτέρες corr. m. r. exc. in marg. ποιεις inc. vers. ρ et i (diserte ο et s leg.) corr. m. r. fuit αὐθαίρε—ετος. ἀμφοτέρους om. pr. m.). μὴ pr. N. δε supraser. (i.e. μηδὲ) m. r. μὴ δε T.A.J. ὄρκους (sic) J.

§ 4. ή A.J. vulg. Bekk. εἰ δὲ μή N.T. V.F.H. pl. Be. al. Potest sane esse τοῦ η interpretatio; obsecutus tamen libris et plurimis et optimis cum Popp. recepi. ὄρκους (sic) J. πολέμῳ T. ύφηγήσθε T.V. ύφηγήσθε N.

§ 8. Whether οἰς νομίζει is due to attraction or is as II. 38, I, III. 82, 18 is immaterial, for “holds” (as νομίζειν θεούς), “adopts, practises” gives either a good meaning. In Arist. Rhet. I. 1, 5, οἱ μὲν οἴνται δεῖν οὐτῷ τοὺς νόμους ἀγορεύειν, οἱ δὲ καὶ χρῶνται...δρθῶς τοῦτο νομίζοντες, we may render either “rightly so thinking,” or “rightly observing this

rule.”

LXXXVIII. “Deliberate then slowly as on matters not of slight moment” may perhaps serve as a rendering of the obvious alliteration.

§ 3. σπονδὰς μὴ λύειν “not to be covenant-breakers,” a phrase used above, 53, 2, 67, 1. τὰς σπ. would have meant the thirty years’ peace.

LXXIX. Τοιαῦτα δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶπον. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τῶν
² τε ξυμμάχων ἥκουσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ ἐγκλήματα τὰ ἐς
 τὸν Ἀθηναίους καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀ ἔλεξαν, μεταστησάμε-
 νοι πάντας ἐβούλευντο κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς περὶ τῶν παρόν-
 των. καὶ τῶν μὲν πλειόνων ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸν αἰ γνῶμαι ἔφερον,
³ ἀδικέων τε τὸν Ἀθηναίους ἥδη καὶ πολεμητέα εἶναι ἐν τάχει·
 παρελθὼν δὲ Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν, ἀνὴρ καὶ ξυνετὸς
 δοκῶν εἶναι καὶ σώφρων, ἔλεξε τοιάδε.

LXXX. “KAI αὐτὸς πολλῶν ἥδη πολέμων ἐμπειρός
 “εἴμι, ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὑμῶν τοὺς ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἡλικίᾳ
 “ὅρῳ, ὡστε μήτε ἀπειρίᾳ ἐπιθυμῆσαι τινα τοῦ ἔργου, ὅπερ
 “ἀν οἱ πολλοὶ πάθοιεν, μήτε ἀγαθὸν καὶ ἀσφαλὲς νομίσαντα·
 “εὑροιτε δ’ ἀν τόνδε περὶ οὗ νῦν βουλεύεσθε οὐκ ἀν ἐλά-
² “χιστον γενόμενον, εἰ σωφρόνως τις αὐτὸν ἐκλογίζοιτο.
 “πρὸς μὲν γὰρ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους καὶ τοὺς ἀστυγείτο-

³ LXXIX. τοιαῦτα μὲν N.T.A.J. vulg. τοι. δὲ F.H. pl. Be.
 § 2. ἐπειδὴ N. δὲ supraser. m. ead. τῶν ξυμμάχων T.A.J. vulg. τῶν τε ξ. N.
 V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. σφᾶς αὐτοὺς A.J.
 § 3. πλειόνων A.J. vulg. πλειόνων N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. al.

δημηγορία δημηγορία ἀρχιεδάμου βασιλέως

LXXX. ε N. marg. λακεδαιμονίων πρὸ αὐτούς T. marg. litt. min. πολλῶν
 corr. N. (o m. ead. nisi mend. libri.) ἀποτια pr. N. ἀπειρίᾳ corr. N. (ει m. ead. necne
 p. l. o diserte leg.). ἐπιθυμῆσαι τινά N. ἐπιθυμῆσαι τινά (sic) T. νομίσαντα corr. N.
 (alt. a post lit. 2 litt. cap.).

§ 2. εὕροιτε δὲ pr. N. ἀν supraser. m. r. τὸν πόλεμον δὲ ἀν H. τόνδε A.J. vulg.
 τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον sequi. libri. τὸν πόλεμον om. N.T.V.F. (“in marg. a man. vet. le-
 gitur Schol. τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον” Ba.) H. (“sed τὸν πόλεμον inter versus scribitur
 tanquam scholion” Ba.) tis N.T.A.J. vulg.

§ 3. πρ N. (et infr.) καὶ τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας N.T.V.F. (Br. tac. Ba.) A.J. vulg. Poppo.

LXXIX. § 2. ἐγκλήματα ἐσ: see on
 55, 3.—μεταστησάμενοι, “having bidden
 all to withdraw,” (i.e. strangers in our
 language) ep. v. 111, 3, οἱ μεταστάντες are
 “the strangers who withdraw,” (§ 6)
 with the variant μετεχώροσαν, 112, 1.

§ 3. καὶ ἥδη πολ. Haas. Lucubr. Th.
 p. 54, bat (not to mention the weakness
 of ἐν τάχει following) Th. means that some
 were of opinion that the Athen. οἵτω ἀδι-
 κοῦσσιν (they must wait for some further
 proof). See the language of the writer
 of Nic. Ethic. v. 10=6, 1 ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔστιν
 ἀδικοῦντα μήπω ἀδικοῦντα εἶναι, ὁ ποῖα ἀ-
 δικήματα ἀδικῶν ἡ δη ἀδικός ἔστιν ἔκαστην

ἀδικίαν; ep. Plat. Phædr. 260 B οἵτω γε
 (γελῶν), οἱ παγγέλοιν γ' ἀν ἥδη εἶη.

LXXX. ὅρῳ i.e. ἐμπειρός θντας, “as
 I myself am experienced...so I see that
 such of you as are my contemporaries
 are so.” (οἱ πολλοὶ “the majority of the
 assembly.”)

§ 2. “If one would soberly reason it
 out,” is here a substitute for εἰ σω. τις ἐκλ.
 but would generally be a makeshift sub-
 stitute. What a loss to the English lan-
 guage that it has ignored the A. S. man,
 retained in other Teutonic dialects!

§ 3. “For though against the Pelop.
 in other words our borderers.” So I

“νας παρόμοιος ήμâν η ἀλκή, καὶ διὰ ταχέων οἶν τε ἐφ’
“ἔκαστα ἐλθεῖν πρὸς δὲ ἄνδρας οἱ γῆν τε ἔκας ἔχουσι καὶ
“προσέτι θαλάσσης ἐμπειρότατοί εἰσι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἅπα-
“σιν ἄριστα ἐξήρτυνται, πλούτῳ τε ἵδιῳ καὶ δημοσίῳ καὶ
“ναυσὶ καὶ ὑποις καὶ ὅπλοις καὶ ὅχλῳ ὅσος οὐκ ἐν ἄλλῳ
“ἐνί γε χωρίῳ Ἐλληνικῷ ἐστίν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἔνυμάχους πολ-
“λοὺς φόρου ὑποτελεῖς ἔχουσι, πῶς χρὴ πρὸς τούτους ῥᾳδίως
“πόλεμον ἄρασθαι καὶ τίνι πιστεύσαντας ἀπαρασκεύους
“ἐπειχθῆναι; πότερον ταῖς ναυσὶν; ἀλλ’ ἡσσούς ἐσμέν·
“εἰ δὲ μελετήσομεν καὶ ἀντιπαρασκευασθμεθα, χρόνος
4 “ἐνέσται. ἀλλὰ τοῖς χρήμασιν; ἀλλὰ πολλῷ ἔτι πλέον
“τούτου ἐλλείπομεν καὶ οὔτε ἐν κοινῷ ἔχομεν οὔτε ἐτοίμως
“ἐκ τῶν ἴδιων φέρομεν.

LXXXI. “τάχ’ ἄν τις θαρσοίη ὅτι τοῖς ὅπλοις αὐτῶν
“καὶ τῷ πλήθει ὑπερφέρομεν, ὥστε τὴν γῆν δηοῦν ἐπιφο-
“τοῦτες. τοῖς δὲ ἄλλῃ γῇ ἐστὶ πολλὴ ἡς ἄρχουσι, καὶ ἐκ

*τοὺς om. sequ. lib. Bauer. (an incuria?) Bekk. γῆν τε N. γῆν τε T. ἐμπειρότατοι εἰσι T. ἐξήρτηνται T. al. pauc. ἐξήρτυνται corr. N. (v fuit ἐξήρτηνται). πλούτῳ τε T. πλούσιος δὲ N.V. χωρίῳ ἐνί γε N.V. χρόνῳ H. (“in marg. γρ. χωρίῳ, δὲ καὶ κρείτ-
τον” Ba.) ἐνί γε ἐλληνικῷ (sic) χωρίῳ T. ἐστιν A. vulg. Popro. ἐστίν T.J. (op.) ἐστιν pr. N. add. acc. m. r. πολλοῦ pr. N. πολλοὺς corr. N. (corr. acc. add. σ. m. r.).*

πρ. N. ἐπιχθῆναι T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἀντιπαρασκευασθησόμεθα A.J. vulg. ante Ba. ἀντιπαρασκευασθμεθα N.T.V. (op.) F.H. omn. Be. ἐσται pr. N. ἐνέσται corr. N. (spir. del. ἐν supraser. m. r.).

§ 4. πλέον ἔτι sequ. lib.

LXXXI. δηοῦν hic N.

§ 2. τούσδε ἀλλ’ ἡ γῇ ἐστι T. γῇ ἐστι N.A.J. vulg.

render *καὶ*. This particle is frequently ex-
plain *τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῆς ἐκκλησίας* Dem.
Mid. p. 577, § 196? [καὶ in a negative sentence becomes οὐδὲ (μηδὲ) as p. 577
§ 193] Plat. Theat. p. 172 εἰ ἀνάγκη
ἔχων...καὶ ὑπογραφήν “having a con-
straining power, i.e. the prescribed course of proceeding,” 182 δὲστε καὶ
αὐτοῦ τούτου εἴναι φοῖρ...καὶ μεταβολήν,
Aristot. Rhetor. I. 15, 22 ἔτι δὲ πράττε-
ται τὰ πολλὰ τῶν συναλλαγμάτων καὶ τὰ
ἐκόνια, Politic. III. 10, 4=6, 2 ἀλλ’
ἄρα τοῦ Ἑλλάτου δικαιον ἀρχειν καὶ τῶν
πλουσίους; Nic. Eth. v. 4=2, 2 ἀλλὰ μήν
οὐδὲ κατὰ πόσας (ἀδικεῖ) κατὰ πονηρίαν δέ
γε τινά (ψέγομεν γάρ) καὶ κατ’ αδίκιαν.

So the words are rightly inserted in contrast to those who dwell at a distance from us.—πόλεμον ἄρασθαι “to become involved in hostilities,” said of either of the combatants; πόλ. ἀναρέσθαι of the aggressors.—πότερον not followed by ἡ on account of the alteration in the construction of the sentences. To my notice of this on Hyperid. Journ. of Phil. Vol. IV. p. 322 add our passage and Isa. de Pyrrh. Hered. § 72, p. 45 St.=61 B. πότερον δὲτι προσήκοντες...ἀλλ’ οὔτε ἐγένετο οὖτ’ ἐστι.... ἀλλὰ νὴ Δια
κ.τ.λ.

LXXXI. § 2. ἡς δρχουσι “the land of their ὑπήκουοι,” ep. vi. 90, 2 τῆς Καρχη-
δονίων ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν, VIII. 37, 5 τῶν

3 "θαλάσσης ὥν δέονται ἐπάξονται. εἰ δ' αὖ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἀφιστάναι πειρασόμεθα, δεήσει καὶ τούτοις ναυσὶ πόλεμος; εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἡ ναυσὶ κρατήσομεν ἡ τὰς προσόδους ἀφαιρήσομεν ἀφ' ὧν τὸ ναυτικὸν τρέφουσι, βλαφόμεθα τὰ πλέω. καὶ τούτῳ οὐδὲ καταλύεσθαι ἔτι καλόν, ἄλλως τε καὶ εἰ δόξομεν ἄρξαι μᾶλλον τῆς διαφορᾶς. μὴ γὰρ δὴ ἐκείνη γε τῇ ἐλπίδι ἐπαιρώμεθα ὡς ταχὺ παυθήσεται ὁ πόλεμος ἣν τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν τάμωμεν. δέδοικα δὲ μᾶλλον μὴ καὶ τοὺς παισὶν ὑπολίπωμεν αὐτόν· οὕτως εἴκος Ἀθηναίους φρονήματι μήτε τῇ γῇ δουλεῦσαι μήτε ὕσπερ ἀπείρους καταπλαγῆναι τῷ πολέμῳ.

LXXXII. "οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ ἀναισθήτως αὐτοὺς κελεύω τούς τε ξυμμάχους ἡμῶν ἔân βλάπτειν καὶ ἐπιβουλεύοντας μὴ καταφωρᾶν, ἄλλὰ ὅπλα μὲν μήπω κινεῖν, πέμπειν δὲ καὶ αἰτιάσθαι μήτε πόλεμον ἄγαν δηλοῦντας μήθ' ὡς ἐπιτρέψομεν, καὶ τούτῳ καὶ τὰ ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν ἐξαρτύεσθαι ξυμ-

§ 3. τοὺς ξυμμάχους T. τοπλέον T.A. τὸ πλέον N.J.

A. τὰ πλέω corr. N. (a et ω m. r. pr. N. diserte τὸ πλέο). τὰ πλεῖα T. ταπλέω τὰ πλέω J. (op.) F.H.

§ 5. καὶ A.J. vulg. ἔτι corr. N. (τι m. ead. nece p. l. fuit op. ἔστι).

§ 6. ἐπαιρόμεθα A.J.

§ 7. δέδοικα pr. N. sed i supraser. m. ead. αὐτῶν T. (supraser. m. ead.). ὑπολίπομεν (sic) T. αὐτὸν ὑπολίπωμεν A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppe. ὑπολίπωμεν αὐτὸν N.V.F.H. q. reecepit. οὗτως T. μήτε γῇ pr. N. τῇ supraser. m. r.

LXXXII. καὶ pr. N. (acc. del. corr. N.). καὶ T. καὶ A.J. vulg. ἡμέτερος αὐτῶν Bekk. ξυμμάχων τὲ N.T. τὰ αὐτῶν N.T.H. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἐκποριζόμεθα N.V.F. ("sed man. rec. ἐκπο. ιζώμεθα" Ba.) pl. Be.

ἐν τῇ βασιλέως χώρᾳ ἡ δῆσης βασιλεὺς δρχει.—ἐπάξονται: the natural antithesis is εἰσαγωγή and ἐξαγωγή, but ἐπακτὸς VII. 28, 1, and τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς τῶν ἐπιτηδείων 24, 3. Demosth. Leptin. p. 466 § 31 ἐπεισάκτῳ σιτῷ χρώμεθα, uniting both prepositions.

§ 4. τίς=ποῖος. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 15.—βλαφόμεθα "we shall sustain the greater number of disadvantages." βλ. of course is passive.

LXXXII. οὐ μὴν οὐδέ: see on 3, 4.—αἰτιάσθαι: see on 69, 10.—τὰ αὐτῶν: this use of the reflexive pronoun for first and second (as well as third) persons is

found not unfrequently in Tragic writers. The disputed question whether we should read in such passages αὐτῶν or αὐτῶν has been amply investigated in Ellendt. Lexic. Sophocl. s. αὐτοῦ. The fact of ἑαυτῶν being so used in subsequent writers, e. g. Plat. Phædon. p. 78 B, seems to show that they at least read in their predecessors αὐτῶν. Perhaps this is the only instance in Th. who has frequently τὰ ἡμέτερα (ὑμέτερα) αὐτῶν as above in this §.—ἐκποριζόμεθα: The variant ἐκποριζόμεθα might suggest ἐκποριζόμενοι, the participle corresponding to the preceding dative precisely as 80, 1

“μάχων τε προσαγωγῆ καὶ Ἐλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων, εἴ ποθέν
 “τινα ἡ ναυτικοῦ ἡ χρημάτων δύναμιν προσληφόμεθα (ἀνε-
 “πίφθονον δέ, ὅσοι ὥσπερ καὶ ήμεις ὑπ’ Ἀθηναίων ἐπιβού-
 “λενόμεθα, μὴ Ἐλληνας μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ βαρβάρους προσ-
 “λαβόντας διασωθῆναι) καὶ τὰ αὐτῶν ἄμα ἐκποριζώμεθα.
 2 “καὶ ἦν μὲν ἐσακούσωσί τι πρεσβευομένων ήμῶν, ταῦτα
 “ἄριστα· ἦν δὲ μή, διελθόντων ἐτῶν δύο καὶ τριῶν ἀμεινον
 3 “ἡδη ἦν δοκῇ πεφραγμένοι ἴμεν ἐπ’ αὐτούς. καὶ ἵσως ὁρῶν
 “τες ήμῶν ἡδη τήν τε παρασκευὴν καὶ τὸν λόγον αὐτῆς
 “ὅμοια υποσημαίνοντας μᾶλλον ἀνεικονεῖν, καὶ γῆν ἔτι
 “ἀτμητὸν ἔχοντες καὶ περὶ παρόντων ἀγαθῶν καὶ οὕπω
 4 “ἐφθαρμένων βουλευόμενοι. μὴ γάρ ἄλλο τι νομίσητε τὴν
 “γῆν αὐτῶν ἡ ὄμηρον ἔχειν, καὶ οὐχ ἥσσον ὅσῳ ἀμεινον

§ 2. ἐπακονθωσι A.J. vulg. sequ. lib. qu. nihil est, nam ἐπακονθειν hoc sensu non dicuntur; vid. ad 53, 4. ἐσακούσωσι pl. Be. Bekk. ἐσακούσωι N.T.V.F.H. Poppe. ἐσακούσωι τι pr. N. ἐσακούσωι τι corr. N. (del. acc. supr. σι add. aco. supr. τι m. r.). ἐσακούσωι τι T. ἐτῶν δύο N.F.V. (? tac. A.) H. (? tac. Ba.) A.J. vulg. ἐτῶν καὶ δύο T. aliq. Be. Bekk. [καὶ] Poppe.

§ 3. δμοια N.T.A.J. vulg.

§ 4. μᾶλλο τι N.T.H.A.J. νομίσητε corr. N. (νο et ι m. ead.). οὐχ ἥσσον hic T. ἥσσον corr. N. (acc. et spir. ον m. r. neene p. l.). δσω corr. N. (ω. o diserte legitur m.

μήτε ἀπειρλ...μήτε νομίσαντα. But the perpetual interchange of copyists of *o* and *ω* especially in verbs and participles points to a simply clerical error, and the anacoluthon, a very slight one, may be translated, "partly in the attaching to ourselves of fresh allies,... also let us at the same time provide carefully our own resources."

§ 2. ἦν μὲν...ἦν δὲ μή...As in two-membered sentences of this kind, the apodosis to the first clause is usually suppressed e.g. Homer. Iliad. I. 135 foll. εἰ μὲν δώσουσι...εἰ δέ κε μή δώσωσι...Thuc. III. 3, 3, IV. 13, 3 (see further Greg. Corinth. and his interpreters 47—49, Kuster on Aristoph. Plut. 468), a gloss-hunter might here expunge ταῦτα ἄριστα, and in Plat. Rep. IV. 434 εἰ καλῶς ἔξει. But Th. VII. 60, 2 supplies it; and Plat. Menex. p. 234 B ἔαν σύ γε ἔέσι καὶ συμ-βουλεύης δρχειν, προθυμήσομαι εἰ δὲ μή... Our writers filled up partially the suppressed words either by *so*, as Shak. K. Lear, II. 2 "An they will take it, so; if not, he's plain," or by *well*, as S. Luke

xiii. 9 "And if it bear fruit, *well*; and if not, then after that thou shalt cut it down."—εἰ δὲ μή, if the verb is not repeated or no other verb inserted in the second clause, is more common. See on III. 3, 3. For καὶ...καὶ (τε...τε, τε...καὶ)=either... or, see on II. 42, 3, καὶ alone may be so used as χθὲς καὶ πρώτη (see my note on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 295) Soph. Phil. 1238 δις καὶ τρις, θεσ. Sept. Th. 1066 δράτο πόλις καὶ μή δράτω where some supply τε others have more correctly thought τι has dropped out before πόλις (see Ann. Crit. 62, 5), τε alone as Pind. Nem. VII. 104 ταῦτα δὲ τρις τετράκι τ' ἀμπολέντι. θεσ. Eum. 480 ἀμφότερα μένειν πέμπειν τε (δὲ MSS.) seems a certain conjecture. Accordingly I have omitted the first καὶ on good authority.

§ 3. ἐφθαρμένων: see on 2, 4.

§ 4. Poppe after Bloomfield has aptly quoted Liv. V. 42 Seu ita placuerat non omnia concremari tecta, ut quodcunque superesset urbis, id pignus ad flectendos hostium animos haberent.

“ἐξείργασται· ἡς φείδεσθαι χρὴ ὡς ἐπὶ πλεῦστον, καὶ μὴ
 5 “ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καταστήσαντας αὐτὸὺς ἀληπτοτέρους ἔχειν. εἰ
 “γὰρ ἀπαράσκευοι τοῖς τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐγκλήμασιν ἐπει-
 “χθέντες τεμοῦμεν αὐτήν, ὅρατε ὅπως μὴ αἴσχιον καὶ ἀπο-
 6 “ρώτερον τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ πράξομεν. ἐγκλήματα μὲν γὰρ
 “καὶ πόλεων καὶ ἴδιωτῶν οἶνον τε καταλύσαι πόλεμον δὲ
 “ξύμπαντας ἀφαμένους ἔνεκα τῶν ἴδιων, ὃν οὐχ ὑπάρχει
 “εἰδέναι καθ' ὅ τι χωρῆσει, οὐν ῥάδιον εὐπρεπῶς θέσθαι.

LXXXIII. “καὶ ἀνανδρία μηδενὶ πολλοὶ μιᾶς πόλει
 2 “μὴ ταχὺ ἐπελθεῖν δοκείτω εἶναι. εἰσὶ γὰρ καὶ ἐκείνοις οὐκ
 “ἔλασσονς χρήματα φέροντες ξύμμαχοι, καὶ ἔστιν ὁ πόλεμος
 “οὐχ ὅπλον τὸ πλέον ἀλλὰ δαπάνης, δι' ἣν τὰ ὅπλα ὠφελεῖ,
 3 “ἄλλως τε καὶ ἡπειρώταις πρὸς θαλασσίους. πορισώμεθα
 “οὖν πρῶτον αὐτήν, καὶ μὴ τοῖς τῶν ξυμμάχων λόγοις πρό-
 “τερον ἐπαιρώμεθα οὕτερον δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀποβαυνόντων τὸ πλέον

r. neene p. l.). ἐξείργασθαι (sic) T. ὡς επιπλεῦστον N. ὡς ἐπιπλεῦστον T.A.J. vulg. ὡς ἐπὶ πλεῦστον F.H.

§ 5. ἐγκλήματος T. πράξωμεν N.T.A.J. tantum non omn. lib.

§ 6. μὲν (post ἐγκλήματα) om. T. καὶ (ante πόλεων) hab. (non om.) N.s T. κα-
 ταλύσαι pr. N. καταλύσαι corr. N. (acc. supr. ν. m. r.). καθόπι N.T.A.J. vulg.
 χωρῆσαι omni. ut vid. ῥάδιον hic N.

LXXXIII. § 2. οὐχ' ὅπλων T. τοπλέον T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πλέον N.F.H. ἡπειρώται
 N. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 3. πρῶτον corr. N. (acc. o m. r. op. fuit πρώτη). πρώτην F.H. οὕτερον corr.
 N. (οὐ m. r.). τοπλέον T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πλέον N.F.H. τὸ N.T.A.J. vulg.

§ 5. Though I am all but sure that Th. wrote πράξωμεν, and though ὅρατε μὴ πράξωμεν (δέδοικα, εὐλαβοῦμαι, σκοπῶ, κ.τ.λ.) becomes ὅρατε δπῶς μὴ πράξομεν according to a nearly universal rule, yet I dare not deny utterly the orthodoxy of the subjunctive. Cp. Plat. Gorg. 480 Ε παρασκεναστέον δπῶς μὴ δ φίδιην μηδὲ έλθῃ παρὰ τὸ δικαστήν... μηχανήτεον δπῶς ἀν διαφέγγη καὶ μὴ δ φ... μὴ ἀποδεδφ ἀλλ' ἔχων ἀναλίσκη... δπῶς μὴ ἀποθανεῖται... ἔσται... βιώσεται.

§ 6. χωρῆσει I have retained reluctantly, not offended with a future following οὐτοι οἴδα, after a negative (see on 63, 1), but questioning the form in Attic. I find it in Herod. VIII. 68, εὐπετέως τοι, δέσποτα, χωρῆσει τὰ νοέων ἐλήνυθας. The compounds have either form—χωρήσω or—χωρήσουμα.

LXXXIII. § 2. δι' ἣν τὰ ὅπλα ὠφελεῖ. If money is the sinews of war (*nervos belli pecuniam* Cicer. v. Phil. 2, 5) arms are not effective without outlay of money. So far from thinking ὠφελεῖται an improvement, I should, whether τὰ δπλα means "arms" or "soldiers," require a meaning which some such word as πορίζεται would convey.—Ἄλλως τε καὶ “especially one carried on between a continental (military) power and a naval power,” literally “both in other respects and when between, &c.”

§ 3. οὕτερον...ξομεν, οὐτοι: see on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 77.—έπ' ἀμφότερα κ.τ.λ., “but we the very men who shall have the greater share of the responsibility according as events turn out *either way*,” an expression recurring with some variety in another speech of

“ἐπ’ ἀμφότερα τῆς αὐτίας ἔξομεν, οὗτοι καὶ καθ’ ησυχίαν τι
“αὐτῶν προΐδωμεν.

LXXXIV. “καὶ τὸ βραδὺ καὶ μέλλον, ὃ μέρμονται
2 “μάλιστα ήμῶν, μὴ αἰσχύνεσθε. σπεύδοντές τε γὰρ σχο-
3 “λαίτερον ἀν παύσαισθε διὰ τὸ ἀπαράσκενοι ἐγχειρεῖν· καὶ
“ἄμα ἐλευθέραν καὶ εὐδοξοτάτην πόλιν διὰ παντὸς νεμόμεθα,
4 “καὶ δύναται μάλιστα σωφροσύνη ἔμφρων τοῦτ’ εἶναι. μόνοι
“γὰρ δι’ αὐτὸν εὐπραγίας τε οὐκ ἔξυβρίζομεν καὶ ξυμφοραῖς
“ησσον ἑτέρων εἴκομεν· τῶν τε ξὺν ἐπαίνῳ ἔξοτρυνόντων
“ήμᾶς ἐπὶ τὰ δεινὰ παρὰ τὸ δοκοῦν ήμῶν οὐκ ἐπαιρόμεθα
“ἡδονῇ, καὶ ἦν τις ἄρα ξὺν κατηγορίᾳ παροξύνῃ οὐδὲν
5 “μᾶλλον ἀλθεσθέντες ἀνεπείσθημεν. πολεμικοί τε καὶ εὐ-
“βουλοι διὰ τὸ εὔκοσμον γιγνόμεθα, τὸ μὲν ὅτι αἰδὼς σω-

LXXXIV. § 2. σπεύδοντες...παύσαισθε ομ. Υ. σχολαιτερον corr. N. (lit. 3 litt. cap. 1 corr. m. r. fuit σχολαιτερον). σχολαιτερον T. παύσηθε N.F.H. pl. Be. διὰ τὸ corr. N. (fuit δι’ αὐτὸν). ἐγχειρεῖν corr. N. m. r.

§ 3. διαταπός N.T.A.J. vulg. μαλιστα om. N. add. marg. m. r. εὐφρων T.

§ 4. εὐπραγίας τὲ N.T. ἐποτρυνόντων T.A.J. vulg. ἔξοτρυνόντων N.V.F.H. (“in hoc tamen eadem manu π super ξ scriptum erat” Ba.). ἐπαιρώμεθα T. Post οὐδὲν, δῆ add. A.J. vulg. i Be. δῆ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἀν ἐπειχθημεν (sic) T. ἀν ἐπεισθημεν A. ἀν επεισθημεν (sic) J.

§ 5. τὸ μὲν T. ἀμαθέστεροι A. vulg. ante Bauer. ἀμαθέστερον corr. N. (ἀ lit.

Archid. II. 10. ἐπ’ ἀμφότερα frequently (not in *utramque*, as is generally said, but) in *utramvis partem*. A striking instance of this, in fact an impossibility if the word be pressed, is found in the proverb *ἐπ’ ἀμφότερα καθεύδειν*, represented with sufficient precision in Latin by *in utramvis aurem dormire*, Ter. Haut. II. 3, 101=342, slightly altered by “Rare Ben” into “For they sleep in either ear.”

LXXXIV. Cf. Eur. Hec. 962 ἀλλ’ εἰ τι μέμφει τῆς ἐμῆς ἀποσίας, Plato Republ. II. p. 377 D καὶ τι αὐτῶν μεμφόμενος λέγεις; see on 68, 2. μέμφομαι perhaps more usually has *dative of person*, also *accusative*, if *accusative of thing* is omitted, as in fact θαυμάζω and many other words.

§ 3. σωφροσύνη in Th., viewed politically, is perhaps best expressed by *ἰστόνομος διγυρχία* III. 62. 4, or by *ἀριστοκρατία σώφρονος* (τλήθους *ἰστόνομας πολιτικής*

82, 17. It is opposed to the *ἀκολαστα* of an unbridled democracy spoken of by Alcibiades VI. 89, 5. The Chians are praised on the ground that they next to the Lacedaemonians adopted as soon as they became flourishing, a sober, temperate, form of government, *εὐδαιμονήσαρτες* ἄμα καὶ ἐσωφρόνησαν VIII. 24, 4. Cp. VIII. 53, 3 εἰ μὴ πολιτεύσομεν σωφρότεροι (a euphemism, no doubt, as Pisander’s subsequent career showed), and 64, 5 σωφροσύνη λαβούσται (I should not say with Bp. Thirlwall “the expression is very singular and obscure.”) The *πολιτεία*, which Th. praises VIII. 97, 2, formed upon the downfall of the 400, may be entitled to the epithet *σωφρων*, being *μετρία* ή τε ἐς τὸν δλίγονος καὶ τὸν πολλοὺς έγκρασις.

§ 5. *αἰδὼς* and *αἰσχύνη* are used as synonymous (as in Aristot. Nic. Eth. IV. last chapter, where the words are used in the most unlimited sense of φόβος τῆς

“φροσύνης πλεῖστον μετέχει, αἰσχύνης δὲ εὐψυχία, εὐβουλοι
“δέ, ἀμαθέστερον τῶν νόμων τῆς ὑπεροφίας παιδευόμενοι
“καὶ ξὺν χαλεπότητι σωφρονέστερον ἡ ὥστε αὐτῶν ἀνη-
“κουστεῖν, καὶ μὴ τὰ ἄχρεῖα ξυνετοὶ ἄγαν ὅντες, τὰς τῶν
“πολεμίων παρασκευὰς λόγῳ καλῶς μεμφόμενοι ἀνομοίως
“ἔργῳ ἐπεξέναι, νομίζειν δὲ τάς τε διαινοίας τῶν πέλας
“παραπλησίους εἶναι καὶ τὰς προσπιπτούσας τύχας οὐ λόγῳ
6 “διαιρετάς. ἀεὶ δὲ ὡς πρὸς εὖ βουλευομένους τοὺς ἐναντίους
“ἔργῳ παρασκευαζόμεθα· καὶ οὐκ ἔξ ἐκείνων ὡς ἀμαρτη-

3 litt. cap. m. r.). ἀμαθέστερον T.V.F.H. (“cum i manu recent. super v posito” Ba.)
pl. omn. Be. J. Μοχ σωφρονέστεροι T. pauci sequi. lib. Proba per se lectio. Cf.
Eur. Med. 296, πᾶδας περισσῶς ἐκδιδάσκεσθαι σοφούς. νομίζειν τὲ T.

§ 6. πρὸ N. βουλομένους N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.). παρασκευαζόμεθα A.J. vulg.

ἀδοξίας, sense of shame, self-respect, which deters a man from committing any evil or vile action, we have *αἰδοῦς* ... *αἰσχύνουμενοι* ... *αἰσχύνῃ* ... *αἰσχύνεσθαι*... *αἰδὼς* ... *αἰσχύνοιτ'* ἀν... *αἰδέσθαι*... *αἰσχύνεσθαι*) “sense of shame, sense of honour,” which unites bravery with docility and modesty. Cp. II. 43, 1 τολμῶντες καὶ γιγνώσκοντες τὰ δέοντα καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις αἰσχύνουμενοι with Homer’s *αἰδομένων δ’ ἀνδρῶν πλεονές σοις ἡ πέφανται* Iliad v. 531. Cp. also v. 9, 6 νομισατε εἶναι τοῦ καλῶς πολεμεῖν τὸ ἔθελειν καὶ [τὸ] αἰσχύνεσθαι καὶ τοῖς δρόνοις πεθεσθαι. This union is well expressed by ισαν μένεα πνεοντες’ Ἀχαιοι | σιγῇ δειδύτες σημάτωρας joined together by Plat. III. Repub. 389 ε from two Homeric passages, and by Aesch. Sept. Th. 409 καὶ τὸν Αἰσχύνης θρόνον | τιμῶντα καὶ στυγοῦνθ' ὑπέρφρονας λόγους | αἰσχρῷ γάρ δρόγος, μὴ κακὸς δ’ εἶναι φίλει. For πλείστον μετέχειν τῶν see Cobet’s remarks Nov. Lect. p. 108, 109.—ἀμαθ. τῆς ὑπεροφίας: a varied expression (as others have remarked) for ἡ ὥστε ὑπερορᾶν. —ἀνηκουστεῖν another of the words which Th. has in common with poets and Herodotus.—τὰ ἄχρεῖα: ep. Eurip. Aeol. Fr. vi. μὴ μοι τὰ κομψά τοικίλοι γενοταστο | δλλ’ ὁν πόλει δεῖ, and § 7, τοῖς ἀναγκαστασ, “not unprofitable accomplishments, but what is most indispensable.” μὴ of course dependent upon ταιδ. “and instructed so as to be not

over clever... and so not while speciously in word finding fault with our enemies’ preparations to follow it up in deed in a different way.” I understand ἔτεξ. to be used absolutely, as 22, 2. See further on III. 82, 17.—νομίζειν δὲ κ.τ.λ. Either “that the plans of others equally with the accidents of fortune may not be defined by words,” or “that the plans of others are much the same as ours, and that the....” I have noticed on 50, 6 the ambiguity of the Greek *καὶ*, *et* or *ac*; also on 39, 1 the combination of *τε* *ὅμοιως καὶ*. So the former rendering may be legitimate. The sentiment is then the same as I. 140, 3 ἐνδέχεται γάρ τὰς ἔμμορδὰς τῶν πραγμάτων οὐχ ἥσσον ἀμαθῶς χωρῆσαι ἡ καὶ τὰς διανολας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Still I fancy it would have been worded παραπλησίως (or -ήσια) καὶ...οὐ λόγῳ εἶναι διαιρ., and I do not see that the latter rendering makes § 7 an unnecessary repetition. Down to § 5 inclusive the King gives an abstract of the Spartan usage hitherto. In §§ 6, 7 he commends them for continuing this usage.

§ 6. ὡς πρὸς κ.τ.λ. The omission of the preposition before the leading word if inserted before the compound word is found in IV. 41, 2 ὡς ἐς πατρίδα ταύτην, and according to Cobet is invariable. On this however I do ἐπέχειν.—I retain παρασκευαζόμεθα, agreeing with Arnold that in this chapter Archidamus is giv-

“σομένων ἔχει δεῖ τὰς ἐλπίδας, ἀλλ’ ὡς ημῶν αὐτῶν ἀσφα-
7 “λῶς προνοούμενων. πολύ τε διαφέρειν οὐ δεῖ νομίζειν
“ἀνθρωπον ἀνθρώπου, κράτιστον δὲ εἶναι ὅστις ἐν τοῖς
“ἀναγκαιοτάτοις παιδεύεται.

LXXXV. “ταῦτα οὖν ἃς οἱ πατέρες τε ημῖν παρέ-
“δοσαν μελέτας καὶ αὐτοὶ διὰ παντὸς ὀφελούμενοι ἔχομεν,
“μὴ παρῷμεν, μηδὲ ἐπειχθέντες ἐν βραχεῖ μορίῳ ημέρας
“περὶ πολλῶν σωμάτων καὶ χρημάτων καὶ πόλεων καὶ δόξης
2 “βουλεύσωμεν, ἀλλὰ καθ’ ἥσυχίαν. ἔξεστι δὲ ημῖν μᾶλλον
3 “ἔτέρων διὰ ἵσχύν. καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πέμπετε
“μὲν περὶ τῆς Ποτιδαίας, πέμπετε δὲ περὶ ὧν οἱ ξύμμα-
“χοί φασιν ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐτοίμων ὄντων αὐτῶν
“δίκας δοῦναι ἐπὶ δὲ τὸν διδόντα οὐ πρότερον νόμιμον
4 “ὡς ἐπ’ ἀδικοῦντα ἴέναι. παρασκευάζεσθε δὲ τὸν πόλεμον
5 “ἄμα. ταῦτα γάρ καὶ κράτιστα βουλεύσεσθε καὶ τοὺς
“ἐναντίοις φοβερώτατα.”

6 Καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀρχίδαμος τοιαῦτα εἶπε· παρελθὼν δὲ Σθενε-
λαῖδας τελευταῖος, εἴς τῶν ἐφόρων τότε ὥν, ἐλεξεν ἐν τοῖς
Λακεδαιμονίοις ὥδε.

Bekk. παρασκευαζόμεθα corr. N. (ω m. r. fuit o). παρασκευαζόμεθα T.V.F.H. (“a prima manu” Ba.) Poppo. δεῖ corr. N. (εἴ m. r. fuit δῆ).

§ 7. ἀνον ἀνον N.T. ἀνον ἀνθρώπου J.

LXXXV. τὰς τας (sic) T. πρεσ' N.T. τὲ N.T. διαπαντὸς N.T.A.J. vulg. μηδὲ³
T. μηδὲ A.J. μηδὲ ἐπειχθέντες corr. N. (χθέντες m. r. τες exē. in marg. Fort.
fuit μηδὲ πεισθέντες vel πεισθώμεν). πλέων N. (de V. tac. Ad.), κατ’ ἥσυχίαν (sic) J.
§ 2. δὲ T. ἐταρω J.

§ 3. ξύμμαχοι φασὶν N.T. vulg. ξύμμαχοι φασιν A.J. δοῦναι δίκας T. δὲ.....ὡς
ἐπι. om. pr. N. marg. add. m. r. (ἐπι. non ἐπ) (de V. tac. Ad.) om. F. (Br. teste.) H.
[“In utroque (i.e. F. et H.) deinde adscripta erant quae desiderabantur” Ba.]. ἐπι
T. marg. F.H. ἀδικοῦντα λέναι N. (lit. inter a et l.).

§ 4. παρασκευάζεσθε corr. N. (ult. ε m. ead.).

§ 5. καὶ (ante κράτιστα) om. N.T.V.F.H. al. Be.

§ 6. παρελθὼν δὲ corr. N. (ν δὲ m. ead. nisi mend. lib.) θλεξε A.J. vulg. θλεξεν
εν N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be.

ing a detail of the character of Sparta's present institutions and that the advice given to his countrymen not to depart from them does not begin till the following chapter. So δεῖ...δεῖ may fairly be paraphrased "and herein we are doing our duty in that we do not find our hopes on their probable errors, &c."

Cp. for the sentiment vi. 11, 6.

LXXXV. § 2. μᾶλλον ἔτέρων=μᾶλλον
η ἔτέρωι. See Madv. Synt. § 90.

§ 3. "Especially as they are ready of themselves (αὐτῶν) to submit to arbitration." So αὐτὸν not eos but ipsos iv. 60, 2. For δίκας δοῦναι see on 28, 2. Such men deserve αἰτία, not κατηγορία.

LXXXVI. “ΤΟΤΣ μὲν λόγους τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν Ἀ-
“θηραίων οὐ γιγνώσκω ἐπαινέσαντες γὰρ πολλὰ ἔαυτοὺς
“οὐδαμοῦ ἀντεῖπον ὡς οὐκ ἀδικοῦσι τοὺς ήμετέρους ἔνυμά-
“χους καὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον καίτοι εἰ πρὸς τοὺς Μῆδους
“ἔγενοντο ἀγαθοὶ τότε, πρὸς δὲ ημᾶς κακοὶ νῦν, διπλασίας
2 “ζημίας ἀξιοὶ εἰσιν, διτὶ ἀντὶ ἀγαθῶν κακοὶ γεγένηνται. ημεῖς
“δὲ ὄμοιοι καὶ τότε καὶ νῦν ἔσμεν, καὶ τοὺς ἔνυμάχους, ἦν
“σωφρονῶμεν, οὐ περισφόρμεθα ἀδικουμένους οὐδὲ μελλήσο-
3 “μεν τιμωρεῖν· οἱ δὲ οὐκέτι μέλλουσι κακῶς πάσχειν. ἄλλοις
“μὲν γὰρ χρήματά ἔστι πολλὰ καὶ νήες καὶ ὑπποι, ημῶν δὲ
“ἔνυμαχοι ἀγαθοὶ, οὓς οὐ παραδοτέα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἔστιν,
“οὐδὲ δίκαιοις καὶ λόγοις διακριτέα μὴ λόγῳ καὶ αὐτοὺς βλα-
4 “πτομένους, ἀλλὰ τιμωρητέα ἐν τάχει καὶ παντὶ σθένει. καὶ
“ὡς ημᾶς πρέπει βουλεύεσθαι ἀδικουμένους μηδεὶς διδα-
“σκέτω, ἀλλὰ τοὺς μέλλοντας ἀδικεῖν μᾶλλον πρέπει πολὺν
5 “χρόνον βουλεύεσθαι. ψηφίζεσθε οὖν, ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι,
“ἀξίως τῆς Σπάρτης τὸν πόλεμον, καὶ μήτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους

δημηγορία

δημηγορία σθενελαΐδου

LXXXVI. ^{η'} N. marg. πρὸ λακεδαιμονίου T. marg. litt. min. γινώσκω
N.T. ἔαυτοὺς πολλὰ T. πρὸ N. πρὸ δὲ N. πρὸς δὲ T.F. (teste Ba.) H. Recepī. ἀξιοὶ
εἰσιν N.T. ἀντὶ N. ἀγαθῶν corr. N. (αθ m. ead. vel mend. lib.).

§ 2. δὲ καὶ ὄμοιοι τότε T. δμοιοι A. vulg. δμοιοι (sic) J. ὄμοιοι καὶ τότε N.
δμοιοι τότε V. οἵδιοι N.T.A.J. vulg. mal. lib. οἱ δ' V.

§ 3. γὰρ om. T. οὐς corr. N. (ν acc. spir. m. r. fuit οἷς). βλαπτομένους om. T.
(ad fin. paginæ).

§ 4. ἀδικημένους (sic) T. (δι corr. m. ead.). Post μᾶλλον, πρέπει om. N. add.
marg. m. ead. βουλεύεσθαι corr. N (βουλεύει m. ead.). βουλεύσασθαι V.

§ 5. καὶ μὴ T. γιγνεσθαι corr. N. (τιγ acc. supr. ε del. m. r. fuit γενέσθαι). ἐπὶ
A.J. vulg. πρὸ N. πρὸς T.V.F.H.

LXXXVI. διπλασίας κ.τ.λ. This sentiment—that a man's former good character should increase the measure of punishment inflicted upon him, a principle acted upon by collegiate authorities if a regular man shows any token of irregularity—recurs III. 67, 1.

§ 2. It is almost impossible to translate μελλήσομεν...μέλλουσι here and οὐκ ἐμελλήσατε III. 55. 3. “Nor will we delay our aid; their sufferings are not delayed.”

§ 3. For the plural form of the verbal—τέα (ep. παριητέα, but after βου-

λευτέον 72, 3) see annotators on Aristoph. Plat. 1085. For the accusative αὐτοὺς ep. VIII. 65, 3 οὗτε μεταφορητέων εἴη μᾶλλους followed in the next clause by dative. A similar Latin idiom is quoted from Varro de R. R. II. 7, 14 dandum hordeum cottidie adjicentem minutatim by Madv. Add. to his note on Cie. de Fin. II. 31, 103 Ed. 1., but is omitted in Ed. II.

§ 5. μήτε...έάτε κ.τ.λ., cease permitting them, μήτε καταπροδιώμεν, let us leave off this betrayal. Cp. for a nicety of distinction Æsch. Eum. 800 οὐμεῖς δὲ τῇ

“έάτε μείζους γύγνεσθαι, μήτε τοὺς ἔνυμάχους καταπροδιδῶ—
“μεν, ἀλλὰ ξὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἐπίωμεν πρὸς τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας.”

LXXXVII. Τοιαῦτα δὲ λέξας ἐπεφήφιζεν αὐτὸς ἔφορος
2 ὃν ἐσ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. ὁ δὲ (κρίνουσι γὰρ
βοὴ καὶ οὐ ψήφῳ) οὐκ ἔφη διαγνωσκεύειν τὴν βοὴν ὅποτέρα
μείζων, ἀλλὰ βουλόμενος αὐτὸὺς φανερώς ἀποδεικνυμένους
τὴν γνώμην ἐσ τὸ πολεμεῖν μᾶλλον ὄρμῆσαι ἐλεξεν “ὅτῳ μὲν
“ὑμῶν, ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι, δοκοῦσι λελύσθαι αἱ σπονδαὶ καὶ
“οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀδικεῦν, ἀναστήτω ἐσ ἔκεινο τὸ χωρίον,” δείξας
τι χωρίον αὐτοῖς, “ὅτῳ δὲ μὴ δοκοῦσιν, ἐσ τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα”
3 ἀναστάντες δὲ διέστησαν, καὶ πολλῷ πλείους ἐγένοντο οἱ
4 ἐδόκουν αἱ σπονδαὶ λελύσθαι. προσκαλέσαντές τε τοὺς ἔνυμάχους
μείζους εἶπον ὅτι σφίσι μὲν δοκοῦεν ἀδικεῦν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, βούλευσθαι δὲ καὶ τοὺς πάντας ἔνυμάχους παρακαλέσαντες ψῆφον
5 ἐπαγαγέων, ὅπως κοινῇ βουλευεσθάνειν τὸν πόλεμον ποιῶνται,
6 ἥν δοκῆ. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ’ οἴκου διαπραξάμενοι
ταῦτα, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρέσβεις ὕστερον ἐφ’ ἄπερ ἥλθον
χρηματίσαντες. ἡ δὲ διαγνώμη αὕτη τῆς ἐκκλησίας, τοῦ τὰς
σπονδὰς λελύσθαι, ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει

LXXXVII. λέξας A.J. vulg. δὲ λέξας (ΔΕ excidit ante ΛΕ) N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be.
ἐπιψήφιζεν (sic) T.

§ 2. ὁ δὲ T. διαγνώσκει N.T.V. λελύσθαι T.A.J. Vid. ad 52, 3. τὶ N.T.A.J.
Pro δὲ μὴ, μῆδε pr. F. (teste Br. tac. Br.). els T. ἐπιθάτερα N.T.

σ 3. πονδαὶ N. supraser. m. ead. λελύσθαι hic et § 6, v. 88, 1 T. λελύσθαι A.J.
§ 4. προσκαλέσαντές τε hic N.T. βούλευσθαι corr. N (ἢ lit. 4 litt. cap. acc. del.
supra λ.μ.ρ. fuit βούλευεσθαι) βούλευεσθαι F. βούλευεσθε T.H. δοκεῖ H.

§ 5. ol μὲν T.

§ 6. ἥδε T. Sed acc. transv. cal. induct. λελύσθαι A.J. τῷ τετάρτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ
ἔτει N.T.F. (? V.H.) A.J. vulg. Poppo. τῷ τετάρτῳ ἔτει καὶ δεκάτῳ Bekk. cum pauc.
libr. s' T. εὐθεικὰ F. (teste Ba. “corr. F.” Br.).

γῆ τῆδε μὴ βαρὺν κότον | σκῆψησθε, μὴ
θυμοῦσθε, μηδὲ ἀκαρπίαν | τε νέκητε, δο
not inflict, cease your anger, do not create.

LXXXVII. § 2. Whether there is an earlier instance of our *Aye* and *No*, followed if necessary by retiring into either *lobby*, I have not been able to ascertain.—*φανερώς* I do not think here) (*κρόφα* (v. 88, 1) for suffrage whether by show of hands or crying *Aye* or *No* is open. It rather means that each separate individual's vote should be known, which could not be discerned by either

βοή or *χειροτονία*, though the decision of the majority might be.

§ 4. ὅτι...δοκοῦεν...βούλευσθαι: I have made some comments on this variation in *Ann. Crit. Dem. de Fals. Leg.* § 313. To βούλευσθαι repeat *σφεῖς* from *σφίσι*, so παρακαλέσαντες.

§ 5. ἐφ' ἄπερ κ.τ.λ. “having transacted the business about which they had come.” The *active* is to be carefully distinguished from the *middle*, a mercantile word.

§ 6. διαγνώμη, *decision*, a word which

τῶν τριακοντούντων σπονδῶν προκεχωρηκυιῶν, αἱ ἐγένοντο μετὰ τὰ Εὐβοϊκά.

LXXXVIII. ἐψηφίσαντο δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰς σπονδὰς λελύσθαι καὶ πολεμητέα εἶναι οὐ τοσοῦτον τῶν ἔνυμάχων πεισθέντες τοὺς λόγους ὅσον φοβούμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἐπὶ μεῖζον δυνηθῶσιν, ὁρῶντες αὐτοὺς τὰ πολλὰ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὑποχείρια ἥδη ὄντα.

LXXXIX. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι τρόπῳ τοιῷδε ἥλθον ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα ἐν οἷς ηὔξηθησαν. ἐπειδὴ Μῆδοι ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης νικηθέντες καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων, καὶ οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐς Μυκάλην διεφθάρησαν, Λεωτυχίδης μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, ὅσπερ ἥγεντο τῶν ἐν Μυκάλῃ Ἑλλήνων, ἀπεχώρησεν ἐπ' οἴκου ἔχων τοὺς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ἔνυμάχους, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ Ιωνίας καὶ Ἐλλησπόντου ἔνυμαχοι ἥδη ἀφεστηκότες ἀπὸ βασιλέως ὑπομείναντες Σηστὸν ἐπολιόρκουν Μῆδων ἔχόντων, καὶ ἐπιχειμάσαντες εὖλον αὐτὴν ἐκλιπόντων τῶν βαρβάρων, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀπέπλευσαν ἐξ 3 Ἑλλησπόντου ὡς ἔκαστοι κατὰ πόλεις. Ἀθηναίων δὲ τὸ κοινόν, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς οἱ βάρβαροι ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἀπῆλθον,

LXXXVIII. λελύσθαι Α. J.

LXXXIX. ηὔξηθησαν (sic) N. T.

§ 2. "In margine alio charactere Λευτυχίδης V." Ad. collat. Vol. II. p. 43², ed. I. Post ἀλλήνων, καὶ οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν ταῖς ναυσὶ add. T. sed transv. cal. induct. καὶ ἀπὸ λωτας T. ὑπομείναντες T. sed acc. supr. o transv. cal. induct. καταπλέεις T.

will recur, is not the same as διάγνωσις 50, 2. There τὴν διάγνωσιν ἐποιῶντο = διεγίγνωσκον. Here διαγνώμη is τὸ διεγνωσμένον. So κατάφευξις VII. 38, 3, 41, I is not to be confounded with καταφυγή.

LXXXVIII. Th. has said this before 23, 7, and undoubtedly it was the main cause, but the immediate vote with its overwhelming majority was brought about by the taunts with which the Corinthians egged them on, contrary to the traditions which their prudent monarch had reminded them were those of Sparta, ἦν τις δρα ἔνδικτηγορία παροξύνη, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἀχθεσθέντες ἀνεπείσθημεν 84, 4.

LXXXIX. 2. The battles of Mycale and Platea were fought on the same day, the latter in the forenoon, the former in the evening. A report of the success in Boeotia had reached the Greeks in Mycale. "Nothing could be more natural than such a rumour, whether it be considered as the effect of accident or design: that it should afterwards have been found to coincide with the truth, is one of those marvels which would be intolerable in a fictitious narrative, and yet now and then occur in the real course of events." Thirlwall. For Mycale see Herod. IX. 96 foll., for Sestus 114 foll.—ὡς ἐκ κατὰ πόλεις, op. 3, 5.

διεκομίζοντο εὐθὺς ὅθεν ὑπεξέθεντο παῖδας καὶ γυναικας καὶ τὴν περιοῦσαν κατασκευήν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀνοικοδομεῖν παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ τὰ τείχη τοῦ τε γὰρ περιβόλου βραχέα εἰστήκει, καὶ οἰκίαι αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ πεπτώκεσαν ὀλίγαι δὲ περιῆσαν, ἐν αἷς αὐτοὶ ἐσκήνωσαν οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν Περσῶν.

XC. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τὸ μέλλον ἥλθον πρεσβείᾳ, τὰ μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἥδιον ἀν ὄρῶντες μήτ' ἔκείνους μήτ' ἄλλον μηδένα τείχος ἔχοντα, τὸ δὲ πλέον τῶν ἔνυμάχων ἐξοτρυνόντων καὶ φοβουμένων τοῦ τε ναυτικοῦ αὐτῶν τὸ πλῆθος, ὅ πρὶν οὐχ ύπῆρχε, καὶ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μηδικὸν πόλεμον τόλμαν γενομένην. ἡξίουν τε αὐτοὺς μὴ τειχίζειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου μᾶλλον ὕστοις ἔνυειστήκει

§ 3. περιοῦσαν corr. N. (v. op. m. ead.). εἰστήκει (sic) T. οἰκίαι corr. N. (l. m.r. fuit οἰκεῖαι). οἰκεῖαι F.H. ἐπεπτώκεσαν A.J. vulg. πεπτώκεσαν N.T.V.F.H. al. αὗτοι pr. N. add. acc. m.r.

XC. προαισθέμενοι T. ἐς πρεσβείαν A.J. vulg. ante Bauer. πρεσβεία N.T.F.H. (“γρ. ἐς πρεσβείαν” Ba.) τὰ μὲν T. μήπως ἔκεινος A.J. vulg. μήτ’ ἔκεινος V. μήτ’ ἔκεινος (sic) corr. N. (lit. supr. ει. Non dedit μήτε κείνος nam diserte notam elisionis et spir. dedit m. pr.) μήτε ἔκεινος T. F.H. μήτε ἄλλον. μήτ’ ἄλλον corr. N. (acc. supr. η. τ' m.r. fuit μήδ' ἄλλον.) μηδὲ ἄλλον pr. F. μήτ’ ἄλλον corr. F. μηδὲ ἄλλον H. αὐτῶν om. V. hab. N. πρέπει A.J. vulg. πρὶς N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. Notabilis varietas. Vid. not. οὐχ' ὅπηρχε T.

§ 2. ἡξίουν τὲ N.T. εἰστήκει Bekk. cum sequi. lib. [ξυν] εἰστήκει Poppo. Ba.

§ 6. *ὅθεν* might be explained on the principle mentioned on 64, 1. But I rather think it by attraction=ἔκειθεν οὐ. Cp. Soph. Trach. 701 ἐκ δὲ γῆς ὅθεν προβέιτο. So in Horace Od. I. 38, 3 mitte sectari rosa quo locorum Sera moretur (*eo ubi*) Ter. Adelph. II. 1. 36=190 illuc quæsse redi quo occepisti (*ubi*). The laws of attraction in Greek and in Latin have hitherto not been carefully investigated.—For the absorption of the antecedent into the relative see on 60, 3.

XC. πρώψ (the old reading) “the day before yesterday, the other day,” seems too colloquial for historical writing. Yet it is difficult to account for its insertion by copyists, who were far more likely finding it to alter it into πρὶς. Might it be the words of the allies, “the other day they had no over-powerful navy,” which Th. wishes to represent graphically? I think we shall detect

as we go on similar cases. I have long believed that the word should be restored to Aristot. Nic. Eth. II. 2=3, 5 ἐτι ὡς καὶ πρώψ (it would soon be altered into πρότερον) εἴπομεν, “as we said in our lecture the other day.” If this work and some others of Aristotle were not syllabuses of Lectures, what is the meaning of more than once calling ὁ πεπαιδευμένος (*the pupil, the catechist*) δικροατής and of the expression παραλώδηκούστεται καὶ ἀνωφελῶς? The verb “to say” is applicable equally to one who imparts knowledge orally or in writing. “Holy Scripture saith.” But you do not hear Holy Scripture unless it is read aloud. In this sense you “hear the Church.” Does not the use of δῆλα in Aristot. Politics bear more or less upon this point?

§ 2. ξυνειστήκει: “stood entire.” Arnold’s defence of the compound is

ξυγκαθελεῦν μετὰ σφῶν τοὺς περιβόλους, τὸ μὲν βουλόμενον καὶ ὑποπτὸν τῆς γνώμης οὐ δηλοῦντες ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὡς δὲ τοῦ βαρβάρου, εἰ αὖθις ἐπέλθοι, οὐκ ἀν ἔχοντος ἀπὸ ἔχυροῦ ποθέν, ὥσπερ νῦν ἐκ τῶν Θηβῶν, ὅρμασθαι· τὴν τε Πελοπόννησον πᾶσιν ἔφασαν ἵκανην εἶναι ἀναχώρησιν τε ³ καὶ ἀφορμήν. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι Θεμιστοκλέους γνώμῃ τοὺς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους ταῦτ' εἰπόντας, ἀποκριάμενοι ὅτι πέμψουσιν ὡς αὐτοὺς πρέσβεις περὶ ὧν λέγουσιν, εὐθὺς ἀπῆλλαξαν· ἕαυτὸν δὲ ἐκέλευνεν ἀποστέλλειν ὡς τάχιστα ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμονίαν, ἄλλους δὲ πρὸς ἕαυτῷ ἐλομένους πρέσβεις μὴ εὐθὺς ἐκπέμπειν, ἀλλ' ἐπισχεῖν μέχρι τοσούτου ἔως ἀν τὸ τεῖχος ἵκανὸν αἴρωσιν ὥστε ἀπομάχεσθαι

(εἰστήκει F. si recte interpreter silentium Bekkeri. tac. Ba.) συγκαθελεῦν T. εἰς T. νώμης (sic) J. πόθεν T.J. vulg. ποθέν (sic) A. πᾶσαν T. ἀναχώρησιν τε καὶ ἀφορμήν ἵκανην εἶναι A.J. vulg. ἵκανην εἶναι ἀνα. τε καὶ ἀφ. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be.

§ 3. ὡς αὐτὸν F. ἕαυτὸν δὲ N.T.F. (testē Ba.) H. (de V. tac. Ad.) Poppo. εἰς T.

πρὸ (sic) ἕαυτοῦ T. πρὸ N. ἵκανὸν τὸ τεῖχος A.J. vulg. τὸ τεῖχος ἵκανὸν N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. αἴρωσιν omn. Quominus ἀρώσιν reponam partim deterrent que Pors. ad Eur. Med. 848 dixit, partim quoniam ἔως δὲ cum præsentí videtur ab ἔως δὲ eum aoristo aliquoties non ita multum discrepare: Itaque malum quæ de hac re dicenda habui in notam conjicere. Interim moneo in Plat. Phædon. p. 74 c ἔως δὲ... ἐνοήσης lectionem plurimorum librorum plane esse ineptam. Aperte enim ait Plato donec concipies, non donec conceperis. Libri sequiores ὅταν pro ἔως δὲ, sed lenius est corrigit ἔως ἀν... ἐνοήσης, ης (facile peccatur in hac re) bis inculcato a librariis.

capital. Poppo's reference to 89, 3 I hold to be irrelevant. Though I have no objection to translate there *βραχέα* (as usual in regard to buildings) "low," yet the context states not only the lowness but the want of continuity as well. Poppo is more correct in noticing that from *τειχίζειν* we are to supply *τὸ τεῖχη* as subject to *ξυγκαθελεῖται*.—ἐς τὸν Αθ. of course to be joined to (not δηλοῦντες but) *ὑποπτον*.—νῦν here pretty nearly the same as νῦν δή (or νῦν δή with Cobet. Var. Lect. p. 233) in Plato. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 72. For the Persian king had so utterly been driven out of Europe that he could not with any propriety be said to *have* Thebes as a starting point, a base of operations, though he recently *had*. He had in fact lost his last city in Europe, Sestus.

§ 3. αἴρωσιν: Porson seems to have shown that from *delpw* (older form of *alpw*) there was a future *delpw* (*ἀρῷ*), also

ἀρῷ (*αλρῷ*). Undoubtedly the syllable is occasionally long in the *future*. See Elmsl. on Heracl. 323. Whether in the olden Attic of Th. there might be an aorist *ηρᾳ* and so a subjunctive *αἴρω* I think cannot be satisfactorily determined. But I have left the form on another and I think far more substantial ground. The *present* after *ἔως δὲ* in the sense of "until" (not "while") is not without examples, though I believe not in quite the same sense as the *aorist*. It must first be noticed that whereas *we* have now a marked distinction between *while* and *until*, the Greeks and Latins had the same words *ἔως*, *ἕστε*, *μέχρι* or *μέχριπερ*, *διμ*, *donec*, the tenses following alone fixing the meaning of the particles. We have in our Elizabethan dramatists and contemporary writers the same use of *while*, *whiles*, *whilst=until*. See Nares' Glossary, Indices to Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, &c. I quote one (the use not being

ἐκ τοῦ ἀναγκαιοτάτου ὕψους· τειχίζει δὲ πάντας πανδημεὶ τὸν ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ αὐτοὺς καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ παιδας, φειδομένους μήτε ἴδιους μήτε δημοσίου οἰκοδομήματος ὅθεν τις ὠφέλεια ἔσται ἐσ τὸ ἔργον, ἀλλὰ καθαιροῦντας πάντα. καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτα διδάξας, καὶ ὑπειπὼν τὰλλα ὅτι αὐτὸς τὰκεὶ πράξοι, ὥχετο. καὶ ἐσ τὴν Λακεδαίμονα ἐλθὼν οὐ προσήγει πρὸς τὰς ἀρχάς, ἀλλὰ διῆγε καὶ προύφασίζετο. καὶ ὅποτε

ὅθεν τὶς N.T. ὅθεν τὶς A.J. vulg. ὠφέλεια—ἔσται (sic) T. (inter a et ε̄ lit. 3 litt. cap. Fuit ὅθεν τὶς ὠφέλεια τὶς ἔσται) καθαιροῦντες F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) πάντα T. ταῦτα marg. m. ead.

§ 4. τὰ ἀλλα A.J. vulg. τ' ἀλλα corr. N (fuit τ' ἀλλα) τ' ἀλλα T. τὰλλα V.F.H.
al. τὰλλα Bekk. Poppo. αὐτ N. ϕχετο hic N.

§ 5. προσήγει hic N. πρ N. προύφασίζετο corr. N. (v. m. r. fuit προεφασίζετο)
προύφασίζετο corr. T. (σ m. ead.) προεφασίζετο F.H.

§ 6. ὅπετε τὶς (sic) N. (ε̄ corr. m. r. lit. supr. i. fuit op. ὅπεταν τὶς) ὅπετε τὶς

noticed in Johnson or Richardson) from Stow, Annales, p. 574. “In the feast of the Purification (A.D. 1416), seven dolphins of the sea came up by the river of Thamis, and plaid there whiles four of them were kilde.” This use is still retained in our northern counties. While means time, and may mean during time, or time finished. Until excludes during time. So ἐως δι, ἐστ' ἀν, μέχρι δι, with an aorist conjunctive, could not mean while, yet with a present may mean until, i.e. not the concluded but the incipient act. So probably dum in passages quoted by Munro on Lucret. I. 941. Donec eris felix is different from donec dabit Ilia prolem, but both may in racy English be rendered “while you are rich,” “while Ilia bears her offspring.” [For quoad vivet, quoad morietur, see A. Gell. VII. 21.] Not dwelling further on English or Latin, I quote Aristoph. Vesp. 1441 ὅθρις⁵ ἐως ἀν τὴν δίκην ἀρχων καλῆ (till he is calling, begins to call). The metre eschews καλέστη. This passage is noticed by Herm. on Eur. Med. p. 355, who quotes Xen. Cyrop. III. 3, 18 καὶ οὐκ ἀναμένομεν ἐως ἀν ἡ ἡμετέρα χώρα κακῶται, translating “neque expectamus dum nostram regionem vastare incipient.” Add Xen. Cyrop. v. 4, 38 ἐγώ γάρ ἐπισχήσω ἐως ἀν φῆς καλῶς ἔχειν (till you are ready to say). [Xen. Hell. I. 6, 9 ἐως ἀν ἡκωσιν (have come), Soph. Fragm. 779, 5 ἐως ἀν ἔξη

(donec licuerit, see on 41, 3), are irrelevant to our question, and in Dem. III. Phil. p. 115, § 17 the reading of the Parisian S. ἐως ἀν αὐτὰ τοῖς τειχεῖς ἦδη προσάγων for προσαγάγων may perhaps be set down to a clerical error.] Πρὶν ἀν (the usual substitute for ἐως ἀν in a negative sentence, as πρὶν with indic. in such expressions as “he did not till”) is rare with present conjunctive, because the notion wanted is generally one of completion. Yet we have Plat. Phædr. p. 271 ο πρὶν ἀν οὖν τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον λέγων τε καὶ γράφωσι μὴ τειθώμεθ’ αὐτοῖς τέχνῃ γράφειν, 277 B ο πρὶν ἀν τὶς...οὕτω τιθῆ καὶ διακοσμῆ τὸν λόγον...οὐ πρότερον δυνατόν..., Theat. p. 207 B τὸ δ’ οὐκ εἴναι ἐπιστημόνως οὐδὲν λέγειν, πρὶν ἀν διὰ τῶν στοιχείων μετὰ τῆς ἀληθοῦς δόξης ἔκαστον περαίνη τὶς, III. Rep. p. 402 B ο οὐδὲ μονοικον πρότερον ἐσόμεθα...πρὶν ἀν...γνωρίζωμεν...αἰσθανόμεθα...ἀπιμάζωμεν...οἰώμεθα, in all which I understand not opus perfectum but opus inchoatum. To return to Thuc., the wall till it is completed still αἱρεται, cp. 91, 1 τειχίζεται τε καὶ ἦδη ὕψος λαμβάρει, “till we are raising our wall to the barest possible height to fight from”—ἀπομάχεσθαι = μάχεσθαι ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ, as Plat. Phædr. p. 260 ο ἀποπολεμένην τε χρησιμον, and ἀποξῆν above 2, 2.

§ 4. ὑπειπὼν: præfatus, from which all its meanings may be traced; cp. 35, 5.

§ 5. διῆγε: “let time pass on.”

τις αὐτὸν ἔροιτο τῶν ἐν τέλει ὅ τι οὐκ ἐπέρχεται ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν, ἔφη τοὺς ἔνυμπρέσβεις ἀναμένειν, ἀσχολίας δέ τινος οὖσης αὐτοὺς ὑπολειφθῆναι, προσδέχεσθαι μέντοι ἐν τάχει ἥξειν καὶ θαυμάζειν ὡς οὕπω πάρεισιν.

XCI. οἱ δὲ ἀκούοντες τῷ μὲν Θεμιστοκλεῖ ἐπείθοντο διὰ φιλίαν αὐτοῦ, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἀφικνουμένων καὶ σαφῶς κατηγορούντων ὅτι τειχίζεται τε καὶ ἥδη ψφος λαμβάνει, οὐκ εἶχον ὅπως χρὴ ἀπιστήσαι. γνοὺς δὲ ἐκεῖνος κελεύει αὐτοὺς μὴ λόγοις μᾶλλον παράγεσθαι, ἢ πέμψαι σφῶν αὐτῶν ἄνδρας οἵτινες χρηστοὶ καὶ πιστῶς ἀπαγγελούσι σκεψάμενοι. ἀποστέλλουσιν οὖν, καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κρύφα πέμπει κελεύων ὡς ἥκιστα ἐπιφανῶς κατασχεῖν καὶ μὴ ἀφεῖναι πρὶν ἂν αὐτοὶ πάλιν κομισθῶσιν· ἥδη γὰρ

T.A.J. vulg. δτι N.T.A.J. ἀπέρχεται T. ἀναμένειν pr. T. Sed pr. acc. cal. transv. induct.

XCI. ol δὲ T. Vide ne inter αὐτὸν et τῶν exciderit αὐτοτ., ut Thucydides scripsisse αὐτοπτῶν existimetur. Haud raro mutantur ut et π. In Soph. Oed. Col. 300 ἀπόνων τὸ ἀλθεῖν πέλας hodie ex felicissima trium virorum Porsoni Elmsleii Wunderi conjectura legitur αὐτὸν ὥστ' ἀλθεῖν πέλας. In lege ap. Demosth. Timo. p. 733 § 105 δ τι διν τις ἀπολέση, ἐὰν μὲν αὐτὸν λάβῃ τὴν διπλασιαν καταδικάζειν vere si quid video Taylor. ἀπολάβῃ (si reperit, si sur restituerit). In Dem. Laerit. p. 933 § 31 καὶ ταῦτα ἔφασαν πάντα διτιφορτισθέντα μελεῖν αὐτὰ δγεν Ἀθήνας, εἰ μὴ απώλειο ἐν τῷ πλοιῳ, Schaeferi ἀπάγειν firmant quae sequuntur p. 935 § 37 ἡ δὲ συγγραφὴ διτιφορτισμένους ἀπάγειν κελεύει Ἀθήνας, et verba ipsius συγγραφῆς p. 926, § 11 καὶ ἀπάξοντα τὰ χρήματα τὰ ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου διτιφορτισθέντα πάλιν Ἀθήνας. In Plat. Theat. p. 169 B τὸν γάρ προσελθόντα οὐκ ἀνίης πρὶν ἀναγκάσῃς ἀποδύσας ἐν τοῖς λόγοις προσπαλαῖσαι diu factum est cum αὐτὸν ante ἀποδύσης excidisse suspicatus sum.—ἀποστήσαι T.

§ 2. αιναγγελούσι A.J. vulg. ἀπαγγελούσι N.V.F.H. al. ἀπαγγελλούσι (sic) T.

§ 3. καὶ, ante ἥκον, om. T. Αἴρωντος (sine spir.) A.J. vulg. αἴρωντος

§ 6. δ τι: the question of the ephors would be τι οὐκ ἐπέρχει; so in oblique δ τι. The contrast of Conon's rebuilding the walls to the way in which Themistocles got them built is not too severely stated by Dem. Lept. p. 478, 479. How far one of the colleagues in this transaction merited his cognomen Δικαῖος, and whether βαθεῖαν δλοκα should be rendered (as to his conduct in this matter) not "fertile" but "deep," I leave to gentle reader.

XCI. I have with difficulty refrained inserting in the text the conjecture mentioned in *Ann. Crit.* I feel persuaded that τῶν ἀλλῶν cannot be used for δλλῶν, and that such passages as 22,

2 (from others who were my informants, the usual ἔγώ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι φίλοι), II, 11, 9 (all others), III, 36, 2, fail to support such opinion. Since however penning my Latin note it has struck me that the words may be contrasted with σφῶν αὐτῶν § 2, "when all other people (as we might with similar exaggeration say, when all the world) were laying this charge to the Athenians." So Themistocles might reply, "Never mind what all the world says, send some of yourselves to ascertain." Dem. simply says καὶ τινῶν ἀπαγγελλόντων ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι τειχίζονται.

§ 3. αὐτοί, "we," "ourselves," for his co-ambassadors had now come.

καὶ ἥκον αὐτῷ οἱ ξυμπρέσβεις, Ἀβράνιχός τε ὁ Λυσικλέους καὶ Ἀριστέδης ὁ Λυσιμάχου, ἀγγέλλοντες ἔχειν ἵκανῶς τὸ τεῖχος· ἐφοβεῖτο γὰρ μὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι σφᾶς, ὅπότε σα-
4 φῶς ἀκούσειαν, οὐκέτι ἀφῶσιν. οἴ τε οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς πρέσβεις ὕσπερ ἐπεστάλη κατεῖχον, καὶ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐπελ-
θὼν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐνταῦθα δὴ φανερῶς εἶπεν, ὅτι ἡ
μὲν πόλις σφῶν τετείχισται ἥδη ὕστε ἵκανή εἶναι σώζειν
τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας, εἰ δέ τι βούλονται Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἡ οἱ
ξύμμαχοι πρεσβεύεσθαι παρὰ σφᾶς, ὡς πρὸς διαγγηνώ-
σκοντας· τὸ λοιπὸν ἴέναι τά τε σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ξύμφορα καὶ
5 τὰ κοιά. τὴν τε γὰρ πόλιν ὅτε ἐδόκει ἐκλιπεῖν ἄμεινον εἶναι
καὶ ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβῆναι, ἀνευ ἐκείνων ἔφασταν γνόντες τολ-
μῆσαι, καὶ δσα αὖ μετ' ἐκείνων βουλεύεσθαι, οὐδενὸς ὕστεροι
6 γνώμῃ φανῆναι. δοκεῖν οὖν σφίσι καὶ νῦν ἄμεινον εἶναι τὴν
ἐαντῶν πόλιν τεῖχος ἔχειν, καὶ ἴδιᾳ τοῖς πολίταις καὶ ἐς τοὺς
πάντας ξυμμάχους ὠφελιμώτερον ἐσεσθαι· οὐ γὰρ οἶον τ'
7 εἶναι μὴ ἀπὸ ἀντιπάλου παρασκευῆς ὄμοιόν τι ἡ ἵστον ἐς τὸ
τοινὸν βουλεύεσθαι. ἡ πάντας οὖν ἀτειχίστους ἔφη χρῆναι
ξύμμαχεῖν, ἡ καὶ τάδε νομίζειν ὁρθῶς ἔχειν.

XCII. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀκούσαντες ὄργὴν μὲν φανερὰν οὐκ ἐποιοῦντο τοὺς Ἀθηναίους (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπὶ κωλύμῃ ἀλλὰ γνώμης παραινέστε δῆθεν τῷ κοινῷ ἐπρεσβεύσαντο,

N.T.F.H. (de V. tac. Ad.) Eadem diversitas in MSS. Herod. viii. 21. Ἀβράνιχος Poppo. ὁ ante λυσικλέους om. T. δπότε corr. N. (ε m. ead.)

§ 4. καὶ ὁ θεμ. A.J. vulg. ὁ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἐνοικοῦντας ἐν αὐτῇ A.J. vulg.

ἐν αὐτῇ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. καὶ οἱ ξ. N.V. πρ διαγγηνώσκοντας corr. N. (ὁ supraser. m. r. lit. i literis inter ο et δ. fuit προδιαγγηνώσκοντας). προδιαγγηνώσκοντας T. προ
διαγγηνώσκοντας (sic) A. προσδιαγγηνώσκοντας J. τολοπὸν T.A.J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν N.F.H. λέναι F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). κονά pr. N. κονά corr. N. (supraser. m. r.).

§ 5. ἐς, ante τὰς ναῦς, non om. sed hab. N. s' δσα T. οὐδεν N. ὕστερον T. ὕστεροι corr. N. (ε m. r. fuit ὕστερον). ὕστερον F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

§ 6. δοκεῖ T.A.J. τοὺς πολίτας F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) εἰν τε εἶναι N.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). δμοιον corr. N. (ε m. ead.). λσον hic T.

XCII. οὐ pr. N. οὐδὲ corr. N. (δὲ supraser. m. r. εἰς N.F. (tac. Br.) H. ταμάλιστα N.A.J. ταμάλιστα (sic) T. τὰ μάλιστ' F.H. Bekk. Poppo. μάλιστα vulg.

§ 7. τάδε (as μέχρι τοῦδε 71, 5) refers to preceding. See on 31, 4.

XCII. κωλύμη, which more than once recurs, is one of the poetical words of

Th. which Dion, Hal. carps at. Surely it has sufficient analogy of many other similarly formed words found in prose.—δῆθεν always implies either falsity of

άμα δὲ καὶ προσφιλεῖς ὅντες ἐν τῷ τότε διὰ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μῆδον προθυμίαν τὰ μάλιστα αὐτοῖς ἐτύγχανον), τῆς μέντοι ² βουλήσεως ἀμαρτάνοντες ἀδήλως ἤχθοντο. οἵ τε πρέσβεις ἑκατέρων ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνεπικλήτως.

XCIII. τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πόλιν ἐτεί-
χισαν ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ. καὶ δῆλη ἡ οἰκοδομία ἔτι καὶ νῦν
ἔστιν ὅτι κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐγένετο· οἱ γὰρ θεμέλιοι παντοίων
λίθων ὑπόκευνται καὶ οὐ ἔνειργασμένων ἔστιν ἥ, ἀλλ’ ὡς
ἔκαστοί ποτε προσέφερον, πολλαὶ τε στῆλαι ἀπὸ σημάτων
καὶ λίθοι εἰργασμένοι ἐγκατελέγησαν. μείζων γὰρ ὁ περί-
βολος πανταχῇ ἐξῆχθε τῆς πόλεως, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πάντα
ὅμοίως κινοῦντες ἦπείγοντο. ἐπεισε δὲ καὶ τοῦ Πειραιῶς τὰ
λοιπὰ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς οἰκοδομεῦν (ὑπῆρκτο δὲ αὐτοῦ πρότερον
ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ἀρχῆς ἦς κατ’ ἐνιαυτὸν Ἀθηναίους ἥρξε),
νομίζων τό τε χωρίον καλὸν εἶναι, λιμένας ἔχον τρεῖς αὐτο-
φυεῖς, καὶ αὐτοὺς ναυτικοὺς γεγενημένους μέγα προφέρειν ἐς
τὸ κτήσασθαι δύναμιν· τῆς γὰρ δὴ θαλάσσης πρώτος ἐτόλ-
μησεν. εἰπεῖν ὡς ἄνθεκτά ἔστι, καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν εὐθὺς ξυγ-
5 κατεσκεύαζε. καὶ ὡκοδόμησαν τῇ ἐκείνου γνώμῃ τὸ πάχος
τοῦ τείχους διπερ νῦν ἔτι δῆλον ἔστι περὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶν. δύο
6 γὰρ ἀμάξαι ἐναντίαι ἀλλήλαις τοὺς λίθους ἐπῆγον. ἐντὸς δὲ

XCIII. § 2. δῆλη N. (supraser. m. ead.). ἔστιν N.T.A. vulg. ἔστιν J. ἔστιν ἥ
(sic) A.J. ἔκαστοι ποτὲ N.

§ 3. διατόπτο N.T.A.J. δμοίως πάντα N.V. ὑπείγοντο T.

§ 4. πειρῶς pr. T. corr. πειρεῶς m. ead. ὁ θεμ. τὰ λοιπὰ N.V. ταλοπά T.

καθ’ ἐνιαυτὸν (sic) T. ἥρξε T. ἥρξε marg. m. ead. ξυγκατασκεύαζε pr. T. ξυγκατε-
σκεύαζε corr. T. (m. ead.), συγκατεσκεύαζε N.

§ 5. παρά T. πειρᾶ N.V. ἀμάξαι (sic) T.

statement as here, numerous examples whereof might be given, or *falsity of thought*, as *Æsch. Pr. v. 986 ἐκερτόμησας δῆθεν ὡς παῖδ' ὅντ' ἐμέ*, and *Herod. viii. 6 καὶ ἐμελλον δῆθεν ἐκφεύξεσθαι*. So *ἀληθεύειν* “to think truly” or “to speak truly,” and *ψεύδεσθαι* “to think falsely” or “to speak falsely.”

XCIII. § 2. ἐγκατελέγησαν. Not “were laid in,” but “were picked up (and placed) in.” Buttm. Lexil. 76 seems to have demonstrated that *λεγ-* (*pick, gather, count, tell*) is a totally different root from *λεχ-*

(*lie, lay*). The same idea had suggested itself to Clark. ad Iliad. II. 515. *λέγειν αἷμαστας* Homer, Od. xviii. 359 is a condensation for to make a stone fence *λίθοις λογάδην*, as *ἐπλίνθεν τὰ τείχη* iv. 77, 1. So probably our *to cast a bullet*. *λιθολόγοι* therefore has nothing in common with our *brick-layers*.

§ 4. *ὑπῆρκτο* impersonal, see 5, 4, 6,
5. *ἀρχῆς ἦς κατ’ ἐνιαυτὸν ἥρξε* means the same as *ἀρχῆς ἐναντίας ἦς ἥρξε*.

§ 5. Apparently written after Lysander had destroyed the walls. *ἐναντίαι* “meet-

οὗτε χάλιξ οὗτε πηλὸς ἦν, ἀλλὰ ξυνωκοδομημένοι μεγάλοι λίθοι καὶ ἐν τομῇ ἐγγάνιοι, σιδήρῳ πρὸς ἀλλήλους τὰ ἔξωθεν καὶ μολύβδῳ δεδεμένοι. τὸ δὲ ὄψις ἡμισυ μάλιστα ἐτελέσθη οὐδὲ διενοεῖτο. ἐβούλετο γὰρ τῷ μεγέθει καὶ τῷ πάχει ἀφιστάναι τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ἐπιβουλάς, ἀνθρώπων τε ἐνόμιζεν ὀλίγων καὶ τῶν ἀχρειοτάτων ἀρκέσειν τὴν φυλακὴν, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβῆσθαι. ταῖς γὰρ ναυσὶ μάλιστα προσέκειτο ἴδων, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, τῆς βασιλέως στρατιᾶς τὴν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἔφοδον εὑπορωτέραν τῆς κατὰ γῆν οὖσαν· τὸν τε Πειραιᾶ ὀφελιμώτερον ἐνόμιζε τῆς ἄνω πόλεως, καὶ πολλάκις τοὺς Ἀθηναίοις παρήνει, ἦν ἂρα ποτὲ κατὰ γῆν βιασθῶσι, καταβάντας ἐς αὐτὸν ταῖς ναυσὶ πρὸς ἅπαντας ἀνθίστασθαι. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὖν οὕτως ἐτειχίσθησαν καὶ τὰλλα κατεσκευάζοντο εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν Μήδων ἀναχώρησιν.

XCIV. Παυσανίας δὲ ὁ Κλεομβρότου ἐκ Λακεδαιμονος στρατηγὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐξεπέμφθη μετὰ εἴκοσι νεῶν ἀπὸ

§ 6. χάλιψ Τ. πηλὸς corr. N. (lit. supra πῆ. add. acc. supr. os op. m. ead. fruit πῆλος). τῷ Ν. μολύβδῳ Τ. H. al. mult. Poppo.

§ 8. ἡβούλετο Α. J. ἐπιβολάς Schol. vulg. ἐπιβουλάς N.T.V.F.H.A.J. omn. Be. ἀνών τὲ Ν.Τ. νᾶς (sic) T.

§ 9. πειρεῖ Τ. ἐνόμιζεν ἢς pr. T. ἐνόμιζε τῆς corr. m. ead. ἐνόμιζεν F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). γῆν N. καταβάντες ἐς αὐτὸν N. pr. H. ("corrector fecerat καταβάντας" Ba.)

al. A.J. καταβάντες ἐς τὰς νᾶς T. marg. γρ̄ s' καταβάντες ἐς ταῦτα ταῖς ναυσὶ, et supr. ταῦτα scrīps. minuscūlis litt. χωρὶς τ. m. ead. Voluit librarius αὐτὸν reportare. καταβάντες an—τας V. hab. nescio nam tae. Ad. ἐς om. V. τῷ Ν.

§ 10. οὖν om. pr. N. suprascr. m.r. οὔτω Τ. τ' ἀλλα N. τ' ἀλλα Τ. τ' ἀλλα A.J. Bekk. Poppo. μῆδον pr. N. μῆδων corr. N. (m.r.).

XCIV. σῆ Τ. marg. στρατηγ Ν. ἐξεπέμφη (sic) N.

ing," so allowing room for both to pass ep. iv. 23, 2, Aristoph. Av. 1126 ἀστ' ἀν ἐπάνω...ἐναντίω δύν ἀματε...παρελασατην (though there it might mean "abreast").

§ 6. ἐν τομῇ. The same use of the preposition in ἐν λιταῖς στελλατες Soph. Phil. 60, ἐν λσθμῷ ἀπειλημένον IV. 113, 2. "Made angular by cutting" (of the workman): Leake Topogr. Ath. Vol. I. p. 411, Ed. 2. "Not filled up in the middle with a mixture of broken stones and mortar in the usual manner of the Greeks, but constructed throughout the whole thickness of large stones, either

quadrangular or irregularly-sided, but fitted together without cement, and the exterior stones cramped together with metal."

§ 8. ἐπιβολάς. A far better word than ἐπιβολᾶς. He wished to take precautions against even a *designed* attack on the part of the enemies.

§ 10. ἐτειχίσθησαν "were furnished with walls," a somewhat singular idiom. At the beginning of the chapter we have ἐτειχίσαν τὴν πόλιν. Strictly speaking ἐτειχίσθησαν Ἀθῆναι.

XCIV. The number of Pelop. ships

Πελοποννήσου ἔννέπλεον δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τριάκοντα ναυσὶ², καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἔνυμάχων πλῆθος, καὶ ἐστράτευσαν ἐς Κύπρον καὶ αὐτῆς τὰ πολλὰ κατεστρέψαντο, καὶ ὑστερον ἐς Βυζάντιον Μῆδων ἔχόντων, καὶ ἔξεπολιόρκησαν ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ.

XCV. ἦδη δὲ βιαιόν ὄντος αὐτοῦ οἱ τε ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἤχθοντο, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα οἱ Ἰωνες καὶ ὅσοι ἀπὸ βασιλέως νεωστὶ ἥλευθέρωντο· φοιτῶντές τε πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἥξιον αὐτοὺς ἡγεμόνας σφῶν γενέσθαι κατὰ τὸ ἔνγγενες³, καὶ Παυσανίᾳ μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν ἦν που βιάζηται. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔδέξαντό τε τοὺς λόγους, καὶ προσεῖχον τὴν γνώμην ὡς οὐ περιοψόμενοι τᾶλλα τε καταστησόμενοι ἢ φαίνοιτο ἀριστα αὐτοῖς. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μετεπέμποντο Παυσανίαν ἀνακριωνῦντες ὥν πέρι ἐπινθάνοντο· καὶ γὰρ ἀδικία πολλὴ κατηγορεῖτο αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῶν ἀφικνουμένων, καὶ τυραννίδος μᾶλλον ἔφαίνετο μίμησις ἢ στρατηγία.⁴ ἔννέβη τε αὐτῷ καλεῖσθαι τε ἄμα καὶ τοὺς ἔνυμάχους τῷ ἔκείνου ἔχθει παρ' Ἀθηναίους μετατάξασθαι πλὴν τῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου στρατιωτῶν. ἐλθὼν δὲ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα τῶν μὲν ἴδιᾳ πρός τινα ἀδικημάτων εὐθύνθη, τὰ δὲ μέγιστα ἀπο-

§ 2. κῦπρον (sic) T. τολλα pr. N. add. acc. m.r. ταπολλά T.

XCV. ἦδη δὲ καὶ A.J. δὲ om. T. καὶ om. N.T.F.H. (pr. m. "deinde inter δὲ et βιαιον adscriptum est καὶ" Ba.) pl. omn. Be. de V. tac. Ad. οὐχ' ἥκιστα T.A.J.

φοιτῶντες pr. N. (add. acc. supr. ε. suprascr. τε m.r.) πρ N. τοὺς δλλους ἀθηναλους T. pauci al. ἡγεμῶνας pr. T. ἡγεμόνας corr. m. ead. παυσανία hic N. βιάζηται (sic) T.

§ 2. τε, post ἔδέξαντο, om. N. ἔδοξαν τότε T. Vide ne οὕτε περιοψόμενοι scripsit Th. TE ante ΓΕ facile excidit. τ' δλλά pr. N. τᾶλλα corr. N. τᾶλλα T.A.J. Bekk. Poppo. καταστησάμενοι pr. N. καταστησόμενοι corr. N. (ο m.r.) καταστησάμενοι T.F.H. al. A.J.

§ 3. αυτοῦ πολλὴ κατηγορεῖτο N.V. τῶν (ante Ἑλλήνων) om. T. ἢ στρατηγία Poppo.

§ 4. συνέβη τὲ T. τὲ N. καλεῖσθαι τὲ T. ἔχθει corr. N (εχ. fuit op. δχθει).

§ 5. ἐλθόντες T. μὴ om. pr. N. suprascr. m.r. οὐχ' ἥκιστα (sic) T. sed οὐχ' ἥκιστα corr. m. ead. οὐχ' ἥκιστα A.J.

given by Diodor. Sic. xi. 44 is 50, perhaps a clerical error of ν' for ρ'. The year of Pausanias' mission is uncertain. Probably the year after the battle of Plataea, i.e. 478.

XCV. Those who think the ch. begins at ἐρ τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ and so reject (with the barest possible MSS. authority) δὲ

after ἦδη, should surely have given ἐν δὲ τῇδε κ.τ.λ. Th. wishes to tell us the fact that during Pausanias' ἡγεμονία Byzantium was captured.

§ 3. Poppo's ἢ στρατηγία is quite uncalled for. The subject is ὡν πέρι ἐπινθάνοντο, "the intelligence they received appeared rather an imitation of... than."

λύεται μὴ ἀδικεῖν· κατηγορεῖτο δὲ αὐτοῦ οὐχ ἡκιστα Μηδι-
6 σμὸς καὶ ἔδοκει σαφέστατον εἶναι. καὶ ἐκεῖνον μὲν οὐκέτι
ἐκπέμπουσιν ἄρχοντα, Δόρκυ δὲ καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς μετ' αὐτοῦ
στρατιὰν ἔχοντας οὐ πολλήν· οἵς οὐκέτι ἐφίεσαν οἱ ξύμ-
7 μαχοὶ τὴν ἥγεμονίαν. οἱ δὲ αἰσθόμενοι ἀπῆλθον, καὶ ἄλλους
οὐκέτι ὕστερον ἔξεπεμψαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, φοβούμενοι μὴ
σφίσιν οἱ ἔξιόντες χείρους γίγνωνται, ὅπερ καὶ ἐν τῷ Παυ-
σανίᾳ ἐνεῖδον, ἀπαλλαξείοντες δὲ καὶ τοῦ Μηδικοῦ πολέμου,
καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους νομίζοντες ἵκανοὺς ἔξηγέσθαι καὶ σφί-
σιν ἐν τῷ τότε παρόντι ἐπιτηδείους.

XCVI. παραλαβόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν ἥγεμονίαν
τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐκόντων τῶν ἔνυμάχων διὰ τὸ Παυσανίου
μῆσος, ἔταξαν ἃς τε ἔδει παρέχειν τῶν πόλεων χρήματα πρὸς
τὸν βάρβαρον καὶ ἃς ναῦς· πρόσχημα γὰρ ἦν ἀμύνασθαι
2 ὅν ἔπαθον δροῦντας τὴν βασιλέως χώραν. καὶ Ἐλληνοταμίαι
τότε πρῶτον Ἀθηναίοις κατέστη ἀρχή, οἱ ἐδέχοντο τὸν φόρον·
3 οὗτοι γὰρ ὀνομάσθη τῶν χρημάτων ἡ φορά. ἦν δὲ ὁ πρῶ-
4 τος φόρος ταχθεὶς τετρακόσια τάλαντα καὶ ἔξήκοντα. τα-
μιεῖον τε Δῆλος ἦν αὐτοῖς, καὶ αἱ ξύνοδοι ἐστὶ τὸ ιερὸν
ἔγιγνοντο.

§ 6. μηδισμ corr. N. (η. m. ead.). “ἡφίεσαν Cass. (H.)” ex emendat. manus rec.
pro ἀφίεσαν.” Ba.

§ 7. οἱ δὲ T. εἶδον N.V. ἀπαλλαξεῖοντες corr. N. (εἴο m.r.)

XCVI. ἃς τὲ T. πρ N.T. ἀμύνεσθαι A.J. vulg. ἀμύνασθαι N.T.V.F. “et ex
emend. pro ἀμύνεσθαι Cass. (H.)” Ba.

§ 3. ἦν δὲ δὲ T.

§ 4. ταμεῖον τε J. ταμεῖον τὲ N. (lit. aut. mend. lib. supra V.T.) καὶ ξύνοδοι
T.A.J. vulg. καὶ al.ξ. N.V.F.H. al.

§ 7. ἐνεῖδον. For the repeated preposition, see on 13, 2.

XCVI. ἐκόντων τῶν ξ. This statement is admitted by Hermocrates the Syracusean at the conference of Camarina, vi. 76, 3, though he dwells afterwards sarcastically upon the advantage which the Athenians took of this request of the Ionians and their other colonists, nor in fact is this denied here by Th.

§ 2. “A board known by the name of the treasurers’ financiers of the Greeks was then for the first time established.”

Taujas in the language of Dion. Hal. and others writing on Roman subjects represents the Latin *questor*, and might represent our Chancellor of the Exchequer. *ἀρχή*, in later times *ἀρχεῖον*, is as our “government” = a body of governors, a board of magistrates. *οἱ ἔνδεκα* are so called Dem. Nicostr. p. 1254 § 24, οἱ ἔκλογες Androt. 608 § 48. See also VIII. 1, 3 *ἀρχήν τινα πρεσβυτέρων ἀνδρῶν*. In IV. 53, 2 *κυθηροδίκης ἀρχή* the word is used (as *magistratus*) of a single official, though I have no other example.

ΧC^{VII}. ήγούμενοι δὲ αὐτονόμων τὸ πρῶτον τῶν ἔνυμάχων καὶ ἀπὸ κοινῶν ἔνυδων βουλευόντων τοσάδε ἐπῆλθον πολέμῳ τε καὶ διαχειρίστει πραγμάτων μεταξὺ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τοῦ Μηδικοῦ, ἢ ἐγένετο πρὸς τε τὸν βάρβαρον αὐτοῖς καὶ πρὸς τοὺς σφετέρους ἔνυμάχους νεωτερίζοντας καὶ Πελοποννησίων τοὺς ἀεὶ προστυγχάνοντας ἐν ἑκάστῳ.
 2 ἔγραψα δὲ αὐτὰ καὶ τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ λόγου ἐποιησάμην διὰ τόδε, ὅτι τοῖς πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἄπασιν ἐκλιπὲς τοῦτο ἦν τὸ χωρίον καὶ ἡ τὰ πρὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν Ἑλληνικὰ ἔνυειθεσαν ἡ αὐτὰ τὰ Μηδικά· τούτων δὲ ὁσπερ καὶ ἥψατο ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἔνγγραφῇ Ἑλλάνικος, βραχέως τε καὶ τοῖς χρόνοις οὐκ ἀκρι-
 3 βῶς ἐπεμνήσθη. ἂμα δὲ καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπόδειξιν ἔχει τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐν οἷς τρόπῳ κατέστη.

ΧC^{VIII}. πρῶτον μὲν Ἡϊόνα τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι Μήδων ἔχόντων πολιορκίᾳ εἶλον καὶ ἤνδραπόδισταν, Κίμωνος τοῦ

ΧC^{VII}. τοπρώτον N.A.J. vulg. τὸ πρῶτον T.F.H. βουλευόντων corr. N. (lit. supr. εν add. acc. corr. ἀν m.r. fuit βουλεύοντες). πολέμῳ τὲ N.T. διαχειρίσει N.V. al. A.J. πραγμάτων corr. (lit. supr. pr. α add. acc. supr. alt. α corr. ἀν fuit πράγματα).

πρὸς τε sed mox τῷ N. ἐγένοντο T.

§ 2. ἡν τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον N.V. ὁσπερ corr. N. (ο fuit op. ὁσπερ). ὁσπερ T. τῇ ἀττικῇ ἔνγγραφῇ hic N. βραχέως τὲ N.T. s^r T.

§ 3. ἂμα καὶ pr. N. δὲ supraser. m.r.

ΧC^{VIII}. ἥπαν N. ἥπαν T. (nam in hoc ᾗ et ὑ id. cf. ο et u valent). στρυμόνι corr. N. (lit. supr. u add. acc. supr. ο m. r. fuit στρύμονι).

§ 4. αἱ ξύνοδοι, “the usual meetings.” Herod. occasionally uses the word and συνιέναι in the sense of πρόσδοσ (προσιέναι). Attics I think do not.

ΧC^{VII}. τοσάδε ἐπῆλθον: τοσάντα διε- πράξαντο δσα κατιών ἐρεῖ. Schol.

§ 2. “This department of history was abandoned by all my predecessors.” χωρίον, our “topic,” a word which we have borrowed from a similar use of τόπος found in Dem. Mid. p. 557 § 130 καὶ τόπος οὐδεὶς ἔστιν ἐν φοντον οὐ θανάτον πεποιησάτα οὖτις πολλὰ εὑρήσετε, and abounding in Aristotle as *locus* does in Cicero, while χωρίον is more rare. Lyc. c. Leoer. p. 152 St. = 161 R. § 31 ἵπτεύν τὰ χωρία ταῦτα ἐν οἷς τοὺς παραλογισμοὺς κατὰ τῶν ἀγωνιζομένων ποιήσονται. Herod. II. 117 uses the word of a “passage” quoted from Homer, precisely as *locus*

is used, and the verb *ponere* = to introduce a topic, as in Cicer. de Leg. II. 3, 6 recte Magnus posuit in judicio (so *collocare* Tacit. Ann. VI. 27 de cuius moderatione satis collocavī, where see Walther), or = to quote a passage, as in Cicer. ad Famil. IX. 16, 4 etsi posuisti loco versus Accianos (*you aptly quoted*). —ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἔνγγραφῇ: “in his Attic compilation.” Harpocration has quoted fragments of this work which he speaks of by the title of ‘Ατθίς, ‘Ατθίδες.—τοὺς χρόνους οὐκ ἀκριβῶς hardly means our “with inexactness in his dates,” for Th. himself in this summary gives not what strictly can be called *dates*, but rather “not in exact chronological order.”

§ 3. ἐν οἷς. See on 93, 6. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ δύτες 8, 5 is different.

ΧC^{VIII}. Strymon-beach to distinguish it from other beaches. Our fen district

2 Μιλτιάδου στρατηγοῦντος. ἔπειτα Σκύρον τὴν ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ νῆσον, ἦν ὡκουν Δόλοπες, ἥμδραπόδισαν καὶ ὥκισαν αὐτοῖς.
 3 πρὸς δὲ Καρυστίους αὐτοῖς ἄνευ τῶν ἀλλων Εὐβοέων πόλεμος
 4 ἐγένετο, καὶ χρόνῳ ἔννέβησαν καθ' ὁμολογίαν. Ναξίοις δὲ ἀποστᾶσι μετὰ ταῦτα ἐπολέμησαν καὶ πολιορκίᾳ παρεστήσαντο, πρώτη τε αὕτη πόλις ἔνμαχής παρὰ τὸ καθεστήκος ἐδουλώθη, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀλλων ὡς ἐκάστη ἔννέβη.

XCIX. αἰτίαι δὲ ἄλλαι τε τὴν ἥσαν τῶν ἀποστάσεων καὶ μέγισται αἱ τῶν φόρων καὶ νεῶν ἔκδειαι, καὶ λειποστράτιον εἴ τῷ ἐγένετο· οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀκριβῶς ἐπρασσον καὶ λυπηροὶ ἥσαν, οὐκ εἰωθόσιν οὐδὲ βουλομένοις ταλαιπωρεῦν προσάγοντες τὰς ἀνάγκας. ἥσαν δέ πως καὶ ἄλλως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκέτι ὅμοιώς ἐν ἥδονῇ ἀρχοντες, καὶ οὔτε ἔννεστράτενον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵσου ῥάδιον τε προσάγεσθαι ἥν αὐτοῖς ^{αὐτοῖς} τοὺς ἀφισταμένους. ὃν αὐτοὶ αἰτοὶ ἐγένοντο οἱ ἔνμαχοι.

§ 2. *σκύρον* A.J. vulg. *σκύρον* T. *σκύρον* N. (fort. corr. acc.) *αἰγαῖον* corr. N. (αἱ ι. γ.) *ψκουν* hic N. *ψκισαν* corr. N. (ι. m. fuit *ψκησαν*). *ψκησαν* F.H. (“e quo recens manus fecerat ψκισαν.” Ba.).

§ 3. *τρὸν* N. καὶ *καρυστίον* vulg. καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.J.

§ 4. *μεγατάῦτα* N.T.V.A.J. πρώτη τὲ N. πρώτη τε hic T. καθεστηκ N. ἔκδοση F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

XCIX. ἀλλαὶ τε N. ἀλλαὶ τε T. λιποστράτιον T. προσαγαγόντες F.H. pl. Be. al. Sed *præs.* melius et *αγ* facile duplicatur.

§ 2. *συνεστράτενον* N.

§ 3. *ἔγιγνοντο* T. *στρατιωτῶν* T. ἀπ' οἰκου scripsi hic et 76, 2. In 15, 3

gives us plenty. In the neighbourhood we have Landbeach, Waterbeach, and at no great distance Wisbeach, Holbeach. To the heroism or Quixotism of its defender Boges, Herodotus has devoted a commendatory chapter VII. 107. Unless the slaughter and subsequent committal to the flames is limited to the governor's household, there would have been none left to be sold as slaves. The date given by Clinton is 476 B.C. I shall follow Clinton when dates are uncertain.

§ 4. The reduction of Naxos 466 B.C. So the diecast Vesp. 354 foll. sensibly was conscious of the distance of the lapse of nearly half a century from the time of his then youthful achievements.—πολ. παρεστήσαντο. See 29, 4.

XCIX. ἔκδειαι “default of the pay-

ment of the respective quotas.” Schol. ἔκδειαι ἔκονται, ἔνδειαι ἀκονται.—ἀκριβῶς ἐπρασσον: “rigorously exacted.” πρόσωπον (πράσσομαι) frequent in this sense. The various constructions with this word may be illustrated by VIII. 5, 3, 5. χρήματα πρόσσειν... ἐτύγχανε πεπραγμένος τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς φόρους οὓς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων οὐ δυνάμενος πράσσεσθαι.—Those who would render ἀνδύκας “tortures” I presume mean (or ought to mean) no more than what is conveyed by our homely “putting the screw on.” The effeminate character of the Ionians, who perhaps are mainly alluded to, is amusingly illustrated by an anecdote given in Herod. VI. 11, 12, and the Asiatic desire to compound by payment of money for excuse from ser-

διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἀπόκυνησιν ταύτην τῶν στρατειῶν οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν, ὡς μὴ ἀπ' οἴκου ὥσι, χρήματα ἐτάξαντο ἀντὶ τῶν νεῶν τὸ ίκνούμενον ἀνάλωμα φέρειν, καὶ τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις ηὔξετο τὸ ναυτικὸν ἀπὸ τῆς δαπάνης ἦν ἐκεῦνοι ἔνυμφέροιεν, αὐτοὶ δὲ ὁπότε ἀποσταῖεν, ἀπαράσκευοι καὶ ἄπειροι ἦσαν τὸν πόλεμον καθίσταντο.

C. ἐγένετο δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἡ ἐπ' Εὐρυμέδοντι ποταμῷ

(1) ἐν Παμφυλίᾳ πεζομαχίᾳ καὶ ναυμαχίᾳ Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ἔνυμμάχων πρὸς Μήδους, καὶ ἐνίκων τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀμφότερα Ἀθηναῖοι Κίμωνος τοῦ Μιλτιάδου στρατηγοῦντος, καὶ εἶλον τριήρεις Φοινίκων καὶ διέφθειραν τὰς πάσας ἐς δια-
-κοσίας. χρόνῳ τε ὅστερον ἔννεβη Θασίους αὐτῶν ἀποστῆ-
(2) ναι, διενεχθέντας περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ ἀντιπέρᾳ Θράκη ἐμπορίων
ζ καὶ τοῦ μετάλλου ἀ ἐνέμοντο. καὶ ναυσὶ μὲν ἐπὶ Θάσον πλεύσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ναυμαχίᾳ ἐκράτησαν καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀπέβησαν ἐπὶ δὲ Στρυμόνα πέμψαντες μυρίους οἰκήτορας αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἔνυμμάχων ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους, ὡς οἰκι-
οῦντες τὰς τότε καλουμένας Ἐννέα ὄδοὺς νῦν δὲ Ἀμφίπολιν,

debet scribere ἀπὸ τῆς ἑαυτῶν. ἀπ' οἴκου N.T.A.J. ἀποροι A.J. vulg. ἀπειροι N.T.V.F.H. pler. omn. Be.

C. μεταπάντα T.A.J. μετὰ ταῦτα hic N. ἐν παμφυλίᾳ om. T. ἀμφότερα corr. N. (a m. r. fuit ἀμφότεροι). ἐς διακοσίας A.J. vulg. διακοσίας N. sed ἐς τὰς suprascr. m. r. διακοσίας T. ἐς τὰς hab. V. 3 Be. Bekk. articul. ignorant F.H. Cum Popp. omisi.

§ 2. χρόνῳ δὲ A.J. vulg. χρόνῳ τὲ N.T. χρόνῳ τε V.F.H. al. θασίους corr. N. (σ. m. r. fuit θασίους). ἀντιπέρᾳ (sic) T. ἀ (ante ἐνέμοντο) om. T.

§ 3. θάσον corr. N. (σ. m. r. fuit θάσον). θάσον T. αὐτῶν N. αὐτῶν an αὐτῶν T. vix dignosco sed αὐτῶν opinor. οἰκειοῦντες T.F. (teste Br. “οἰκειοῦντες a correctore. Prima manus scripsit οἰκειοῦντες.”) Ba. A.J. οἰκειοῦντες N. (de V. tac. Ad.) H. pl.

vice is noticed again by Th. viii. 87, 3 as one of the probable reasons of Tissaphernes after going to Aspendus returning without the Phoenician navy.

§ 3. *ἰκνούμενον* a participle in this technical sense common to Th. with Herodotus and Aristotle, in whose Politics it once or twice occurs. The Greeks ordinarily say *τὸ ἐπιβάλλον*, *τὸ γιγνόμενον*. Probably the primitive is not otherwise used in Attic *prose*, for I believe v. 40, 1 Th. wrote *οὐχ ἤκουον* (*ἤκοντο* is a various reading, the last syllable being an intruder from what follows *τό τε Η-νακτον*), and in Plat. Phædr. 276 D (any

how a highly-wrought poetic passage) in *εἰς τὸ λήθης γῆρας ἐλᾱ ἰκηται* may possibly lurk *εἰς τὸ τῆς λήθης ποτὲ | ἐλᾱ ἰκηται γῆρας*.—*ἥν ἐκ* ἔνυμφ. “which they severally used to supply,” the usual optative of recurrence as ὁπότε ἀποσταῖεν.

C. For these operations (B.C. 466) read Thirlw. Vol. III. 5 foll., Grote, Vol. v. p. 416 foll. The revolt of Thasos was in the year following B.C. 465. Th. himself (having Thracian blood in his veins, his father Olorus bearing the same name as Miltiades' father-in-law) had an interest in these gold mines on the Thraceward district, as we learn from IV. 105, 1.

τῶν μὲν Ἐννέα ὄδῶν αὐτοὶ ἐκράτησαν ἀς εἰχον Ἡδωνοί, προελθόντες δὲ τῆς Θράκης ἐς μεσόγειαν διεφθάρησαν ἐν Δραβήσκῳ τῇ Ἡδωνικῇ ὑπὸ τῶν Θρακῶν ἔνυπάντων, οἷς πολέμιον ἦν τὸ χωρίον αἱ Ἐννέα ὄδοι κτιζόμενον.

CI. Θάσιοι δὲ νικηθέντες μάχαις καὶ πολιορκούμενοι Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπεκαλοῦντο καὶ ἐπαμύναι ἐκέλευον ἐσβα-² λόντας ἐς τὴν Ἀττικήν. οἱ δὲ ὑπέσχοντο μὲν κρύφα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἔμελλον, διεκωλύθησαν δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ γενομένου σεισμοῦ, ἐν φὶ καὶ οἱ Εἰλώτες αὐτοῖς καὶ τῶν περιοίκων Θου-³ ριάται τε καὶ Αἴθαιῆς ἐς Ἰθώμην ἀπέστησαν. πλεῖστοι δὲ τῶν Εἰλώτων ἐγένοντο οἱ τῶν παλαιῶν Μεσσηνίων τότε δου-⁴ λωθέντων ἀπόγονοι· ἥτις καὶ Μεσσηνοὶ ἐκλήθησαν οἱ πάντες. πρὸς μὲν οὖν τοὺς ἐν Ἰθώμῃ πόλεμος καθειστήκει Λακεδαι-

omn. Be. al. ἡδωνοί et ἡδωνικῇ F.T. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) θράκων T. sed pr. acc. transv. cal. induet.

CI. θάσιοι corr. N. (σ. m. r. fuit θάσιοι). ἐπαμύνειν A.J. vulg. ἐπαμύναι T.H. ἐπαμύναι corr. N. (ῦ fuit ἐπαμύναι). ἐπαμύναι V.F. ἐσβαλλόντας (sic) N.

§ 2. οἱ δὲ T. εἰλώτες F. θουράται (putaveram corr. ἢ sed mend. lib. serus video propter correctum πρωτοῦ in pag. prox. 103, 2). Αἴθαιῆς A.J. vulg. αἴθαιῆς pr. N. αἴθαιῆς corr. N. (v. suprascr. m. r.). αἴθαιῆς V. 2 Be. αἴθαιῆς T.

§ 3. εἰλώτων F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) μεσηνίων et τοις μεσηνίοι N. δουλωθέντες T. ἥτις καὶ corr. N. (m. r. fuit οἱ). οἱ T.

§ 4. πρὸς N. οὖν A.J. vulg. οὖν om. N.T.V.F.H. (“manu rec. adscriptum.” Ba.)

§ 3. οἱς πολέμιον ἦν κ.τ.λ. “Who felt the hostility of this colonisation of the spot called the Nine Ways.” It was in fact like in after times the Roman colonies an ἐπιτείχισις. See a very instructive note of Arnold on 142, 3.

CI. μάχῃ the reading of inferior MSS. is probably owing to the one ναυμάχῃ mentioned in 100, 3. But ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀνέβησαν there as well as πολιορκούμενοι here suggest that that sea-fight was followed by other engagements on land.—ἐσβαλλόντας I was expecting, but it is supported by the single authority and that questionable (see the accent) of MS. N. So Th. meant not “by an invasion of Attica,” but “by first making an invasion and then sending them aid.”

§ 2. κρύφα κ.τ.λ.=λαβόντες κ.τ.λ. as VIII. 7. 1 πάντες γὰρ κρύφα αὐτῶν ἐπρε-
βεύνοτο. — Translate “afterwards not only the Helots but also of the ‘outlying-population’ (i.e. the Achæan original

inhabitants treated, as Arnold in a very instructive Note says, in the way in which the conquered Saxons were treated for some time by the Normans) such as were settled in Thuria and Αἴθαια revolted and went to Ithome.” The sites of Thuria and Ithome seem to be fixed. See Leake, Morea, Vol. I. p. 360, for the former; for the latter Leake, *passim*, and Clark, Peloponn. p. 232 *foll.* Αἴθαια or Αἴθεα (for its spelling cannot be determined) appears nowhere except here and in Steph. Byz. Αἴθαια πόλις Λακωνικῆς, μία τῶν ἑκατόν. Φιλόχορος τὸ ἔθνικὸν Αἴθαιες. Θουκυδίδης πράξων. Leake, p. 471, after saying it is “not mentioned by any other author,” endeavours to fix its position S.W. of the modern Andrussa.

§ 3. “The descendants of the Messenians who had formerly been enslaved formed the greatest portion of the Helots; and so the whole were called

μονίοις, Θάσιοι δὲ τρίτῳ ἔτει πολιορκούμενοι ὥμολόγησαν
'Αθηναίοις τεῦχός τε καθελόντες καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες, χρή-
ματά τε ὅσα ἔδει ἀποδούναι αὐτίκα ταξάμενοι καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν
φέρειν, τήν τε ἡπειρον καὶ τὸ μέταλλον ἀφέντες.

CII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δέ, ὡς αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Ἰθώμῃ
ἐμηκύνετο ὁ πόλεμος, ἄλλους τε ἐπεκαλέσαντο ξυμμάχους καὶ
'Αθηναίους· οἱ δὲ ἥλθον Κίμωνος στρατηγοῦντος πλήθει οὐκ
2 ὀλίγῳ. μάλιστα δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπεκαλέσαντο ὅτι τειχομαχεῖν
ἐδόκουν δυνατοὶ εἶναι, τοῖς δὲ πολιορκίας μακρᾶς καθεστη-
κυίας τούτου ἐνδεῖ ἐφαίνετο· βίᾳ γὰρ ἀν εἰλον τὸ χωρίον.
3 καὶ διαφορὰ ἐκ ταύτης τῆς στρατείας πρῶτον Λακεδαιμόνιοι
4 καὶ 'Αθηναίους φανερὰ ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ

pl. Be. [οὖν] Popp. qui ponit locos in quibus omittatur interdum ubi additum quis exspectet. Vide ne s' hic post s et 62, 2 ante s excidisse putandum sit, cf. 103, 5 καὶ κορυφῆς μὲν... θάσιοι corr. N. (σ. op. m. ead.). τεῦχος τὲ N.T. χρήματα pr. N. χρήματά τε corr. N. (add. alt. acc. τε supraser. m.r.). τολοπόν N.T. A.J. vulg. τὸ λοι-
πὸν F. (tac. Br.) H.

CIII. αὐτοῖς corr. N. (post lit. oīs supraser. m.r.) πρὸ N. ἄλλους τέ N.T. οἱ δ' A.J. οἱ δὲ T. οἱ δὲ N.V.F. (tac. Br.) H. Poppo. κλιμάρος (sic) et 100, 1 T.

§ 2. Post ἐπεκαλέσαντο add. ξυμμάχους T. incuria ex p̄m̄e. repetitum. τοῖς δὲ F. omn. Be. A.J. vulg. Bekk. τῆς corr. N. (η m.r. fuit τοῖς) corr. H. ("quod fuerat τοῖς" Ba.). τῆς T.V. Poppo. τοῦ τε (pro τούτου) T. ἀν εἰλον corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ει corr. post lit. acc. et spir. supr. ει m.r. fuit ἀνεῖλον).

§ 3. στρατιᾶς T.

Mess." These words are dark, as they may mean "all the Helots," or "all engaged in this war." I think Th. means the latter; the war is generally called the *third Messenian war*.

§ 4. τεῦχος τε...καὶ ναῦς; omission of articles on the principle noticed on 54, 4—ταξάμενοι here simply "having assessed on themselves to pay" not by instalments as III. 70, 4—expressed more accurately 1. 117, 4 κατὰ χρόνους ταξάμενοι, on which see further—for one payment was required immediately (ἀντίκα).

CIII. This would be usually expressed Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πρὸς γὰρ κ.τ.λ. (see on 51, 2) but this idiom is not always observed in either Greek or Latin. For the latter language, see Mayor's Note on Cicer. II. Phil. § 17, 11=p. 73. [To the instances given in this invaluable help to Latin students, I add Cicer. II. Verr. III. 97, 226 quibus, cum decumas dare

deberent, vix ipsis decumae relictæ sunt.] For Greek we have above 74, 2 οἱ γέ, ἐπειδὴ ἦμην κατὰ γῆν οὗδες ἐβοήθει...ἡξιώσαμεν, II. 23, 1, IV. 101, 3, VIII. 99, 1. Dem. Mid. p. 563 § 149 ἡ δὲ ἐξὸν αὐτῷ βελτίω πρασθαμεῖ...τοῦτον ἡγύρασεν, p. 577 § 193 δοὺς δέον ἔξεινα κατέμενον, p. 578 § 199 τίς γάρ ἔστι δοτὶς καταχειρονηθὲν αὐτῷ...οὐκ ἀν... κατέδυν...; c. Steph. p. 1122 § 68 ἐγὼ γάρ δοτὶς αὐτῷ μηδενὸς συμβεβήκοτος δεινοῦ...διάγει τὸν βίον, pro Phorm. p. 959 § 50 οἱ, ἐπειδιαλύειν ἔδησεν οἰς ὀψειλον, ἐξέστησαν ἀπάντων τῶν δοτῶν, Plat. Theat. p. 151 A οἰς, δταν πάλιν ἐλθωσιν...ἐντοις μὲν...ἀποκωλύει ξυνέναι.

§ 2. I retain τοῖς δὲ because I do not believe the article is wanted to πολιορκίας (see on 23, 2). Of course τοῖς δὲ means the Lacedæmonians. The Ath. were considered to be good sappers and miners. The Laced. on the contrary were deficient in this point.—ἐνδεῖ neut. plur. See on 7.

τὸ χωρίον βίᾳ οὐχ ἡλίσκετο, δείσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ τολμηρὸν καὶ τὴν νεωτεροποιίαν, καὶ ἀλλοφύλους ἅμα ἡγησάμενοι, μή τι, ἦν παραμεύνωσιν, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἰθώμῃ πεισθέντες νεωτερίσωσι, μόνους τῶν ἔνυμμάχων ἀπέπεμψαν, τὴν μὲν ὑποψίαν οὐ δηλοῦντες, εἰπόντες δὲ ὅτι οὐδὲν προσδέονται 5 αὐτῶν ἔτι. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔγνωσαν οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ βελτίονι λόγῳ ἀποπεμπόμενοι, ἀλλά τινος ὑπόπτου γενομένου· καὶ δεινὸν ποιησάμενοι καὶ οὐκ ἀξιώσαντες ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τοῦτο παθεῖν, εὐθὺς ἐπειδὴ ἀνεχώρησαν, ἀφέντες τὴν γενομένην ἐπὶ τῷ Μήδῳ ἔνυμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτούς, Ἀργείοις τοῖς ἔκεινων πολεμίοις ἔνυμμαχοι ἐγένοντο, καὶ πρὸς Θεσσαλοὺς ἅμα ἀμφοτέροις οἱ αὐτοὶ ὄρκοι καὶ ἔνυμμαχία κατέστη.

CIII. οἱ δὲ ἐν Ἰθώμῃ δεκάτῳ ἔτει, ὡς οὐκέτι ἐδύναντο ἀντέχειν, ἔννέβησαν πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐφ' ὃ τε ἔξιασιν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ὑπόσπονδοι καὶ μηδέποτε ἐπιβῆσονται αὐτῆς· ἦν δέ τις ἀλίσκηται, τοῦ λαβόντος εἶναι 2 δοῦλον. ἦν δέ τι καὶ χρηστήριον τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις Πυθικὸν πρὸ τοῦ, τὸν ἱκέτην τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ἰθωμῆτα ἀφιέναι. 3 ἔξηλθον δὲ αὐτοὶ καὶ παῖδες καὶ γυναικες, καὶ αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναῖοι δεξάμενοι κατὰ ἔχθος ἥδη τὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐς Ναύπακτον κατώκισαν, ἦν ἔτυχον ἥρηκότες νεωστὶ Λοκρῶν τῶν 4 Ὁζολῶν ἔχόντων προσεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ Μεγαρῆς Ἀθ-

§ 4. οὐκ ἀλίσκετο (sic) T. ἀπέμπεψαν (sic) N.

§ 5. ἔγνωσαν om. F. ("sed a rec. man. in marg. adser." Ba. tac. Br.) al. Be.

ἐν τῷ μήδῳ N.V. πρὸ et infr. N.

CIII. ἀλίσκηται απὸ ἀλίσκηται T. p.l.

§ 2. προτοῦ A.J. vulg. πρὸ τοῦ T. προτοῦ corr. N. (post lit. omn. litt. m.r.). πρὸ τοῦ pr. V. προτοῦ corr. V. ιθωμῆτα corr. N. (a fuit ov). ιθωμῆτα (sic) T. ιθωμῆτον V.

§ 3. κατ' ἔχθος A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. κατὰ ἔχθος N.T.V.F.H. δξόλων T.

§ 4. Μεγαρῆς A.J. vulg. μεγαρεῖς N.T.V. ("sed η videtur recentiori manu

§ 4. ἀλλοφύλους: Schol. ὅτι οἱ μὲν Δωρεῖς οἱ δὲ "Loves. This feeling of difference of races is notably traceable throughout our History. Th. himself cannot help exulting at a double victory of Ionians over Dorians VIII. 25, 4. The antipathy of Celt and Saxon in our day would hardly be a fair illustration. We have a different language, a different

physique. They spoke the same tongue with diversity of dialect, but quite as able to understand one another, as a Scotch Lowlander and a South Englishman, or a Gael (Highlander Irishman or Manxman) and a Welshman.

CIII. § 4. This voluntary adhesion of Megara to Athens, the Athenian occupation of Megara and Pegæ, their build-

ναίοις ἐσ ξυμμαχίαν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποστάντες, ὅτι αὐτοὺς Κορίνθιοι περὶ γῆς ὄρων πολέμω κατεῖχον καὶ ἔσχον Ἀθηναῖοι Μέγαρα καὶ Πηγάς, καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη φόκοδόμησαν Μεγαρεῦστι τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐσ Νίσαιαν, καὶ ἐφρούρουν ⁵ αὐτού. καὶ Κορινθίοις μὲν οὐχ ἥκιστα ἀπὸ τοῦδε τὸ σφοδρὸν μῆσος ἥρξατο πρῶτον ἐσ Ἀθηναίους γενέσθαι.

CIV. Ἰνάρως δὲ ὁ Ψαμμιτίχον, Λίβυων βασιλεὺς Λιβύων τῶν πρὸς Αἰγύπτῳ, ὄρμώμενος ἐκ Μαρείας τῆς ὑπὲρ Φάρου πόλεως ἀπέστησεν Αἰγύπτου τὰ πλέω ἀπὸ βασιλέως Ἀρταξέρξου, καὶ αὐτὸς ἄρχων γενόμενος Ἀθηναίους ἐπηγάγετο. ² οἱ δὲ ἔτυχον γὰρ ἐσ Κύπρου στρατευόμενοι ναυσὶ διακοσίαις αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἥλθον ἀπολιπόντες τὴν Κύπρου, καὶ ἀναπλεύσαντες ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἐσ τὸν Νεῖλον, τοῦ τε ποταμοῦ κρατοῦντες καὶ τῆς Μέμφιδος τῶν δύο μερῶν, πρὸς τὸ τρίτον μέρος ὃ καλεῖται Λευκὸν τείχος ἐπολέμουν ἐνήσαν δὲ αὐτόθι Περσῶν καὶ Μήδων οἱ καταφυγόντες καὶ Αἰγυπτίων οἱ μὴ ξυναποστάντες.

CV. Ἀθηναίοις δὲ ναυσὶν ἀποβᾶσιν ἐσ Ἀλιᾶς πρὸς Κορινθίοις καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίοις μάχῃ ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐνίκων Κορίνθιοι. καὶ ὕστερον Ἀθηναῖοι ἐναυμάχησαν ἐπὶ Κεκρυφαλείᾳ ³ Πελοποννησίων ναυσί, καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι. πολέμου δὲ καταστάντος πρὸς Αἰγανήτας Ἀθηναίοις μετὰ ταῦτα ναυμα-

mutatus in ei.” Ad.). αὐτὸν corr. N. (οὐδὲ m.r.) νίσαιαν corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ι av supraser. m.r.).

§ 5. οὐχίκιστα T.H.A. οὐχ ἥκιστα (sic) J.

CIV. Ινάρως (sic) A.J. vulg. Ινάρως T. Ινάρως N. (corr. acc. et spir. add. acc. supr. a corr. ως m.r. fuit Ιναρος). Ιναρος F.H. ψαμμιτίχον A.J. vulg. Bekk. ψαμμιτίχον N.T.F.H. al. Poppo. ψαμμιτίχον V. πρὸ N. ὑπερφάρον T. ὑπὲρ φάρον corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ερ m.r.). Ἀρτοξέρξου Bekk.

§ 2. αὐτῶν N.V.F.H. αὐτῶν an αὐτῶν T. p.l. τοῦ ποταμοῦ T. μέμφιδος corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ε m. r. lit. supr. ι. fuit μεμφίδος) πρὸ N. ἀθηναῖων, pro αἰγυπτίων, F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). οἱ ξυναποστάντες pr. N. (μὴ supraser. m.r.).

CV. ἀλιᾶς A.J. Αλιᾶς vulg. ἀλιᾶς N. ἀλιᾶς T. Ἀλιᾶς Bekk. Ἀλιᾶς recte Poppo. πρὸ N.

§ 2. κεκρυφαῖλα pr. T. κεκρυφαλεῖα corr. m. ead.

§ 3. μεταταῦτα N.T. A.J. γίνεται N.F. (tac. Br.) H.

ing of the long walls to the port Nisaea and themselves garrisoning the same is to be noticed.

§ 5. “That violent and notorious hatred which they bore towards the Athe-

nians.” Ad.

CIV. § 2. I think I have done good service here (as on 51, 2) in removing the marks of parenthesis, though here the old pointing gives no anacoluthon.

χία γίγνεται ἐπ' Αἰγύνη μεγάλη Ἀθηναίων καὶ Αἰγυμητῶν, καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐκατέροις παρῆσαν, καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ναῦς ἐβδομήκοντα λαβόντες αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀπέβησαν καὶ ἐπολιόρκουν, Λεωκράτους τοῦ Στροίβου στρατηγοῦντος.
 4 ἔπειτα Πελοποννήσιοι ἀμύνειν βουλόμενοι Αἰγυμήταις ἐς μὲν τὴν Αἰγιναν τριακοσίους ὄπλίτας πρότερον Κορινθίων καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίων ἐπικούρους διεβίβασαν, τὰ δὲ ἄκρα τῆς Γερανείας κατέλαβον καὶ ἐς τὴν Μεγαρίδα κατέβησαν Κορίνθιοι μετὰ τῶν ἔνυμάχων, νομίζοντες ἀδυνάτους ἔστεσθαι Ἀθηναίους βοηθεῖν τοῖς Μεγαρεῦσιν ἐν τε Αἰγύνῃ ἀπούσης στρατιᾶς πολλῆς καὶ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ· ἦν δὲ καὶ βοηθώσιν, ἀπ' Αἰγί-
 5 νης ἀναστήσεσθαι αὐτούς. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ μὲν πρὸς Αἰγύνη στράτευμα οὐκ ἐκίνησαν, τῶν δὲ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὑπολοίπων οἱ τε πρεσβύτατοι καὶ οἱ νεώτατοι ἀφικυοῦνται
 6 ἐς τὰ Μέγαρα Μυρωνίδου στρατηγοῦντος. καὶ μάχης γενο-
 μένης ἰσορρόπου πρὸς Κορινθίους διεκρίθησαν ἀπ' ἄλλήλων,
 καὶ ἐνόμισαν αὐτοὶ ἐκάτεροι οὐκ ἔλασσον ἔχειν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ.
 7 καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι (ἐκράτησαν γὰρ ὅμως μᾶλλον) ἀπελ-
 θόντων τῶν Κορινθίων τροπαῖον ἔστησαν· οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι
κακιζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πρεσβυτέρων, καὶ παρ-
 σκευασάμενοι ἡμέρας ὕστερον δώδεκα μάλιστα, ἐλθόντες
 8 ἀνθίστασαν τροπαῖον καὶ αὐτοὶ ὡς νικήσαντες. καὶ οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκβοηθήσαντες ἐκ τῶν Μεγάρων τούς τε τὸ τρο-

§ 4. *Γερανίας* Bekk., ster. Sed et—*ias* nititur pene nulla librorum auctoritate, et huiusmodi vocabula in—εἰδ̄ desinunt, v. c. Ἀγάμεια (de quo doce Steph. Byzant., Ἀναδήμεια, Ἀλεξάνδρεια, Ἀπάμεια, Κεκρυφάλεια (supr. § 2, sequi. lib. κεκρυφαλία), Κορώνεια, Σολύγεια, Χαιρώνεια, al. γερανεῖα et γεράνεια 107, 4 N.T. ἐν τε corr. N. (corr. ε add. acc. m.r. fuit ἐν τῇ). ἐν τῇ F.H. στρατας (sic) T.

§ 5. πρ (et § 6) N. μυρωνίδου T.

6. καὶ ἐνόμισαν hab. N. καὶ om. V.

§ 7. τρόπαιον (et infr.) N. τρωαῖον T.

§ 8. ἐκβοηθήσαντες A.J. vulg. ἐκβοηθήσαντες N.T.V.F.H. al. Facile HΘ ante

CV. § 4. *πρότερον* denotes that the mission of the troops into Αἴγινα preceded the occupation of Geranæa. Besides had the two movements been at the same time Th. would probably have expressed himself in his usual graphic style διεβλαζον...κατελάμβανον.

§ 5. Μυρωνίδου. v.c. 457. Before the battle of Delium began, Hippocrates

proudly reminds his men of this gallant officer's exploits. He is mentioned by Aristoph. Lysistr. 803 as equally formidable to his enemies as Phormion, and in Eccles. 303 called Μυρωνίδης δ γεννάδας. The Scholiast on the former passage speaks of two men bearing this name, promising proof of it on the Eccles., on which we have now no Scholion extant.

παιῶν ιστάντας διαφθείρουσι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔνμβαλόντες
ἐκράτησαν.

CVI. οἱ δὲ νικώμενοι ὑπεχώρουν, καὶ τι αὐτῶν μέρος
οὐκ ὀλίγον προσβιασθὲν καὶ διαμαρτὸν τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐσέπεσεν
ἔς του χωρίον ἴδιάτου, φέτυχεν ὅρνυμα μέγα περιείργον καὶ
οὐκ ἦν ἔξοδος. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι γνόντες κατὰ πρόσωπόν τε
εἵργον τοῖς ὀπλίταις καὶ περιστήσαντες κύκλῳ τοὺς ψιλοὺς
κατέλευσαν πάντας τοὺς ἐσελθόντας, καὶ πάθος μέγα τοῦτο
Κορινθίοις ἐγένετο. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος ἀπεχώρησεν αὐτοῖς τῆς
στρατιᾶς ἐπ' οἴκου.

CVII. ἥρξαντο δὲ κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τούτους καὶ τὰ
μακρὰ τείχη ἐς θάλασσαν Ἀθηναῖοι οἰκοδομεῖν, τό τε Φαλη-
ρόνδε καὶ τὸ ἐς Πειραιᾶ. καὶ Φωκέων στρατευσάντων ἐς
Δωριᾶς, τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων μητρόπολιν, Βοιὸν καὶ Κυτίνιον
καὶ Ἐρινεόν, καὶ ἐλόντων ἐν τῷ πολισμάτων τούτων, οἵ

HC potuit excidere. μεγαρῶν T. sed acut. acc. add. m. ead. ἔνμβαλλόντες (sic) T.

CVI. ol δὲ T. καὶ τι αὐτῶν μέρος pr. N. καὶ τι αὐτῶν τι μέρος corr. N. (supraser. alt. τι m. r.) καὶ τι αὐτῶν τι μέρος V.F. (testē Br. tac. Ba.) al. Be. διαμαρτῶν (sic) T. ἐς τι χωρῶν N. (γρ. ἐς τοῦ marg. N. m. r.) T. ὅρνυμα (sic) T.

§ 2. εἵργον N.A.J. vulg. Poppe. εἵργον et εἵργον dat T. (m. ead.). εἰσελθόντας N.T.A.J. vulg. fort. omn. lib. τοῖς κορινθίοις A.J. vulg. τοῖς om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. TOIC ante TOK irrepare aut excidere potuit. Vid. Pors. Advers. p. 131, Aristophanic. p. 241, 242. Interpr. ad Greg. Corinth. p. 167, 244, 720, de K et IC confusis. Rectissime Schweigh. in Polyb. III. 49, 6 O ICAPAC pro pravo Codd. ΣΚΑΡΑΣ ex virorum doctorum conjectura recepit. Ita si cui volenti est vulg. per me τοῖς κορ. reponat.

§ 3. ἐπ' οἴκου pr. T. (elisionis nota et spir. transv. cal. induct. m. ead.).

CVII. Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς θάλασσαν A.J. vulg. ἐς θάλασσαν ἀθηναῖοι N.T.V.F.H. al. τὸ, τε A.J. vulg. φαλληρὸν δὲ T. φαλληρὸν δὲ (sic) corr. N. (add. pr. acc. corr. νδὲ m. r.). πειρεῖται.

§ 2. καὶ om. pr. N. add. supraser. m. r. φωκέων corr. N. (ν m. r.). στρατευσάντων corr. N. (στ. m. r. lit. 3 litt. cap. an fuit ἐκστρατευόντων?) δωριᾶς T.A.J. vulg. ante Duker. δωριᾶς corr. N. (acc. m. r.). μόρπολιν N.T. βυνό N. (οἱ supraser. m. r.)

CVI. προσβιασθὲν. See on 53, 1.

§ 2. κατέλευσαν implies, as Poppe says, that the ψιλον in this case were not what are called IV. 94 ψιλοὶ ἐκ παρασκευῆς ὡπλισμένοι.

CVII. Th. distinctly here speaks of two walls, one to Phalerum, the other to the Piraeus. Yet II. 13, 9 he as distinctly speaks of two to the Piraeus. The one added by Pericles (*τὸ διὰ μέσου τεῖχος* Plat. Gorg. p. 455 E) was built probably some time after the Thirty Years'

Peace. See further in Leake's Topogr. of Athens Vol. I. p. 422, foll.

§ 2. ἐς Δωριᾶς, "into the country of." This pregnant use of ἐς will occur frequently. It is some time since I proposed in v. 49, 1 φόσκοντες ἐς σφᾶς... δῆλα ἐπενεγκεῖν, getting rid of one passage where σφᾶς seemed to mean eos. Tacitus uses hostis=hostilis ager, Annal. II. 25 excendit non ausum congregati hostem, cp. XIV. 23 quos Corbulo... vastavit, Agric. 22 vastatis nationibus.

Λακεδαιμόνιοι Νικομήδους τοῦ Κλεομβρότου ὑπὲρ Πλευστοάνακτος τοῦ Παυσανίου βασιλέως, νέου ὄντος ἔτι, ἥγουμένου ἐβοήθησαν τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν ἑαυτῶν τε πεντακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὀπλίταις καὶ τῶν ἔνυμάχων μυρίοις, καὶ τοὺς Φωκέας ὁμολογίᾳ ἀναγκάσαντες ἀποδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν ἀπεξ χώρουν πάλιν. καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν μὲν αὐτούς, διὰ τοῦ Κρισαίου κόλπου εἰ βούλοιτο περαιωῦσθαι, Ἀθηναῖοι ναυσὶ περιπλεύσαντες ἔμελλον κωλύειν διὰ δὲ τῆς Γερανείας οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς ἐφαίνετο αὐτοῖς, Ἀθηναίων ἔχόντων Μέγαρα καὶ 4 Πηγάς, πορεύεσθαι. δύσοδός τε γὰρ ή Γεράνεια καὶ ἐφρουρέντο ἀεὶ ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων καὶ τότε ἥσθανοντο αὐτοὺς μέλλοντας καὶ ταύτῃ κωλύειν. ἔδοξε δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐν Βοιωτοῖς περιμείνασι σκέψασθαι ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἀσφαλέστατα διαπορεύεσθαι. τὸ δέ τι καὶ ἄνδρες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπῆγον αὐτοὺς κρύφα, ἐλπίσαντες δῆμόν τε καταπαύσειν καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη 7 οἰκοδομούμενα. ἐβοήθησαν δὲ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πανδημεὶ καὶ Ἀργείων χίλιοι καὶ τῶν ἀλλων ἔνυμάχων ὡς ἔκαστοι· ἔνυμπαντες δὲ ἐγένοντο τετρακισχίλιοι καὶ μυρίοι.

F.H. βοιωτ. T. κυτίνιον N. (σ supraser. m.r.) σκυτίνιον V. ol (ante λακ.) om. T. νέου ἔτι δύτος T. ἥγομένου (sic) T. μυρίοις corr. N. (ν m. ead.). φωκέα (sic) T. ἀναγκάσαντας T.

§ 3. κρισαίου N.A.J. vulg. κρισαίου T.F. κωλύειν A.J. vulg. κωλύειν N.T.V.F.H. al. q. reposui. Vid. ad. 10, 6. κωλύ[σ]ειν Poppo.

§ 4. δύσοδός τε corr. N (acc. add. supr. v lit. supr. pr. o, δός τε corr. m. r.). ὑπὸ τῶν ἀθ. T.

§ 5. ἐν βοιωτοῖς om. N. add. marg. m. r. περιμείνασθαι T. supraser. m. ead.

§ 6. δῆμόν τε pr. N. τὸν δῆμον τέ corr. N. (supraser. τὸν lit. supra alt. o add. acc. supr. τε m. r.). τὸν δῆμον V. δῆμον τέ T.

§ 7. ἀλλων corr. N. (ν m. ead.).

§ 3. πορεύεσθαι “to go by land.”)(περαιωῦσθαι above. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 171.

§ 6. ἐπῆγον not, I think, “urged them on,” that being expressed by ἐνῆγον, but “invited them,” the active being used for the more precise middle. Cp. II. 85, 7. Σο ξινεπάργειν IV. 1, 3; 79, 2, 84, 2. Similarly πράσσειν χρήματα (*to exact money*) coexists with πράσσεσθαι (as has been noticed above on 99, 1) ἀφαιρεῖν with ἀφαιρεῖσθαι (the latter being far more usual; see Dem. Leptin. passim, frequently however with a shade of difference), μεταπέμπειν with μεταπέμπεσθαι, καταδονλοῦν with καταδονλοῦσθαι, φυλάσσω μή εἴτω (I

am on the watch, on the look-out, lest) with φυλάσσομαι μή... (I am on my watch, I am on my guard, lest...). In all such examples, easily multiplied, the active expresses up to a certain extent what the middle with more exactness conveys. On this principle I should by leisure accept Cobet's alteration in Eur. Helen. 1215 ναῦται σφ ἀνέλον (ἀνέλοντι Cob. Nov. Lect. p. 203) ἐντυχόντες, ὡς λέγεται. We are familiar with ἀνατρέσθαι ναῦται, νεκρός, but if the middle is absolutely necessary, why not alter Aristoph. Vesp. 386 δνελόντες καὶ κατακλασαντες θεῖαν μὲν ὑπὸ τοῖσι δρυφάκτοις? Will Cobet accept ἀνελέσθαι?

8 νομίσαντες δὲ ἀπορεῦν ὅπῃ διέλθωσιν ἐπεστράτευσαν αὐτοῖς,
9 καὶ τι καὶ τοῦ δήμου καταλύσεως ὑποψίᾳ. ἥλθον δὲ καὶ
Θεσσαλῶν ἵππης τοῦς Ἀθηναίους κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικόν, οἱ
μετέστησαν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ παρὰ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους.

CVIII. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἐν Τανάγρᾳ τῆς Βοιωτίας
ἐνίκων Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξυμμαχοί, καὶ φόνος ἐγένετο
ἀμφοτέρων πολύς. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἐς τὴν Μεγαρίδα
ἔλθοντες καὶ δευδροτομήσαντες πάλιν ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκουν διὰ
Γερανείας καὶ ἴσθμοῦ. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ δευτέρᾳ καὶ ἔξηκοστῇ
ἡμέρᾳ μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἐστράτευσαν ἐς Βοιωτοὺς Μυρωνίδου

§ 8. *καὶ τι corr. N. (i fuit fort. τοι m. ead. vid.).* ὑποψίᾳ A.J. ὑποψίᾳ ἢν vulg.
Sed ἢν vid. Editor quidam addidisse qui ὑποψίᾳ reponendum non videbat, ut
participio νομίσαντες dativus ὑποψίᾳ responderet, plane ut 80, 1 ἀπειρίᾳ...νομί-
σαντα.

§ 9. *Ιππεῖς N.T.A.J. vulg.* κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν τοῦς ἀθηναῖοις N.V.

CVIII. ἀμφοτέρωθεν T.

§ 2. *ἐπῆλθον N.V.* ὑπῆλθον T. ἐς βοιωτοὺς N. εἰς Βοιωτοὺς V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II.
p. 434). μάχῃ hic N. (lit. supr. γ). μυρωνίδου T. supraser. m. ead. νικήσαντες corr. N.
(νικ. lit. 4 litt. cap. fort. fuit κρατ. vel. σπατ. Sed corr. m. ead.). περιῆγον T.

§ 9. The alliance is mentioned 102, 5, II. 22, 4. Thessaly seems always to have had a bias towards Athens. See IV. 78, 3. But their βασιλέες (as Herodot. VII. 6 calls the Ἀλενάδαι) and other baronial families (comprehended by Th. under the name of δωατέλαι) probably on this occasion rough-rode the commons, as they successfully prevented opposition to the march of Brasidas through Thessaly. So at the time of the invasion of Xerxes the Ἀλενάδαι and the main body of the Thessalians espoused different views, and the latter only because they were unsupported by the southern Greeks most reluctantly medized. See Herod. II. 172—174. Others may prefer to take the view of the Scholiast τοιούτοις γάρ οἱ Θεσσαλοί, εὐχερεῖς τὸν τρόπον. For there was a proverb, δεῖ τὰ Θεσσαλῶν ἀπιστα. See Schol. on Eur. Phœn. 1407 (τὸ Θεσσαλὸν σόφισμα), Schol. on Arist. Plut. 521 with Hemsterh. note. Demosthenes has put this imputation of Thessalian fickleness and perfidy in a very strong light, I. Olynth. p. 15, § 22 ταῦτα (τὰ τῶν Θετταλῶν) γάρ ἀπιστα μὲν ἦν δῆπον φύσει καὶ δεῖ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις, Aristoor. p. 657 § 112 ὑμέis μέν, ὡς ἀνδρεῖς Ἀθηναῖοι,

οὐδένα προβδώκατε πώποτε τῶν φίλων, Θετταλοί δὲ οὐδένα πώποτε δυτικοὶ οἱ. The κακαὶ φρένες however of Theocr. XIV. 32 applied to the Θεσσαλὸς ιπποιώκτας (as in Latin *malus*, *malitia*, *malitiosus*) rather means arch, waggyish, pluggy, than fickle, perfidious.

CVIII. For the battle of Tanagra, which clearly was not very decisive in favour of the Peloponnesians, see Thirlw. Vol. III. p. 28, 29, Grote, Vol. V. p. 444 following. Diod. Sic. XI. 80 speaks of it as a disputed victory, and adds that a truce for four months ensued, which militates against our author's context.

§ 2. The ravage of vineyards and olive-beds (δένδρα) was the main work of invasions of hostile territories. Thus we appreciate the joke in Aristoph. Pax 746 μῶν ὑστριχὶς εἰσέβαλέν σοι εἰς τὰς πλευρὰς πολλῇ στρατιῇ κάδεν δροτόμησε τὸ νῶτον; and the picturesque statement in Dem. c. Nicostr. p. 1251, § 15 ἥλθον εἰς τὸ χωρὶον τῆς νυκτός, δοσα ἐνήν φυτά ἀκροδύνων γεωναῖα ἐμβεβλημένα καὶ τὰς ἀναδενδράς ἔξεκοψε, καὶ φυτευτήρια ἐλαῖν περιστοῖχων κατέκλασεν οὕτω δεινῶς ὡς οὐδὲ ἀν οἱ πολέμιοι διαθεῖεν. The results of the battle of Oenophyta seem

στρατηγούντος, καὶ μάχῃ ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς νικήσαντες τῆς τε χώρας ἐκράτησαν τῆς Βοιωτίας καὶ Φωκίδος, καὶ Ταναγραίων τὸ τεῖχος περιεῖλον, καὶ Λοκρῶν τῶν Ὀπουντίων ἐκατὸν ἄνδρας ὅμηρους τοὺς πλουσιωτάτους ἔλαβον, τά 3 τε τείχη τὰ ἑαυτῶν τὰ μακρὰ ἐπετέλεσαν. ὡμολόγησαν δὲ καὶ Αἰγυνῆται μετὰ ταῦτα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τείχη τε περιελόντες καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες φόρον τε ταξάμενοι ἐς τὸν ἔπειτα 4 χρόνον. καὶ Πελοπόννησον περιέπλευσαν Ἀθηναῖοι Τολμίδου τοῦ Τολμαίου στρατηγούντος, καὶ τὸ νεώριον τὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐνέπρησαν, καὶ Χαλκίδα Κορινθίων πόλιν εἷλον, καὶ Σικουνίους ἐν ἀποβάσει τῆς γῆς μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν.

CIX. οἱ δὲ ἐν τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ἔνυμμαχοι 2 ἐπέμενον, καὶ αὐτοῖς πολλαὶ ἴδεαι πολέμων κατέστησαν. τὸ μὲν γὰρ πρώτον ἐκράτουν τῆς Αἰγύπτου Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ βασιλεὺς πέμπει ἐς Λακεδαιμονα Μεγάβαζον ἄνδρα Πέρσην χρήματα ἔχοντα, ὅπως ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλεῖν πεισθέντων τῶν 3 Πελοποννησίων ἀπ’ Αἰγύπτου ἀπαγάγοι Ἀθηναίους. ὡς δὲ αὐτῷ οὐ προύχώρει καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἄλλως ἀναλοῦτο, ὃ μὲν

τὰ τε τείχη ἑαυτῶν ὁμ. T. cūm pauc. sequi. libr. ἐπετέλεσαν A.J.vulg. ἐπετέλεσαν N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. Utrumque probum, iv. 69, 3 τὸ τεῖχος ὅσον οὐκ ἀπετελεστο, 90, 4 ὡς τὰ πλείστα πεπετελέστο, sed infra τὰ περὶ τὸ προτείχισμα, ὅσα ἦν ὑπόλοιπα, ὡς χρῆν ἐπετελέσαι.

§ 3. ὁ T. ol alig. A.J. vulg. Sed ol om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. αἰγυνῆται corr. N. (acc. supr. η sed post. lit. op. m. ead.). μετατάτα T.A.J. τείχη τὲ ετ φόρον τὲ N.T.

§ 4. τολμίδου corr. N. (ι m. ead.), τολμίον (sic) T. νεώριον corr. T. (ι m. ead.), τῶν λακεδαιμονίων T.H. (si silentium Baueri recte interpreter) A.J. vulg. τὸ λακ. N.V.F. al. σικουνίων corr. N. (σικυν op. m. r.). μάχη corr. N. (μ. op. m. ead.).

CIX. οἱ δὲ vulg. sed ol δὲ N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H.A.J. al. Bekk. Poppo. ἐτι ἐπέμενον A.J. vulg. ἐτι om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἐτι ἐμενον i Be. ETI ante EII irreperserat. Vid. ad 62, 5.

§ 2. ol Ἀθηναῖοι A.J. vulg. ol om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. πελοποννησίων corr. N. (πελοπον op. m. ead.). καὶ ἀπ’ Αἰγ. A.J. vulg. καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H.

§ 3. προύχώρει (et III, 2) N. Bekk. προύχώρει T. προύχώρει V. τα χρήματα (sic) J.

to have not only given the Athenians an ascendancy in Boeotia, but even established a preponderant democracy in Thebes itself. I think no reasonable objection can be started to Thirlwall's exposition of Aristot. Pol. v. 2=VIII. 3, 5 given p. 30, n. 2. The battles of Tanagra and Oenophyta were fought A.C. 456.

§ 3. περιεῖλον above § 2, and IV. 132, 1, is the work of others. But here and IV.

51, 1 it is one's own handy-work, an instance of the active to a certain extent performing the functions of the middle. See on 107, 6.

§ 4. The burning of Gythium and the other operations of Tolmides were in A.C. 455. The supplement of Diod. (xi. 84) to the short narrative of Th. has been ably criticised by Thirlwall, p. 31.

CIX. § 3. ἀλλως “idly, to no pur-

Μεγάβαζος καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν χρήματων πάλιν ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐκομίσθη, Μεγάβυζον δὲ τὸν Ζωπύρου πέμπει ἄνδρα Πέρσην μετὰ στρατιᾶς πολλῆς· ὃς ἀφικόμενος κατὰ γῆν τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους μάχῃ ἐκράτησε, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Μέμφιδος ἔξηλασε τοὺς Ἑλληνας, καὶ τέλος ἐς Προσωπίτιδα τὴν νῆσον κατέκλησε, καὶ ἐπολιόρκει ἐν αὐτῇ ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ ἔξι μῆνας, μέχρι οὗ ἔηράνας τὴν διώρυχα καὶ παρατρέψας ἀλλῃ τὸ ὄδωρ τάς τε ναῦς ἐπὶ τοῦ ἔηροῦ ἐποίησε καὶ τῆς νῆσον τὰ πολλὰ ἡπειρον, καὶ διαβὰς εἶλε τὴν νῆσον πεζῇ.

CX. οὕτω μὲν τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πράγματα ἐφθάρη, ἔξ
ἔτη πολεμήσαντα· καὶ ὀλίγοι ἀπὸ πολλῶν πορευόμενοι διὰ
τῆς Λιβύης ἐς Κυρήνην ἐσώθησαν, οἱ δὲ πλεῦστοι ἀπώλοντο.
2 Αἰγυπτος δὲ πάλιν ὑπὸ βασιλέα ἐγένετο πλὴν Ἀμυρταίου
τοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἔλεσι βασιλέως τοῦτον δὲ διὰ μέγεθός τε τοῦ
ἔλους οὐκ ἐδύναντο ἐλεῖν, καὶ ἀμα μαχιμώτατοί εἰσι τῶν

ἀνηλούτῳ Τ. τὰ λοιπὰ χρήματα Ν.Ν. ἀνεκομίσθη (αν geminato) A.J. vulg. ἐκομίσθη N.T.V.F.H. al. Μεγάβαζον T.A.J. vulg. μεγάβυζον N. (de V. tac. Ad. de F. Ba. Si Bekkeri silentium recte. interpreter hab. F.) H. omn. Be. τούς τε Αἴγ. A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppe. τε omn. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἐκράτησεν T.F.H. Bekk. μέμφιδος corr. N. (add. acc. m. r. lit. supr. i). ἔξηλασε N. ἔξειλασε V. κατέκλησε N.T. omn. libr. op. præter i Be. q. hab. κατέκλησε. κατέκλησεν Bekk. ἐνιαυτὸν δὲ T. μῆνας ἔξ A.J. vulg. ἔξ μῆνας N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. μέχρις N.T.A.J. vulg. μέχρι F.H. al. ταπολλὰ T.

CX. πολεμήσαντα corr. N. (add. acc. supr. η m. r. lit. supr. pr. α. alt. α corr. m. r. fuit πολεμησάντων quod desideravit Stephanus). διεσώθησαν A.J. vulg. ἐσώθησαν N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. ΔΙ irreperbat post N.

§ 2. βασιλεῖ vulg. βασιλέως A.J. cum sequi. lib. βασιλέα (non βασιλέως) N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. ἀμυρτέον T. ἔλεσι corr. N. (λε lit. 3 litt. cap. corr. m. r.). ἔλλει T. (Ἑλλησι fort. pr. T. corr. m. ead.) ἔλεαι marg. m. ead. μαχιμώτατοί εἰσι corr. N. (add. acc. supr. οι m. r. lit. supr. σι). μαχιμώτατοί εἰσι T.

pose." See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 27. "And they were spending their money in vain."—Μεγάβυζως: though there might be two named Megabazus (as unquestionably there was more than one *Flavius Sabinus* in the civil wars between Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian), and δ Ζωπύρον might have been added intentionally to distinguish the one from the other namesake, yet Megabyzus the son of Zopyrus, the latter the conqueror of Babylon, δέ ἐταιρεῖται Αθηναῖον καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἐστρατήγησε (Herod. III. 160), is clearly the man who caused the disastrous termination of the Athenian expedition in Egypt. Ξηράνας τὴν

διώρυχα: "after draining the original canal." The conception of Th. is that the island was not natural but artificial (Diodor. XI. 77 τὸν περιφέοντα ποταμὸν διώρυξ διαλαβόντες ἡπειρον ἐποίησαν τὴν νῆσον). The word occurs IV. 109, 3, the canal of Xerxes.

CX. πολεμήσαντα is bold, but not more so than II. 36, 4 βάρβαρον ἡ Ἑλληνα πόλεμον ἐπιέιντα, on which see note.

§ 2. καὶ...μαχιμώτατων δύτων, or καὶ...δύτη μαχιμώτατοί εἰσι, might be expected. But see on 78, 1. This will perhaps be further illustrated hereafter; meanwhile I now notice one passage IV. 95, 1 τὸ ἵσον δέ πρός τε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας δύναται καὶ

3 Αἰγυπτίων οἱ ἔλειοι. Ἰνάρως δὲ ὁ Λιβύων βασιλεύς, ὃς τὰ πάντα ἐπραξε περὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου, προδοσίᾳ ληφθεὶς ἀνε-
4 σταυρώθη. ἐκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ἔνυμαχίδος πεντήκοντα τριήρεις διάδοχοι πλέουσαι ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἔσχον κατὰ τὸ Μενδήσιον κέρας, οὐκ εἰδότες τῶν γεγενημένων οὐδέν· καὶ αὐτοῖς ἐκ τε γῆς ἐπιπεσόντες πεζοὶ καὶ ἐκ θαλάσ-
5 σης Φουνίκων ναυτικὸν διέφθειραν τὰς πολλὰς τῶν νεῶν, αἱ δὲ ἐλάσσονες διέφυγον πάλιν. τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν μεγάλην στρατείαν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ἔνυμάχων ἐς Αἴγυπτον οὗτοι ἐτελεύτησεν.

CXI. ἐκ δὲ Θεσσαλίας Ὁρέστης ὁ Ἐχεκρατίδου οἵος τοῦ Θεσσαλῶν βασιλέως φεύγων ἐπεισεν Ἀθηναίους ἕαντὸν κατάγειν καὶ παραλαβόντες Βοιωτοὺς καὶ Φωκέας ὄντας ἔνυμάχους Ἀθηναῖοι ἐστράτευσαν τῆς Θεσσαλίας ἐπὶ Φάρ-
2 σαλον. καὶ τῆς μὲν γῆς ἐκράτουν ὅσα μὴ προϊόντες πολὺ ἐκ τῶν ὅπλων (οἱ γὰρ ἵππης τῶν Θεσσαλῶν εἶργον), τὴν δὲ πόλιν οὐχ εἷλον, οὐδὲ ἄλλο προύχώρει αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν ὥν ἔνεκα ἐστράτευσαν, ἀλλ' ἀπεχώρησαν πάλιν Ὁρέστην ἔχοντες 3 ἄπρακτοι. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον χίλιοι Ἀθ-

§ 3. *Ináρως* corr. N. (lit. supr. i add. acc. supr. a corr. w. m. r. Fuit *Inaros*). Vid. ad 104, 1. *Inártos* (sic) V. ὁ τῶν Λιβύων vulg. τῶν om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.J. προδοσίας T. ἀνεστυβρώθη (sic) T.

§ 4. Ἀθηνῶν Bekk. de conject. μενδήσειον T. πεζοὶ T. (supraser. m. ead.). § 5. τόποις corr. N. (acc. add. post lit. m. ead. ut vid.). πόλιν (pro πάλιν) T.

§ 5. στρατείαν corr. N. (*εἰαν* m. r. fort. lit. supr. at. στρατοῦ diserte legitur). στρατιῶν T.A.J. Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.J. ἐτελεύ-
τησε T.

CXI. Vide ne scribendum sit τον Θ. βασιλέως eadem collocatione qua 106, 1 ἐς τον χωρίον ιδώτου. Vid. not. ἀθηναιος N.V. τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς A.J. vulg. τοὺς om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι A.J. vulg. οἱ om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be.

§ 2. ιπτεις N.A.J. vulg. ιππῆς T. εἴργον T.A.J. vulg. Popp. εἴργον corr. N. (acc. corr. m. r. fuit εἴργον). ἀλλά N.T.V.F.H.

§ 3. μετατάτρα T. σικυῶνα corr. N. (καὶ op. m. ead.). σικυῶνα pr. T. σικυῶνα (corr. m. ead.).

ὑπέμνησον μᾶλλον ἔχει ἡ ἐπικέλευσιν. Here some have dreamt of “τε trajectum,” but surely Th. means “but it is equally as telling, partly (τε) because I am addressing brave men, also it contains (because it contains) &c.”

§ 4. ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναίων: as ἐτ 107, 2.

CXL. As Thessaly was not under one βασιλεὺς but was governed by a δυναστεία (see on 107, 9) it is hardly conceivable

that Orestes could be called *the βασιλεὺς* of Thessaly. That he had been the *tagus* is not satisfactory. I hope my proposed *τον* may find some favour. The “families”—to use a modernism—not only might rough-ride the commons, but would occasionally be at strife with one another.

§ 2. ἐκ τῶν ὅπλων. “The place of their arms, encampment.”

ναίων ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τὰς ἐν Πηγαῖς ἐπιβάντες (εἶχον δὲ αὐτοὶ τὰς Πηγὰς) παρέπλευσαν ἐς Σικυῶνα Περικλέους τοῦ Ξανθίππου στρατηγοῦντος, καὶ ἀποβάντες Σικυωνίων τοὺς προσμίξαντας μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν. καὶ εὐθὺς παραλαβόντες Ἀχαιοὺς καὶ διαπλεύσαντες πέραν τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας ἐς Οἰνιάδας ἐστράτευσαν καὶ ἐπολιόρκουν, οὐ μέντοι εἴλον γε, ἀλλ᾽ ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου.

CXII. ὕστερον δὲ διαλιπόντων ἐτῶν τριῶν σπουδαὶ γίγνονται Πελοποννήσοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις πενταετεῖς. καὶ Ἐλληνικοῦ μὲν πολέμου ἔσχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς δὲ Κύπρον ἐστρατεύοντο ναυσὶ διακοσίαις αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ἔνυμάχων Κίμωνος στρατηγοῦντος. καὶ ἔξήκοντα μὲν νῆες ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐπλευσαν, Ἀμυρταίον μεταπέμποντος τοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἔλεσι βασιλέως, αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι Κίτιον ἐπολιόρκουν. Κίμωνος δὲ ἀποθανόντος καὶ λιμοῦ γενομένου ἀπεχώρησαν ἀπὸ Κιτίου. καὶ πλεύσαντες ὑπὲρ Σαλαμῖνος τῆς ἐν Κύπρῳ Φοίνιξι καὶ Κίλιξι ἐναυμάχησαν καὶ ἐπεζομάχησαν ἄμα, καὶ νικήσαντες ἀμφότερα ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου, καὶ αἱ ἔξι Αἴγυπτον νῆες πάλιν αἱ ἐλθοῦσαι μετ' αὐτῶν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι

§ 4. ἀχαιοὺς pr. N. acc. add. m. r. περα T. supraser. m. ead. ἀκαρνανίας pr. N. ἀκαρνανίας corr. (a text. m. r.). εἴλον γε (sic) N.

CXII. τριῶν (sic) N. γίγνονται N. καὶ πελοποννήσοις F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

§ 2. ἐπέσχον A.J. ἔσχον H. ("recent. manu supr. script. ἐπ." Ba.). Schol. ἔσχον: ἐπέσχον. αὐτῶν N.A.J. vulg. ante Bauer. αὐτῶν an αὐτῶν T. p. l. καὶ ἔνυμάχων T. supraser. m. ead.

§ 3. ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐπλευσαν ἐς αἴγυπτον N.V. eis T.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. ἀμυρταί (sic) T. Ἑλλησι T.

§ 4. σαλαμῖν A. Sic διαβεβήκετ 114, 1. πόλεμ 115, 2. τοῖς ἐν T. φοίνιξι καὶ κυπρίοις A.J. vulg. καὶ κυπρίοις om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. κύλιξι T. s' κίλιξι T. ἐπ' οἴκου hic et 111, 4; 114, 4 T.

§ 4. For Oeniadae see Leake North Greece III. 556 foll. Th. furnishes a description of the neighbourhood π. 102. "Oeniadae had long incurred the enmity of the Athenians, chiefly, it would seem, because, being situate in a tract of uncommonly rich land formed by the depositions of the Achelous, it had early excited their cupidity. Paus. iv. 25. 1." Thirlw. III. 34.

CXII. The truce was made 450 B.C.

Cimon's death probably is to be placed in the following year. Whether he died from a wound during the siege or from natural causes Plutarch, Cimon. § 19, does not determine. Frequently ἀποθνήσκειν (τελευτᾶν as 138, 7 νοοήσας δὲ τελευτὴ τὸν βίον...ἐκούσιον φαρμάκῳ ἀποθανεῖν, but we shall find that this distinction does not always hold good.

§ 3. μεταπέμποντος. See on 107, 6.

§ 5. This "indirect hostility" (Thirlw.)

δὲ μετὰ τὰντα τὸν ἱερὸν καλούμενον πόλεμον ἐστράτευσαν,
καὶ κρατήσαντες τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἱεροῦ παρέδοσαν Δελφοῖς·
καὶ αὐθις ὕστερον Ἀθηναῖοι ἀποχωρησάντων αὐτῶν στρα-
τεύσαντες καὶ κρατήσαντες παρέδοσαν Φωκεῦσι.

CXIII. καὶ χρόνου ἐγγενομένου μετὰ τὰντα Ἀθηναῖοι,
Βοιωτῶν τῶν φευγόντων ἔχοντων Ὁρχομενὸν καὶ Χαιρώνειαν
καὶ ἄλλ' ἄττα χωρία τῆς Βοιωτίας, ἐστράτευσαν ἑαυτῶν μὲν
χιλίοις ὁπλίταις τῶν δὲ ἔνυμάχων ὡς ἑκάστοις ἐπὶ τὰ χωρία
τὰντα πολέμια ὅντα, Τολμίδου τοῦ Τολμαίου στρατηγοῦντος.
καὶ Χαιρώνειαν ἐλόντες [καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες] ἀπεχώρουν,
φυλακὴν καταστήσαντες. πορευομένοις δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐν Κορω-
νείᾳ ἐπιτίθενται οἱ τε ἐκ τῆς Ὁρχομενοῦ φυγάδες Βοιωτῶν
καὶ Λοκροὶ μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ Εὐβοέων φυγάδες καὶ ὅσοι τῆς
αὐτῆς γνώμης ἥσαν καὶ μάχῃ κρατήσαντες τοὺς μὲν διέ-
4 φθειραν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας ἔλαβον. ^{νέβ. νέτ. ἐξαγρεῖσαν λέπο.} καὶ τὴν

§ 5. μεταπάτα T. A.J. μετὰ τὰντα N. τὸ ιερὸν T. ἐκστρατεύσαντες T. (ἐκστρα-
vid. corr. sed m. ead.).

ov
CXIII. χρόνων T. supraser. m. ead. ἐγγενομένου N.V. μεταπάτα A.J.T. χερώ-
νειαν N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἀλλα τα pr. N. ἀλλ' ἄττα corr. N. add. elisionis signum,
acc. et spir. T. alt. m. r. ἀλλάτα (sic) T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἀλλ' ἄττα F. (testo
Ba. tac. Br.) H. πόλέμια T. acc. pr. cal. transvers. induct.

§ 2. χερώνειαν N.V. χειρώνειαν H. ἐλόντες καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες T.A.J. vulg. καὶ
ἀνδρ. om. N.V. aliquot Be. ἀπεχώρουν φυλακὴν καταστήσαντες om. N. (hab. marg.
m.r.) F. (hab. marg. m.r.) H. ("recens manus deinde omnia in imo marg. adscripsit."
Ba.).

§ 3. τοὺς μὲν sed τοὺς δὲ T.

does not appear to have been considered as a breach of the truce, which died a natural death, the invasion of Attica under Pleistoanax being clearly 445 B.C. πρὸ τούδε τοῦ πολέμου τέσσαρις καὶ δέκα ἔτεσιν II. 21, 1, so in the same year with the Peace of Euboea. It is still more remarkable that the six years and ten months which intervened between the first ten years' war and the resumption of hostilities by the occupation of Decelea and the sending of Gyliippus into Sicily, should have been called a period of peace. While Clive and Dupleix were fighting for English or French ascendancy in, at that time, a comparatively obscure nook of the world, it is not difficult to conceive that the Courts of St

James and Versailles retained peaceful relations; but when Athens and Sparta fought against each other at Mantinea, one can feel no surprise at Th., exclaiming, καὶ τὴν διὰ μέσου ξύμβασιν εἰ τις μὴ ἀξιώσῃ πόλεμον νομίζειν, οὐκ ὅρθῶς δικαιώσει. τοὺς τε γάρ ἔργους ὡς διήρηται ἀθρετώ, καὶ εὑρήσεις οὐκ εἰκὸς ὃν εἰρήνην αὐτὸν κρίθησεν v. 26, 2. Here at least they did come into direct collision.

CXIII. § 3. The emancipation of Boeotia (447 B.C.) by the victory of Coronea is mentioned with just pride by Pagondas, in his exhortation to his army before the battle of Delium, IV. 92, 6. Tolmides and Clinias, the father of Alcibiades, both fell in the battle. Diodor. XII. 6, Plut. Periel. 18, Alcib. I.

Βοιωτίαν ἐξέλιπον Ἀθηναῖοι πᾶσαν, σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι
5 ἐφ' ὃ τοὺς ἄνδρας κομιοῦνται. καὶ οἱ φεύγοντες Βοιωτῶν
κατελθόντες καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες αὐτόνομοι πάλιν ἐγένοντο.

CXIV. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον Εὔβοια ἀπέ-
στη ἀπὸ Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἐστήντη διαβεβηκότος ἥδη Περι-
κλέους στρατιὰ Ἀθηναίων ἡγγέλθη αὐτῷ ὅτι Μέγαρα
ἀφέστηκε καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι μέλλουσιν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐστὴν
Ἀττικὴν καὶ οἱ φρούροι Ἀθηναίων διεφθαρμένοι εἰσὶν ὑπὸ²
Μεγαρέων, πλὴν ὅσοι ἐσ Νίσαιαν ἀπέφυγον. ἐπαγαγόμενοι
δὲ Κορινθίους καὶ Σικουωνίους καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίους ἀπέστησαν
3 οἱ Μεγαρῆς. ὁ δὲ Περικλῆς πάλιν κατὰ τάχος ἐκόμιζε τὴν
4 στρατιὰν ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι
τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐσ Ελευσίνα καὶ Θρίῳ³ ἐσβαλόντες ἐδήσαν
Πλειστοάνακτος τοῦ Πανσανίου βασιλέως Λακεδαιμονίων
ἡγουμένου, καὶ τὸ πλέον οὐκέτι προελθόντες ἀπεχώρησαν
5 ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι πάλιν ἐσ Εὔβοιαν διαβάντες Περι-
κλέους στρατηγοῦντος κατεστρέψαντο πᾶσαν, καὶ τὴν μὲν
ἄλλην ὄμολογίαν κατεστήσαντο, Ἐστιαιᾶς δὲ ἐξοικίσαντες
αὐτοὶ τὴν γῆν ἔσχον.

§ 4. ἐφφ A.J.

CXIV. μεταδε ταῦτα (sic) T. ἐσ ταῦτη N.V.F. διαβεβηκότ A. ἐσβάλλειν A.J. vulg.⁴
ἐσβαλεῖν (sic) T. ἐσβαλεῖν N.V.F.H. pl. Be.

• § 2. ἐπαγόμενοι T. sequi, lib. ἐπαγόμενοι N. (supraser. m.r. de V. tac. Ad.).
μεγαρέis N.T. A.J. vulg. libri ut vid.

§ 3. κατατάχος T.A.J. ἐκόμιζε (sic) T. ἐκόμιζε (sic) J.
§ 4. μετατοῦτο N.T. A.J. ἐπέλευσίνα (sic) T. εἰς ἐλευσίνα N.V.F. (teste Ba. tac.
Br.) H. θριώκε F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) Poppo. εἰσβαλόντες T. τοπάλεον T.A.J. vulg.
τὸ πλέον N.V.F.H. οὐκέτι pr. N. add. spir. m.r. προελθόντες N.V.F. ("Sic quoque
videtur fuisse in Cass. [H.] nam erasmus est aliquid inter o et e." Ba.).

§ 5. ὄμολογία T. ἐστιαῖς N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἐστιαῖς an ἐστιαῖς T. p. l.
ἐστιαῖς F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) A.J. ἐξοικήσαντες N. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 5. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. Locrians and Phoenians. See Ad.

CXIV. Euboea and Megara revolted 445 B.C. The Euboean exiles had probably been restored, though (as Poppe says) αὐτόνομοι in the preceding chapter can hardly be applied to such restoration.

§ 4. See II. 21, 1, v. 16, 1, 2.

§ 5. Though we find in the catalogue of those who fought on the side of Athens

in the Sicilian war καὶ ἔτι Ἐστιαιῆς οἱ ἐν Εὔβοιᾳ Ἐστιαιαν οἰκοῦντες Δαποκοι ὄντες VII. 57, 2, it seems not improbable that this colony received, when the Athenians took possession of (ἔσχον) the land, its new name Oreus, which first appears in Th. VIII. 95, 7, and afterwards superseded the former, though some antiquarians preserved it, ἐπει καὶ ἐμὲ ἡσαν ἔτι οἱ Ὀρεόν τὴν ἐν Εὔβοιᾳ τῷ ὄνόματι Ἐστιαιαν ἐκάλουν τῷ ἀρχαίῳ, says the

CXV. ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἀπὸ Εὐβοίας οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον σπουδὰς ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ἔνυμάχους τριακοντούτεις, ἀποδόντες Νίσαιαν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροιζῆνα καὶ Ἀχαῖαν ταῦτα γὰρ ἔχον Ἀθηναῖοι Πελοποννησίων. ἔκτῳ δὲ ἔτει Σαμίοις καὶ Μιλησίοις πόλεμος ἐγένετο περὶ Πριήνης, καὶ οἱ Μιλήσιοι ἐλασσούμενοι τῷ πολέμῳ παρ’ Ἀθηναίους ἐλθόντες κατεβόων τῶν Σαμίων. ἔνυπελαμβάνοντο δὲ καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς Σάμου ἄνδρες ἴδιωται νεωτερίσαι βουλόμενοι τὴν πολιτείαν. πλεύσαντες οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς

CXV. πρὸ Ν. τριακοντατούτεις Τ. καὶ Ἀχαῖαν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροιζῆνα A.J. vulg. καὶ π. καὶ τρ. καὶ ἀλ. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. τροιζῆνα N. (η corr. m. r. op.) F. (teste Ba.) H. al. A.J. τροιζῆνα T.V.

§ 2. πόλεμος ἐγένετο corr. N. (σ alt. ε lit. inter ε et τ. m. r. o post εγεν hab. pr. m. Fuit πόλεμος ἐγένοντο).

§ 3. ξυνεπελαμβάνοντο N. ξυναπελαμβάνοντο V.

traveller Pausanias vii. 26, 2(4). Strabo (who, following Herodotus, calls it Ἰστιαία) says, Θεόπομπος δέ φησι, Περικλέους χειρομένου Εὔβοιαν, τὸν Ἰστιαῖες καθ’ ὄμολογίας εἰς Μακεδονίαν μεταστήναιαν, διοχιλίους δ’ ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἐλθόντας τὸν Ὄρεὸν οἰκήσαι, δῆμος δύτα πρότερον τῶν Ἰστιαίων. Σ. 445=683.

CXV. ἀποδόντες (both here and iv. 21, 3) as to the three first mentioned =giving back. The application of the word to Ἀχαῖαν is not so clear. Yet one can hardly shelter oneself under Goeller's—however ingenious—conjecture that by this word is meant not the country in Peloponnesus but some unknown town which the Athenians had taken in the course of the war. The collocation of Ἀχαῖαν as now given from the best MSS. (in which all agree iv. 21, 3) makes the difficulty less. Achaia was clearly in alliance with Athens. See 111, 4. It is also clear from subsequent notices that if Sparta did not claim Achaia as a dependent state of its own, it claimed it as a member of the Peloponnesian confederacy (ταῦτα γὰρ ἔχον Ἀθηναῖοι Πελοποννησίων). We find at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war II. 9, 2 that the Achaians were neutral except the Pellenians, who, with Sparta, Ἀχαῖων μόνοι ξυνεπολέμουσι τὸ πρώτον, ἐπειτα δὲ ὕστερον καὶ ἀπαντες. We find also in the operations in the

Crisean gulf II. 83—92 more than one instance of the Peloponnesians treating Achaia as *their own territory*. See particularly παρὰ γῆν σφῶν II. 83, 3, and in the speech of Cnemus, καὶ πρὸς τῇ γῇ οἰκεῖαν οὐσῃ ὅπλιτῶν παρόντων ναυμαχεῖν 87, 7. Cp. also the trophy on the Achaean Rhium 92, 6. These passages, I think, give me reason to say that though Athens did not *give back* Achaia in the same sense as they gave back Nisaea, Pega, and Troezen, yet they gave it back to belong as of old to the Peloponnesian confederacy, who held certain suzerain rights over the country, or considered they held, which the Athenians now acknowledged. Besides, ἀποδόνται in itself does not necessarily imply "giving back" but also "giving up," as is clear from II. 71, 4 Ηαυσαίας... ἀπεδίδον Πλαταιεῖσι γῆν καὶ πόλιν τὴν σφετέραν ἔχοντας αὐτονόμους οἰκεῖν. The word then ἀποδόνται, as applied to the country Ἀχαῖα, may fairly mean to renounce any claim upon it as a more or less dependent province.

§ 2. Samian war, 440 B.C.

§ 3. ίδιῶται "not in offices." (We want a word. Laymen is nowadays too limited.) In every oligarchical state there was an "alliance" (III. 82, 1) between Athens and the democratic section, as in a democratic state between Sparta and the oligarchical section.

Σάμον ναυσὶ τεσταράκοντα δημοκρατίαν κατέστησαν, καὶ ὄμήρους ἔλαβον τῶν Σαμίων πεντήκοντα μὲν παῦδας ἵσους δὲ ἄνδρας, καὶ κατέθεντο ἐς Λῆμνον, καὶ φρουρὰν ἐγκαταλιπόντες ἀνεχώρησαν. τῶν δὲ Σαμίων ἥσαν γάρ τινες οἱ οὐχ ὑπέμενον ἀλλ’ ἔφυγον ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον, ξυνθέμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις καὶ Πιστούθη τῷ Τστάσπου ξυμμαχίαν, ὃς εἶχε Σάρδεις τότε, ἐπικούρους τε ξυλλέξαντες ἐς ἐπτακοσίους διέβησαν ὑπὸ νύκτα ἐς τὴν Σάμον, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῷ δήμῳ ἐπανέστησαν καὶ ἐκράτησαν τῶν πλείστων, ἐπειτα τοὺς ὄμήρους κλέψαντες ἐκ Λήμνου τοὺς αὐτῶν ἀπέστησαν, καὶ τοὺς φρουροὺς τοὺς Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας οἱ ἥσαν παρὰ σφίσιν ἐξέδοσαν Πιστούθη, ἐπί τε Μίλητον εὐθὺς παρεσκευάζοντο στρατεύειν. ξυναπέστησαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Βυζάντιοι.

CXVI. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ὡς ἥσθοντο, πλεύσαντες ναυσὶ ἔξηκοντα ἐπὶ Σάμον ταῖς μὲν ἑκκαΐδεκα τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ἐχρήσαντο (ἔτυχον γὰρ αἱ μὲν ἐπὶ Καρίας ἐς προσκοπὴν τῶν Φοινιστῶν νεῶν οἰχόμεναι, αἱ δὲ ἐπὶ Χίου καὶ Λέσβου περιαγγέλλουσαι βοηθεῖν), τεσταράκοντα δὲ ναυσὶ καὶ τέσταρι Περικλέους δεκάτου αὐτοῦ στρατηγοῦντος ἐναυμάχησαν πρὸς Τραγίᾳ τῇ νήσῳ Σαμίων ναυσὶ ἐβδομήκοντα, ὃν ἥσαν αἱ

§ 4. *εἰς λῆμνον* T. *σαμίων* corr. T. (*a lit. 2 litt. cap. m. ead.*).

§ 5. *ὑπέμεναν* N.A.J. vulg. *ὑπέμενον* F.H. pl. Be. *οὐχ' ὑπέμενον* T. *ἐς τὴν* corr. N. (*ἐ. fuit ὡς*). *τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις* corr. N. (*utrumque i m. ead.* Fuit *τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις*). *ἐπικούρους* τὲ N.T. *συνλέξαντες* N.V.F. (*teste Ba. tac. Br.*). *συνλέξαντες* corr. T. (*υλλ. m. ead.*). *ἑκκλέψαντες* sequi. lib. Ed. Bauer, *κλέψαντες* N.T.V. libri pl. omn. A.J. *αὐτῶν* N.T.F. (*teste Ba. tac. Br.*) H.A.J. *τῶν ἀθηναίων* N.T.A.J. vulg. *τοὺς* *ἀθ.* F.H. pl. Be.

CXVI. *ἥσθοντο* corr. N. (*pr. o m. r. fuit ἥσθητο*). *ἥσθοντο* hic T. *nauaὶ* T. *σάμων* T. *αἱ μὲν* T. *προκοπὴν* T. *προκοπὴν* N. (*supraser. m. r.*). *φοινισῶν* T. *οἰχόμεναι* corr. N. (*οἱ m. r. fuit ἐχόμεναι*). *ἐχόμεναι* V. *πρ̄ τραγίᾳ* N. *στρατηγίᾳ* V.

§ 4. *φρουράν:* in Samos, not in Lemnos, which was friendly to Athens. The hostages were stolen away (*§ 5*), not carried off after a victory over the Lemnians. Thirlw. III. 50 n.

§ 5. See on § 51, 2.—*τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις*, “the most aristocratical,” as usual. Pisuthnes is mentioned again III. 31, 1. For his death see Thirlw. Vol. IV. p. 6. His son Amorges is noticed

VIII. 6, 5, 28, 3 foll. According to Plut. Pericl. 25 Pisuthnes attempted to bribe Pericles but unsuccessfully, and then secretly carried off the hostages, who had offered a talent each for their ransom.

CXVI. *αἱ εἰκοσι.* This use of the article with a part of a whole number when the other part is not distinctly mentioned is remarkable but not unusual. Herod. II. 107 *τὴν δὲ οἱ συμβο-*

εἴκοσι στρατιώτιδες ἔτυχον δὲ αἱ πᾶσαι ἀπὸ Μιλήτου πλέονται· καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι. ὕστερον δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐβοήθησαν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν νῆσες τεσσαράκοντα καὶ Χίων καὶ Λεσβίων πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι, καὶ ἀποβάντες καὶ κρατοῦντες τῷ πεζῷ ἐπολιόρκουν τρισὶ τείχεσι τὴν πόλιν, καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης τὸ ἄμα. Περικλῆς δὲ λαβὼν ἔξηκοντα ναῦς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐφορμουσῶν ὥχετο κατὰ τάχος ἐπὶ Καύνου καὶ Καρίας, ἐσαγγελθέντων ὅτι Φοίνισσαι νῆσες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς πλέονται· ὥχετο γὰρ καὶ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου πέντε ναυσὶ Στησαγόρας καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας.

CXVII. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Σάμιοι ἔξαπιναίως ἐκπλουν ποιησάμενοι ἀφράκτῳ τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἐπιπεσόντες τὰς τε

§ 2. ὕστερον δὲ A.J. vulg. ὕστερον δὲ N.T.V.F.H. Bekk. Poppo, ἀποβάντες ἐς τὴν γῆν A.J. vulg. ἐς τὴν γῆν om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. καὶ om. N. (supraser. m. r.) τῷ πεζῷ τάχατι H.

§ 3. κατατάχος T.A.J. ἐπαγγελθέντων T. ἐπ' αὐτοὺς N. ἐπ' αὐτῷ V. πέντε ναυσὶ corr. N. (έντε corr. add. acc. supr. σι m. r.) φοινίσσας N. φοινίσσας T. (supraser. m. ead.).

λεῦσσα, τῶν παλδῶν ἑντρων ἐξ τούς δύο (no special two are meant) ἐπὶ τὴν πυρὴν ἐκτείναται γεφυρώσας τὸ καιόμενον. Less noticeable is Dem. Nicost. p. 1248 § 6, ἀποδιδρόσκουσιν αὐτὸν οἰκέται τρεῖς ἐξ ἄγρου παρὰ τούτου, οἱ μὲν δύο ὡν ἐγώ ἔδωκα αὐτῷ, ὃ δὲ εἰς ὡν αὐτὸς ἐκτήσατο, though here our idiom would not admit "the two." Above "the other sixteen" is contrasted with "forty-four" remaining. But there we should say "sixteen," "the other forty-four."—Sophocles the poet, who had just before exhibited the Antigone, was one of the commanders, and went in person with the sixteen ships to Chios. See Grote vi. 36.

§ 2. τρίσι τείχεσι: either "a triple line of entrenchments" (Thirlw.) or "by three forts," bulwarks as in Ecclesiastes ix. 14, a use of the word not noticed in our Dictionaries.

§ 3. ἐπὶ Καύνου καὶ Καρίας. This being the first mention of Caunus, Th. may mean no more than "in the direction of Caunus in Caria." Others understand "Caunus and other parts of Caria," a frequent omission of δῆλος, e.g. ὁ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί. ἐσαγγελθέντων κ.τ.λ. either as Matth. Gr. § 563 (plural for singular δηλωθέντος 74, 1.

see on 7) or a confusion for ἐσαγγελθέντων Φοινίκων ὅτι πλέονται. Probably the latter.—Notice the different applications of the preposition in ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, sailing up to them, ἐπὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας, in quest of the ships. This is occasionally done for comic effect, e.g. Aristoph. Acharn. 316 ὑπὲρ τῶν πολεμίων λέγειν, 318 ὑπὲρ ἐπιξήνου λέγειν, Juvenal 1. 72 per famam et populum ("in the face of good report and the people," comp. our "pitched into the room and then into the lawyer," "fell into an armchair and a reverie"). But sometimes it seems to drop from the author unawares, e.g. Cicer. Brut. 21, 83. "At oratio Laelii de (about) collegiis non melior quam de (out of) multis quam voles Scipionis," where one marvels that for the second *de* he did not substitute *ex*. So Th. iv. 86, 3 εἰκὸν ἀν δυτὶ πόνων χάρις καθίστατο, ἀντὶ δὲ τιμῆς καὶ δόξης αἰτία μᾶλλον. Dem. Leptin. p. 490 § 110 τῆς γε τύχης ἐνεκα, γε παρὰ ταῦτ' (? owing to, or during, or in spite of, see on 41, 2) ἀγαθῇ κέχρησθε, § 111 εἰ δὲ δεῖ παρὰ ταῦτ' (besides) εἰπεῖν δὲ δικαιον ἡγούμενα, Plat. Gorg. 487 Β αὐτὸς αὐτῷ ἐναντία λέγειν ἐναντίον πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων.

προφυλακίδας ναῦς διέφθειραν καὶ ναυμαχοῦντες τὰς ἀνταναγομένας ἐνίκησαν, καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐκράτησαν ἡμέρας περὶ τεσσαρασκαΐδεκα, καὶ ἐσκομίσαντο 2 καὶ ἐξεκομίσαντο ἄ ἐβούλοντο. ἐλθόντος δὲ Περικλέους 3 πάλιν ταῖς ναυσὶ κατεκλήσθησαν. καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ὕστερον προσεβοήθησαν τεσσαράκοντα μὲν αἱ μετὰ Θουκυδίδου καὶ Ἀγνωνος καὶ Φορμίωνος νῆες, εἴκοσι δὲ αἱ μετὰ Τληπολέμου καὶ Ἀντικλέους, ἐκ δὲ Χίου καὶ Λέσβου τριάντα. καὶ ναυμαχίαν μέν τινα βραχεῖαν ἐποιήσαντο οἱ Σάμιοι, ἀδύνατοι δὲ ὅντες ἀντισχεῖν ἐξεπολιορκήθησαν ἐνάτῳ μηνὶ καὶ προσεχώρησαν ὁμολογίᾳ, τεῖχός τε καθελόντες καὶ ὁμήρους δόντες καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες, καὶ χρήματα τὰ ἀναλωθέντα κατὰ χρόνους ταξάμενοι ἀποδοῦνται. ἔνιέβησαν δὲ καὶ Βυζάντιοι ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον ὑπῆκοι εἶναι.

CXVIII. μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ ἥδη γίγνεται οὐ πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ὕστερον τὰ προειρημένα, τά τε Κερκυραϊκὰ καὶ τὰ Ποτιδαιατικὰ καὶ ὅσα πρόφασις τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου κατέστη. ταῦτα

CXVII. ἀνταγομένας N.F. ("manu recenti inter a et γ scriptum να," Ba. tac. Br.) al. Be. ἀνταγομένας (sic) H. ἀναγομένας T. τεσσαρεσκαΐδεκα A.J. vulg. τέσσαρας καὶ δέκα N.T.F.H. al. Be. de V. tac. Ad. τεσσαρασκαΐδεκα Bekk.

§ 2. κατεκλήσθησαν F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.), κατεκλείσθησαν libri pl. omn.

§ 3. Αγνωνος A.J. vulg. ἀγνωνος N. ἀγνωνος an ἀγνωνος hab. T. p.l.

§ 4. ἐνάτῳ N.T. ἐνάτῳ A.J. vulg. ἐνάτῳ F.H. τεῖχος τὲ N.T.

CXVIII. μετατάντα T.A.J. ἐν (pro οὐ) T. ἔτεσι T. ὕστερον ἔτεσι N.V. πρόφασις μεταξὺ A.J. vulg. Sed μεταξὺ om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. κανέστη om. T.

CXVII. κατεκλήσθησαν: "were locked up in their ports." So v. 83, 4 κατέκλησαν δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ Μακεδονίας (*shut him in within Macedonia*, as we did Russia in the Crimean war by stopping up the Baltic and the Euxine; see more on that passage).

§ 3. "It is a very doubtful point who this Thucydides was. That he was the historian himself seems highly improbable, not only because he would most likely have given him some hint of his presence, but because we might then have expected a somewhat fuller account of the siege. On the other hand the son of Melesias had been ostracised less than ten years before. Yet it seems easier to suppose that the term of his exile had been abridged, than that the officer men-

tioned on this occasion was a person otherwise unknown." Thirlw. III. 53.

"On the other hand, it may have been a third person named Thucydides; for the name seems to have been common, as we might guess from the two words of which it is compounded. We find a third Thucydides mentioned VIII. 92—a native of Pharsalus." Grote VI. 38. Our Thucydides would hardly be old enough to be one of the commanders.

§ 4. κατὰ χρόνους ταξάμενοι: see on 101, 4. So Demosth. Timocr. p. 715 § 46 περὶ ἀφέσεως (remission) τῶν ὀφλημάτων οὐδὲ τάξεως (payment by instalments). So 99, 3 the tribute would be paid annually, and III. 50, 3 the Lesbian rent when the inhabitants were reduced from a freehold to a leasehold condition.

δὲ ξύμπαντα ὅσα ἔπραξαν οἱ Ἕλληνες πρός τε ἀλλήλους καὶ τὸν βάρβαρον, ἐγένετο ἐν ἔτεσι πεντήκοντα μάλιστα μεταξὺ τῆς Ξέρξου ἀναχωρήσεως καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου· ἐν οἷς Ἀθηναῖοι τήν τε ἀρχὴν ἐγκρατεστέραν κατεστήσαντο καὶ αὐτὸὶ ἐπὶ μέγα ἔχωρησαν δυνάμεως, οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι οὕτε ἐκώλυνον εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ βραχύ, ησύχαζόν τε τὸ πλέον τοῦ χρόνου, δύντες μὲν καὶ πρὸ τοῦ οὐ ταχεῖς ιέναι ἐς τοὺς πολέμους, εἰ μὴ ἀναγκάζοιντο, τὸ δέ τι καὶ πολέμους οἰκείοις ἐξειργόμενοι, πρὶν δὴ ή δύναμις τῶν Ἀθηναίων σαφῶς ἥρετο καὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας αὐτῶν ἥπτοντο. Τότε δὲ οὐκέτι ἀνασχετὸν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλ’ ἐπιχειρητέα ἔδοκει οὖντος πάσῃ προθυμίᾳ καὶ καθαιρετέα ή ἰσχὺς, ήν δύνωνται, ἀραμένοις τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον. αὐτοῖς μὲν οὖν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις διέγνωστο λελύσθαι τε τὰς σπονδὰς καὶ τὸν Ἀθηναίους ἀδικεῦν, πέμψαντες δὲ ἐς Δελφοὺς ἐπηρώτων τὸν θεὸν εἰ πολεμοῦσιν ἄμεινον ἔσται· ὁ δὲ ἀνεὶλεν αὐτοῖς, ὡς λέγεται,

§ 2. μεταξὺ om. T. τῆς τε Ξέρξου A.J. vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. ἐπὶ (ante μέγα) om. H. τοπλέον T.A.J. vulg. τὸν πλέον F. (fort. voluit τὸν πλέονα vel πλεονα). τὸ πλέον N.V.H. δύτες μὲν καὶ T. (suprascr. m. ead.). προτοῦ N. (lit. supr. o. fuit προτοῦ). προτοῦ A.J. vulg. πρὸ τοῦ T.F.H. δύτες μὴ ταχεῖς λέναι prorsus a Graecitate abhorret. Nam quod Poppo ait “μὴ apud participium causale rarius legitur in scriptis Atticorum velut Demosth. c. Boeot. de Nom. § 35,” in eo valde errat vir doctus. Verba Demosthenis sunt οὐ γάρ δίκαιον μὴ περὶ τούτων δύτων τοῦ λόγου νυν. Ibi μὴ δύτος οὐκείοντα ad aliam quamvis limen referunt atque eam quae cūmmaxime coram judice est, ut ταῦτα πῶς ἐνεργοῦσιν τῷ μὴ παρέντι Pantænet. p. 975 § 28, et sexcenties. In hoc loco adfirmatur aliquid de Lacedæmoniis, neque ullum generalis sententia vestigium reperio. Itaque audacter sed fidenter οὐ reposui. Causa erroris patet. Primum οὐ post πρὸ τοῦ exedit ut VIII. 101, 1. Deinde librarius quum negantem particularum desideraret μὴ ad consuetudinem aquælium inseruit fortasse memor quoque eorum quae præbet noster 132, 3 μὴ ταχεῖς εἶναι

ἥρετο hic N. αὐτῶ (sic) T. m. ead.

§ 3. ἐποιοῦντο corr. T. (ε m. ead.). πᾶσι N. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 4. λελύσθαι τε T. λελύσθαι τὰς V. pr. N. τε suprascr. m. r. supra. ἔσται duo puncta in sinistr. marg. Οὐ (i.e. σημειωσα) N. m. ead. δ δὲ T. κατακράτος T.A.J.

CXVIII. § 2. δύτες μὲν καὶ πρὸ τοῦ κ.τ.λ. See annot. crit. I had once conjectured εἰωθότες μὲν or ἐθάδες (II. 44, 3) δύτες μὲν..., but I doubted whether ταχεῖς would be used in Th. as a predicate however usual the adjective=the adverb may be in poets.—ἥρετο “was rising.” I might have quoted this on 90, 3.

§ 3. ἐπιχειρητέα, as 86, 3, as πάσῃ προθυμίᾳ shews. In itself ἐπιχειρητέα η

ταχὺς might be justified.

§ 4. πολεμοῦσιν; see on 83, 2. In Aristot. Rhet. II. 2, 23 ὑπὲρ ὧν αὐτοῖς αἰσχρὸν μὴ βοηθέειν. Three of Bekker's MSS. give βοηθῶσιν.—The assistance of Apollo was thought to prefigure the plague II. 54, 5. So mystics interpret the beginning of the Iliad.—καὶ παρ. καὶ ἀκλ. “whether called upon or unin-vited.”

κατὰ κράτος πολεμοῦσι νίκην ἔσεσθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς ἔφη ξυλλήψεσθαι καὶ παρακαλούμενος καὶ ἄκλητος.

CXIX. αὐθις δὲ τὸν ἔνοχον παρακαλέσαντες ψῆφουν
² ἐβούλοντο ἐπαγαγεῖν εἰ χρὴ πολεμεῖν. καὶ ἐλθόντων τῶν
 πρέσβεων ἀπὸ τῆς ἔνοχης καὶ ἔνοδου γενομένης οἱ τε
 ἄλλοι εἶπον ἂν ἐβούλοντο, κατηγοροῦντες οἱ πλείους τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων καὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἀξιοῦντες γενέσθαι, καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι
 δεηθέντες μὲν καὶ κατὰ πόλεις πρότερον ἐκάστων ἴδιᾳ
 ὥστε ψηφίσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον, δεδιότες περὶ τῇ Ποτιδαίᾳ μὴ
 προδιαφθαρῆ, παρόντες δὲ καὶ τότε καὶ τελευταῖοι ἐπελθόντες ἔλεγον τοιάδε.

CXX. “ΤΟΤΣ μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους, ὃ ἄνδρες ἔνοχοι,
¹ χοι, οὐκ ἀν ἔτι αἰτιασταίμεθα ὡς οὐ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐψηφισμένοι
² τὸν πόλεμόν εἰσι καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐς τοῦτο νῦν ἔνοχαγον. χρὴ
 “γὰρ τὸν τῆγεμόνας τὰ ἴδια ἐξ ἵσου νέμοντας τὰ κοινὰ προ-
 “σκοπεῖν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ἐκ πάντων προτιμῶνται.
³ “ἡμῶν δὲ ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναίοις ἦδη ἐνηλλάγησαν, οὐχὶ διδα-

κατακράτος corr. N. (κατα post lit. 2 litt. cap. κα in sinistr. marg. ante versiculum. m. r.). αὐτ N.

CXIX. συμμάχους Edd. Duker. Bauer. ἔνοχον N.T.A.J. al. omn. Be. [sic recte interpreter silentium. De F. H. tac. Ba. de V. tac. Ad.]

§ 2. ἀπό τε ἔνοχης T. ἐβούλοντο hic et § 1 N.T. ψηφίσασθαι πόλεμον A.J. vulg. ψ. τὸν πόλεμον N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. προδιαφθαρῆ T. δημηγορία δημηγορία κορινθίων πρὸς

CXX. ^η N. marg. λακεδαιμονίους T. marg. litt. min. ἔτι om. N.T.V. (excidit ante αἰτι). ἡτιασμέθα T. (suprascr. m. ead. necne p. l.). οὐκ αὐτοὶ pr. N. ^{αἱ} corr. m. r. πόλεμον εἰσι N. (εἰσι inc. versic.).

§ 2. χρὴ T. suprascr. m. ead. ἐξίσον T.A.J.

§ 3. ἐνηλλάγησαν omn. libri. κατωκημένους corr. N. η (m. r. fuit κατωκισμένους.)

CXIX. The Lacedæmonians had now themselves decided that the Athenians were in the wrong, and so they summoned the Peloponnesian congress again to debate whether they ought to go to war.

§ 2. τῆς ἔνοχης = τῆς ἔνοχης γῆς, as 118, 2.

CXX. There is no confusion here. “That they have not—both of themselves voted...and convened us now for this purpose.”

§ 2. As long as we are hampered by

our preconceived notions of γάρ we are led to suppose an ellipse. See on 25, 4. I translate, “of course sovereign powers, whilst administering their own individual affairs on fair dealing (*τὸ πιστὸν καθ' ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς πολιτείας καὶ διαιτῶν* 68, 1) should take forethought about the common interests.” προσκοπέων may mean “præ ceteris spectare,” comparing ἐκ πάντων προτιμῶνται, well rendered by Poppe “ex omnibus præcipue honorantur.”

§ 3. ἐνηλλάγησαν seems to convey no

“χῆς δέονται ὥστε φυλάξασθαι αὐτούς· τοὺς δὲ τὴν μεσό-
“γειαν μᾶλλον καὶ μὴ ἐν πόρῳ κατωκημένους εἰδέναι χρή
“ὅτι, τοῖς κάτω ἦν μὴ ἀμύνωσι, χαλεπωτέραν ἔξουσι τὴν
“κατακομιδὴν τῶν ὄραιών καὶ πάλιν ἀντίληψιν ὅν ἡ θά-
“λασσα τῇ ἡπείρῳ δίδωσι, καὶ τῶν νῦν λεγομένων μὴ
“κακοὺς κριτὰς ὡς μὴ προσηκόντων εἶναι, προσδέχεσθαι δέ
“ποτε, εἰ τὰ κάτω προεῖντο, καν μέχρι σφῶν τὸ δεινὸν

Mirare sis Dion. Halic. judicium. ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐνεργητικοῦ δῆματος τοῦ κατωκηκότας τὸ παθητικὸν παρεληφθε, τὸ κατωκημένους p. 797. “Minime autem hic usus inter Thueydidis idiomata referre debebat. Cf. Herod. II. 92, 102, IV. 8.” Krüger ad loc. ἀμύνωσι corr. N. (v. op. m. ead.). ἀμείνωσι T. ὄραιων corr. N. (ω fuit o et ai

m. r.). πρόσωπο T.A.J. vulg. Poppeo. εἰ τὰ κάτω pr. N. εἰ τὰ κάτω corr. N. (add. acc. supraser. τι m. r.). προεῖντο corr. N. (ει m. r. fuit προεῖντο). γρ. πρόσωπο N. marg. m. r. “In Aug. [F.] πρόσωπο sed manus rec. supraser. ει” Ba. tac. Br.

meaning except *permutati sunt, mutati sunt invicem*. Soph. Aj. 208 τί δ' ἐνῆλ-
λακται τῆς πρεμιας | μᾶς ἥδη βάρος | ισο-
νῦν δ' ἐνῆλλαξεν θεὸς | τὴν τοῦδ' ὄβρων πρὸς
μῆλα καὶ ποιμαν πεσεῖν, Eur. Andr. 1028
ἐναλλάξαστο φόνον θανάτῳ. Whether the
verb occurs elsewhere in Classical Authors I do not know. Such interpre-
tation has no place here. The reading
however is old. Dionys. Halic. p. 797
ὅταν δ' ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐνεργητικοῦ τὸ παθητικὸν
παραλαμβάνῃ, τοῦτον σχηματίζει τὸν τρό-
πον· ἡμῶν δὲ δοῖ μὲν Ἀθηναῖος ἥδη ἐνῆλ-
λάγησαν. Βούλεται μὲν γάρ δηλοῦν· ἡμῶν
δὲ δοῖ μὲν Ἀθηναῖος συνῆλαξαν. παρε-
ληφθε δὲ τὸ ἐνῆλλαγησαν, παθητικὸν ὑπάρχον,
ἀντὶ ἐνεργητικοῦ, τοῦ συνῆλαξαν. Thom.
Mag. p. 238 Θουκυδίδης δὲ καὶ ἐνηλλάγη
ἀντὶ τοῦ διηλλάγηλέγει· δοῖ μὲν Ἀθηναῖος
ἥδη ἐνηλλάγησαν. But surely “recon-
ciliation” has no place here. The
meaning wanted here is, “have had
commerce, dealing with.” And so Dio-
nysius, I think, and so certainly the
Scholiast understands it; ἀντὶ τοῦ συνέ-
μεξαν καὶ ὠμηλησαν. (He goes on to
distinguish between διαλλαγῆσαι, “to
become reconciled to an enemy,” and
ἐναλλαγῆσαι, “to change from friendship
with one into friendship with another,
our former friend’s enemy,” repeated
nearly verbatim by Suidas in διαλλαγῆ-
σαι, ἐναλλαγῆσαι.) To the notion of
“commerce” I think this objection is
fatal, that ἡλλαξάμην, not ἡλλάγην, is

invariably the aorist in this significa-
tion. I confess that Madvig’s ἐν ἀλλαγῇ
ἥσαν (Advers. Critic. p. 308) greatly
commends itself, cp. ἐν παρασκενῇ εἶναι,
ἐν τειχισμῷ εἶναι, &c. The words would
easily become ἐναλλαγῆσαν, and the cor-
rection ἐνηλλάγησαν obviously would
follow. Meanwhile I have retained
the vulgate.—κακοὺς κριτάς, “bad
judges,” as we use the word “good,
bad,” in similar connection. So *bonus
judeus* in itself does not mean “honest
judge,” Cicer. II. Act. Verr. IV. 15, 34,
Est boni judicis parvis ex rebus conjecturam
facere unius cuiusque et cupiditatis et incontinentiae. An honest judge
is called *bonus atque fidus iudex*, Hor.
Od. IV. 9, 40. I take this opportunity
of restoring Cicer. Cæcin. 23, 65 vociferantur...scriptum sequi calumniatoris
esse; *bonique judicis voluntatem scriptoris voluntatem scriptoris anuctoritatemque defendere*. *Bonique* is the reading
of the best MSS. In double-membered
sentences of this sort, the Latins (lacking
any substitute for μὲν...δὲ) use the
asyndeton. Jordan indeed, mentioning
the other reading *boni judicis*, says,
“per lingua leges utrumque licet,” ab-
staining however from quoting instances.
I confidently replace *æqui bonique judi-
cis* (*sequi* has preceded). In 28, 80 for
æqui bonique, *boni* alone is found in
some MSS.—ὡς μὴ προσηκόντων, “as
though it concerned not you.” The

“προελθεῖν, καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν οὐχ ἡσσον τῦν βουλεύεσθαι.
 4 “διόπερ καὶ μὴ ὀκνεῖν δεῖ αὐτοὺς τὸν πόλεμον ἀντ’ εἰρήνης
 5 “μεταλαμβάνειν. ἀνδρῶν γὰρ σωφρόνων μέν ἐστιν εἰ μὴ
 “ἀδικοῦντο ἡσυχάζειν, ἀγαθῶν δὲ ἀδικουμένους ἐκ μὲν εἰρή-
 “νης πολεμεῖν, εὖ δὲ παρασχὸν ἐκ πολέμου πάλιν ἔνυβῆναι,
 “καὶ μήτε τῇ κατὰ πόλεμον εὐτυχίᾳ ἐπαιρεσθαι μήτε τῷ
 6 “ἡσυχίᾳ τῆς εἰρήνης ἡδόμενον ἀδικεῖσθαι. ὁ τε γὰρ διὰ
 “τὴν ἡδονὴν ὄκνων τάχιστ’ ἀν ἀφαιρεθείη τῆς ῥάστωντος τὸ
 “τερπνὸν δι’ ὅπερ ὀκνεῖ, εἰ ἡσυχάζοι, ὁ τε ἐν πολέμῳ εὐτυχίᾳ
 “πλεονάζων οὐκ ἐντεθύμηται θράσει ἀπίστῳ ἐπαιρόμενος.
 7 “πολλὰ γὰρ κακῶς γνωσθέντα ἀβούλοτέρων τῶν ἐνατίων
 “τυχόντων κατωρθώθη, καὶ ἔτι πλέω ἀ καλῶς δοκοῦντα βου-

προεντο Bekk. αὐτῶν N.H. (de V. tac. Ad.). αὐτῶν an αὐτῶν T. p. l. οὐχ ἡσσον
hie T.

§ 5. παρασχὸν corr. N. (παρασχὸν m. r.). συμβῆναι T. ἡσύχῳ A.J. vulg. ἡσυχλῷ
ηρ. τῆς εἰρήνης N.T.V.F.H. al. τῆς εἰρημένης T. supraser. m. ead.

§ 6. δ, τε γὰρ N. vulg. ο, τε (sic) A.J. διόπερ T.V. (coll. Ed. i Ad.) F. (teste
Ba. tac. Br.) pr. N. δι’ ὅπερ corr. N. (m. r.). ἡσυχάζει T. ἡσυχάζοι corr. N. (οι
m. r.). δ, τε N.A.J. vulg.

§ 7. τυχόντα A.J. vulg. τυχόντων N.T.V.F.H. al. Fortasse ex τυχον' male
intellectum, sed τυγχάνω pro τυγχάνω ὡν videtur testibus satis locupletibus niti.
πλείω T.A.J. vulg. πλέω N.V.H. al. de F. tac. Ba. sed si recte interpretor Bekkeri
silentium hab. πλέω. ἀ om. J. cum sequi. libr. εἰς T.A.J. vulg. εἰς N.V.F.H. al.

argument ad crumenam would tell with the Lacedæmonians, who πρὸς σφᾶς μὲν αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ ἐπιχώρια νόμιμα πλέοντα ἀρτεῦ χρῶνται· πρὸς δὲ τὸν ἀλλον...ώς προσφέροντα...τὰ μὲν ἥδες καλὰ νομίζονται, τὰ δὲ ἔνυφέροντα δίκαια v. 105, 4.

§ 4. τὸν πόλεμον: as there is throughout a mixture of the general with the particular (cp. above τῶν τῦν λεγομένων), the article seems to mean “the war,” already virtually declared by the Lacedæmonians (*τοῖς Λ.* διέγνωστο λελύσθαι τὰ στονδᾶς 118, 4).

§ 5. εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶντο puts the supposition more generally than ηρ μὴ ἀδικῶνται, “putting the case that they should not be wronged.”—ἡδόμενον: when speaking of a class singulars and plurals are frequently intermixed. Remarkable instances of this we have in Aristoph. Vesp. 552 foll. τηροῦσθαι...κανδρες μεγάλοι καὶ τερατήσεις κάπειρ...ἔμβαλλει μοι τὴν χειρ' ἀπαλήν...ἰκετεύοντεν θ' ὑποκύ-

πτοντες, in Herod. iv. 65 τοιεῦσι δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἐκ τῶν οἰκητῶν, ηρ σφι διάφορος γένωνται, καὶ ἣν ἐπικρατήσῃ αὐτοῦ παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ. ξένων δὲ οἱ ἐλόντων τῶν ἀν λόγων ποιεῖται, τὰς κεφαλὰς παραφέρει, καὶ ἐπιλέγει, ὡς οἱ ἔοντες οἰκητοὶ τόλεμον προσεύθηκαντο, καὶ σφεων αὐτὸς ἐπέκρατησε, ταῦτην ἀνδραγαθίην λέγοντες. In S. Paul i Tim. iii. 15 σωθήσεται δὲ διὰ τῆς τεκνογονίας ἐδύν μελισσῶν ἐν πτοεῖ κ.τ.λ. Our Translators more faithfully than idiomatically give us, “Notwithstanding she shall be saved in child-bearing, if they continue in faith, &c.” For a similar usage in Latin see Madvig de Finib. II. 7, 22.—ἀδικεῖσθαι, “to put up with a wrong,” see on III. 47, 4.

§ 6. εἰ ἡσυχάζοι, “if he should continue pacific.” The present will be in this word as in others hereafter noticed more fully.

§ 7. τυχόντων I retain unwillingly, as I believe Th. gave us τυχόντα.

§ 8. “λευθῆναι ἐσ τούναντίον αἰσχρῶς περιεστή. ἐνθυμεῖται γὰρ
“οὐδεὶς ὅμοια τῇ πίστει καὶ ἔργῳ ἐπεξέρχεται, ἀλλὰ μετ’
“ἀσφαλείας μὲν δοξάζομεν, μετὰ δέους δὲ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἐλλεί-
“πομεν.

CXXI. “ἡμεῖς δὲ νῦν καὶ ἀδικούμενοι τὸν πόλεμον
“ἐγείρομεν καὶ ἴκανὰ ἔχοντες ἐγκλήματα, καὶ ὅταν ἀμυνώ-
2 “μεθα Ἀθηναίους καταθησόμεθα αὐτὸν ἐν καιρῷ. κατὰ
“πολλὰ δὲ ἡμᾶς εἰκὸς ἐπικρατήσαι, πρῶτον μὲν πλήθει
“προῦχοντας καὶ ἐμπειρίᾳ πολεμικῇ, ἔπειτα ὄμοιώς πάντας ἐσ
3 “τὰ παραγγελλόμενα ιόντας. ναυτικόν τε, φί ἵσχύονσιν,
“ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης τε ἕκαστοις οὐσίας ἐξαρτυσόμεθα καὶ
“ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς καὶ Ὄλυμπίᾳ χρημάτων δάνεισμα
“γὰρ ποιησάμενοι ὑπολαβεῖν οἷοί τ’ ἐσμὲν μισθῷ μείζονι
“τοὺς ἔνους αὐτῶν ναυβάτας. ὠνητὴ γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ἡ
4 “δύναμις μᾶλλον ἡ οἰκεία· ἡ δὲ ἡμετέρα ἥστον ἀν τοῦτο
“πάθοι, τοῖς σώμασι τὸ πλέον ἵσχύονσα ἡ τοῖς χρήμασι.
“μιὰ τε μάχῃ ναυμαχίας κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς ἀλίσκονται· εἰ δὲ
“ἀντισχοῖεν, μελετήσομεν καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐν πλέονι χρόνῳ τὰ
“ναυτικά, καὶ ὅταν τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐσ τὸ ἵσον καταστήσωμεν

§ 8. δμοια N.T.A.J. vulg. δμοια Goell. Poppo. καὶ corr. N. (al m. r. fuit op. ἐν). ἐπεξέρχεται corr. N. (εται m. r.). μετ’ ἀσφαλείας A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. μετὰ d. N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H.

CXXI. δτ’ ἀν A.J.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. “sic rursus § 5 Cass. et passim” Ba. ἐν τῷ καιρῷ T.

§ 2. εἰκ N. προύχοντας N. Bekk. εἰς τὰ π. T.

§ 3. ναυτικὸν τὲ T. (τὲ inc. versio.). φὶ corr. N. (m. r. fuisse vid. δ). ποχ τὲ Ν.Τ. ἕκαστοις corr. N. (ου m. r.). ἐξαρτυσόμεθα T.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) pl. Be. δλυμπίαι V. δλυμπία N. sed marg. γρ. δλυμπίδιοι m. r. “δλυμπίασν γρ. A.B.F., F. quidem addito ὡς ἀθήνησιν.” Br. (tac. Ba.). οἷοι τὲ ἐσμὲν pr. N. οἷοι τε ἐσμὲν corr. N. οἷοι τε ἐσμὲν V.F. (teste Ba, ἐσμὲν om. F. teste Br.) H. εἰοι τε (sic) T. ἐσμὲν om. T. ναβάτας (sic) T.

§ 4. πάθοι τοῦτο N.V. τοπλέον A.J. vulg. τὸ πλέον N.T.V.F.H.

§ 5. εἰκὸς hic N. μελετήσομεν T. πλέονι corr. N. (fuit op. πλεονι, lit. inter

§ 8. I see no necessity for the alteration δμοια. “No one originates plans in confident expectation and carries them out in action in the same way,” i.e. the plans which a man executes in practice are quite different from those which he devises in anticipation, as he goes on to say, “in the midst of security we form our schemes, at a time of fear in executing them we have short-

comings.”

CXXI. ἀμυνώμεθα: of course aorist. This a great defect in Greek where the conjugation has for its characteristic a liquid.

§ 2. πρῶτον μὲν... ἔπειτα ...τε: ep. 33, 1.

§ 5. ἀλίσκονται: graphic present for future; see on 143, 6.—τῇ γε εψυχίᾳ κ.τ.λ. This Dorian boast which often

6 “τῇ γε εὐψυχίᾳ δήπου περιεσόμεθα. ὁ γάρ ήμεν ἔχομεν
“φύσει ἀγαθόν, ἐκείνοις οὐκ ἀν γένοιτο διδαχῇ. ὁ δ'
“ἐκείνοις ἐπιστήμη προῦχονσι, καθαιρετέον ήμūν ἔστι μελέτη.
7 “χρήματα δ' ὥστ' ἔχειν ἐσ αὐτὰ οἴσομεν. η δεινὸν ἀν εἴη

λ et o lacunam fecit op. 2 litt. ē supraser. m. r.). *eis τὸ ίσον T.* ēs τὸ ίσον A.J. *eis τὸ ίσον F.* (teste Ba. de *eis tac. Br. ήσον F.* teste Br.) H. ēs τὸ ίσον N. *τῇ γε εὐψ.* corr. N. (γ m. r. vid. fuisse τε).

§ 6. φύσει ἔχομεν A.J. vulg. ἔχομεν φύσει N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. δ δὲ T.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. προύχοντι N. Bekk. προύχωτι (sic) T. καθαιρετέον omn. ut vid. καθαιρετόν speciose L. Dindorf. ut respondeat supra dicto ἀν γένοιτο, sed multo fortius dicitur, me quidem judice, *superandrum est quam superabile.* ἔστιν ήμūν T. ήμūν ἔστι N.

§ 7. οἴσομεν corr. N. (add. acc. supr. i lit. supr. o alt. corr. ν post lit. 2 litt. cap.

recurs, e.g. II. 87, 4—6, is contemp-
tuously refuted by Phormion in a few
telling words II. 89, 3, 4.

§ 7. οἴσομεν: the usual word is ἔσφε-
ρειν, but φέρειν ἔρανον, another word for
ἔσφορδ, each man's contribution to his
country, is not rare. On the contrary
ἔσφέρειν I think is not used of the φόρος.
More on this point on VI. 20, 4.—δεινὸν
ἀν εἴη εἰ οἱ μὲν...οὐκ ἀπεροῦσι..., ήμεῖς δ'
...οὐκ ἄρα διπλανήσομεν: the first οὐκ is
very intelligible, not being in fact part
of the hypothesis. “It is strange if
while they will not be wearied &c., yet
we &c.” οὐκ in the second clause of a

A || similarly constituted bi-membered sentence
follows. Instances of an indicative
future are found in Herod. VII. 9 δεινὸν
ἀν εἴη πρῆγμα, εἰ Σάκας μὲν...δούλους
ἔχομεν, “Ἐλλήνας δὲ...οὐ τιμωρησόμεθα,
Plat. Apol. p. 34 C τάχα δ' ἀν τις ήμῶν
ἀγαπᾶτήσειεν, εἰ δὲ μὲν...εδεήθη...έγώ δὲ
οὐδὲν ἄρα τούτων ποιήσω, Aristot. Polit.
II. 8, 7=11 δέποντος γάρ, εἰ πέντε μὲν ὧν...
βουλήσεται, φαντάτερος δὲ...οὐδὲν ἀλλο πλὴν
κακὸς...ἀνθρώποι δὲ...οὐδὲν ἀλλο πλὴν
κακὸς, δὲ...οὐδὲν κ.τ.λ.; Lys. § 36 p. 123
St. = 406, 407 R. οἴκους δεινόν, εἰ τοὺς μὲν
στρατηγούς...θανάτῳ ἔχημισθατε...τούτους
δὲ δὴ...οὐκ ἄρα χρὴ ἀντοῦς...κολάζεσθαι;
Dem. I Aphob. § 28 p. 822 πῶν οὐ δεινόν,
εἰ ήμūν μὲν...ἀπόλωλεν, τῷ δὲ...οὐδέμα
απορία...γέγονεν; Xen. Memor. II. 3, 9
θαυμαστό γε λέγεις, εἰ τοὺς μὲν, εἰ τοὺς
ἐπὶ προβάτους ἐπίτηδεος...ἀμελήσας ἀν τοῦ
δργίζεσθαι...ἐπειρω εὖ ποιήσας πραΐνεω
αὐτόν, τὸν δὲ ἀδελφὸν...οὐκ ἐπιχειρεῖς...
Aristot. Rhet. I. 1, 12 δέποντο εἰ τῷ σώ-
ματι μὲν αἰσχρὸν μὴ δύνασθαι βοηθεῖν
εαυτῷ λόγῳ δὲ οὐδὲν αἰσχρόν. When the
optative is in the apodosis, μὴ is usual if
not invariable. To passages given by
Cobet, Nov. Lect. p. 361, 362, add Lys.
xxxii. § 31 p. 189 St. = 889 R. σχέτλιον δὲ

δικῶν ἔπαθε χάριν αὐτῷ εἰσεσθε, ὃν ἐκῶ
ἔξημαρτε μηδέμιαν τιμωρίαν ποιήσεσθε,
Isae. x. § 23 p. 82 St. = 267 R. δεινότατα
γάρ ἀν πάντων γένοιτο, εἰ Κυρωνίδες μὲν
καὶ οὐτοι...ξουσιω...έγώ δὲ...εἰ μηδὲ τὸν
τῆς μητρὸς κλήρον λήψομαι, Dem. de
Coron. § 160 p. 281 αἰσχρόν ἔστιν...εἰ ἔγώ
μὲν τὰ ἔργα...ὑπέμενα, ὑμεῖς δὲ μηδὲ τοὺς
λόγους αὐτῶν ἀνέξεσθε, Isocar. quoted by
Aristot. Rhet. II. 19, 14 ἔφη δεινῶν εἶναι
εἰ δὲ μὲν Εὐθύνος ἔμαθεν, αὐτὸς δὲ μὴ δυνή-
σται εὑρέν. To these may be added
Isae. I. ult. πάντων γάρ ἀν εἴη δεινότατον,
εἰ...ψηφίσεσθε, καὶ τούτων μὲν ἡγήσεσθε...
ημᾶς δὲ μηδὲ τούτων ἀξιώστε, for I see
no reason why Bekker's conjecture
ψηφίσασθε...ἡγήσασθε...ἀξιώσατε should
be adopted.] Instances of other tenses⁽¹⁾
of the indicative are furnished by Eur.
Hec. 592—598 οἴκους δεινόν, εἰ γῆ μὲν
κακὴ...ἀνθρώποι δὲ...οὐδὲν ἀλλο πλὴν
κακὸς, δὲ...οὐδὲν κ.τ.λ.; Lys. § 36 p. 123
St. = 406, 407 R. οἴκους δεινόν, εἰ τοὺς μὲν
στρατηγούς...θανάτῳ ἔχημισθατε...τούτους
δὲ δὴ...οὐκ ἄρα χρὴ ἀντοῦς...κολάζεσθαι;
Dem. I Aphob. § 28 p. 822 πῶν οὐ δεινόν,
εἰ ήμūν μὲν...ἀπόλωλεν, τῷ δὲ...οὐδέμα
απορία...γέγονεν; Xen. Memor. II. 3, 9
θαυμαστό γε λέγεις, εἰ τούς μὲν, εἰ τούς
ἐπὶ προβάτους ἐπίτηδεος...ἀμελήσας ἀν τοῦ
δργίζεσθαι...ἐπειρω εὖ ποιήσας πραΐνεω
αὐτόν, τὸν δὲ ἀδελφὸν...οὐκ ἐπιχειρεῖς...
Aristot. Rhet. I. 1, 12 δέποντο εἰ τῷ σώ-
ματι μὲν αἰσχρὸν μὴ δύνασθαι βοηθεῖν
εαυτῷ λόγῳ δὲ οὐδὲν αἰσχρόν. When the
optative is in the apodosis, μὴ is usual if
not invariable. To passages given by
Cobet, Nov. Lect. p. 361, 362, add Lys.
xxxii. § 31 p. 189 St. = 889 R. σχέτλιον δὲ

“εἰς οἱ μὲν ἐκείνων ξύμμαχοι ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ τῇ αὐτῶν φέροντες
“οὐκ ἀπεροῦσιν, ημεῖς δ’ ἐπὶ τῷ τιμωρούμενοι τοὺς ἔχθροὺς
“καὶ αὐτὸι ἂμα σώζεσθαι οὐκ ἄρα δαπανήσομεν, καὶ ἐπὶ
“τῷ μὴ ὑπ’ ἐκείνων αὐτὰ ἀφαιρεθέντας αὐτοῖς τούτοις κακῶς
“πάσχειν.

CXXII. “ὑπάρχουσι δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι ὁδοὶ τοῦ πολέμου
“ἡμῖν, ξυμμάχων τε ἀπόστασις μάλιστα παραίρεσις οὖσα τῶν
“προσόδων αἱς ἰσχύουσι, καὶ ἐπιτειχισμὸς τῇ χώρᾳ, ἄλλα τε
“² ὅσα οὐκ ἄν τις νῦν προΐδοι. ηκιστα γὰρ πόλεμος ἐπὶ
“ρήγοις χωρεῖ, αὐτὸς δὲ ἀφ’ αὐτοῦ τὰ πολλὰ τεχνάται πρὸς

m. r. fuit oīchomēta aūtāw N.T. A.J. vulg. aūtāw eum Bekk. Popp. reposui. ἀποροῦ-
σιν pr. N. ἀπεροῦσιν corr. N. (pr. ε m. r.). ἀπαιροῦσιν F. (testē Br. tac. Ba.). τιμο-
ροῦμενοι J. αὐτοὶ A.J.

CXXII. ὁδοὶ πολέμου Bekk. Popp. τοῦ om. F. (si recte interpretor silentium
Bekkeri. tae. Ba.) al. Be. τοῦ hab. N.T. ημῖν corr. N. (ε m. r.). ξυμμάχων τὲ N.T.
ἀπόστασις corr. N. (alt. σ lit. 2 litt. cap.). μάλιστα om. T. παραίρεσις corr. N. (alt.
ρ m. r.). ἐπιτειχισμὸς N. ἄλλα τε hic T. ἄλλα τε corr. N. (ε m. r.). ἄλλα τε A.J.
ἄλλα τε (sic) vulg.

§ 2. ἀφ’ αὐτοῦ pr. N. (corr. m. ead.). ἀφ’ ἑαυτοῦ V. ἀμφ’ αὐτοῦ T. ταπολλὰ

ἄν εἴη, εἰ οὗτος μὲν...περὶ οὐδεὸς ἡγήσατο,
ὑμεῖς δὲ τοῦτον...μὴ ἀποδοκιμάσατε. Yet
in Isse. VI. § 2 p. 56 St.=121 R. ἀποτον
δῆ, εἰ ἐκεῖνα μὲν...ὑπέμενον, νῦν δὲ οὐ
πειρψόμην συνειπεῖν is supported by the
authority of MSS. Anyhow in the old
reading μὴ ἐπειρώμην the indicative is
out of place. Such use of μὴ with the
optative may in some respect account
for the few examples of μὴ with the
future indicative; “for there is an awful,
irrepressible, and almost instinctive con-
sciousness of the uncertainty of the
future, and of our powerlessness over it,
which in all cultivated languages has
silently and imperceptibly modified the
mode of expression with regard to it”
(J. C. Hare Philolog. Museum Vol. II.
p. 218). At the risk of provoking Nemesis
that awaits one over tedious I would
still call attention to two passages, Lys.
IV. § 13 p. 101 St.=175 R. Η δεινὸν γε
εἰ εἰς μὲν λύσιν τοῦ σώματος ἔδωκα τὸ
ἀργύριον...ἔξηρ ἄν μοι χρῆσθαι...κινδυνεύ-
οντι δέ μοι...οὐδὲ πυθέσθαι...ἐκγενήσεται,
and Dem. Leptin. § 79 p. 481 καὶ γὰρ ἄν
δλογον εἴη μάλιστα τὸν εἰς τῷ πολέμῳ οὐ δια-
πειράσθαι τι. 91, 6.

ἐπειδὴ δὲ...τηρικάντα δ’ οὐκ ἔσται. In the
latter Lambinus proposed εἰ μάλιστα τὸν
τὸν εἰ ἀτ. which might be countenanced
by Xen. Mem. quoted above. One could
hardly propose a similar alteration in the
former. Either sentence probably
is interrogative. In Lys. xxxiv. ult.
οἴκουν αἰσχρόν, εἰ...ώστε οἱ μὲν πρόγονοι
...διεκιδίνενοι, οὓς δὲ...οὐδὲ τολμάτε...
ώστε (not εἰ) introduces the bi-membered
sentence. Finally if the sentence is
not bi-membered μὴ follows, e.g. Aristoph.
Av. 1269, 1270 δεινὸν γε τὸν κίρυκα
τὸν παρὰ τοὺς βροτοὺς | οἰχόμενον, εἰ μηδέ-
ποτε νοσήσει πάλιν, and Aristot. Rhetor.
II. 23, 6 ἀποτον οὐν εἰ διότι προείτο καὶ
ἐπιστενετο μὴ διέσοντων.]

CXXXII. ἐπιτειχισμός: the occupation
of Decelea years afterwards seems cer-
tainly to have been suggested first by
Alcibiades; but that this or a similar
ἐπιτειχισμός was designed by Pelopon-
nese, evidently was suspected by Pericles
142, 2, 3, and when Alcibiades gives his
advice about Decelea he adds ὅπερ Ἀθη-
ναῖοι μάλιστα δεῖ φοβοῦνται καὶ μόνον
αὐτοῦ νομίζουσι τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ οὐ δια-
πειράσθαι τι. 91, 6.

“τὸ παρατυγχάνον” ἐν ὧ ὁ μὲν εὐοργήτως αὐτῷ προσόμιλή—
 “σας βεβαιότερος, ὁ δὲ ὄργισθεὶς περὶ αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐλάσσω
 3 “πταίει. ἐνθυμώμεθα δὲ καὶ ὅτι εἰ μὲν ἡσαν ἡμῶν ἑκάστοις
 “πρὸς ἀντιπάλους περὶ γῆς ὄρων διαφοραί, οἰστὸν ἀν ἥν·
 “νῦν δὲ πρὸς ἔνυπαντάς τε ἡμᾶς Ἀθηναῖοι ἴκανοὶ καὶ κατὰ
 “πόλιν ἔτι δυνατώτεροι, ὥστε εἰ μὴ καὶ ἀθρόοι καὶ κατὰ ἔθνη
 “καὶ ἕκαστον ἄστυ μιᾶ γνώμῃ ἀμυνούμεθα αὐτούς, δίχα γε
 4 “οὗτας ἡμᾶς ἀπόνως χειρώσονται. καὶ τὴν ἡσσαν, εἰ καὶ
 “δεινόν τῳ ἀκοῦσαι, ἵστω οὐκ ἄλλο τι φέρουσαν ἥ ἀντικρυς
 “δουλείαν” ὁ καὶ λόγῳ ἐνδοιασθῆναι αἰσχρὸν τῇ Πελοπον-
 5 “νήσῳ, καὶ πόλεις τοσάσδε ὑπὸ μιᾶς κακοπαθεῖν. ἐν φῷ ἥ
 “δικαίως δοκοῦμεν ἀν πάσχειν ἥ διὰ δειλίαν ἀνέχεσθαι, καὶ
 “τῶν πατέρων χείρους φαίνεσθαι, οἱ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἥλευθέ-
 “ρωσαν” ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδὲ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς βεβαιοῦμεν αὐτό, τύραν-
 “νοι δὲ ἔῳμεν ἐγκαθεστάναι πόλιν, τοὺς δὲ ἐν μιᾷ μονάρχους
 6 “ἀξιοῦμεν καταλύειν. καὶ οὐκ ἵσμεν ὅπως τάδε τριῶν τῶν
 “μεγίστων ἔνυμφορῶν ἀπήλλακται, ἀξυνεσίας ἥ μαλακίας ἥ
 7 “ἀμελείας. οὐ γάρ δὴ πεφευγότες ταῦτα ἐπὶ τὴν πλεύστους

T.A.J. πρὸ N. παρατυγχάνον corr. N. (o m. r.). περὶ αὐτὸν omn. αὐτὸν cum Dobr. Bekk. Popp. recepi. παῖει N. (τ suprascr. m. r.).

§ 3. ἡμῶν ἡσαν A.J. vulg. ἡσαν ἡμῶν N.T.V.F.H. al. πρὸ N. Sed mox πρὸς. ἀθρόοι κατὰ ἔθνη καὶ δασν T.

§ 4. τὸ ἀκοῦσαι T.V. 2 Be. τῳ ἀκοῦσαι corr. N. (ῳ et spir. supr. ακ fuit τὸ). ἄλλο τι N.A.J. ἀπὸ μιᾶς vulg. ante Ed. Bauer. ὑπὸ N.T.F.H. al. A.J.

§ 5. πρῶν T. πατέρων hic N. οὐδὲ corr. N. (δ' fuit οὐχ). ἐγκαθεστάναι N. ἀμαθεστάναι V.

§ 6. οὐκ ἀπήλλακται A.J. vulg. sed οὐκ om. N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. omn. Be.

§ 2. εὐοργήτως)(δργισθεῖς. Notice the contrast between the Argives and the Spartans at the battle of Mantinea, the former ἐντόνως καὶ ὄργῃ χωροῦντες, the latter “to the Dorian mood Of flutes and soft recorders; such as...instead of rage Deliberate valour breathed.”— Not denying the validity of δργισθεῖς περὶ αὐτὸν, yet it seems a weak addition, whereas περὶ αὐτὸν marks that himself is to blame for his fall. For the accusative, which has been called in question, cp. περὶ ἔρμα περιβάλῃ τὴν ναῦν VII. 25, 7, τὴν πόλιν τρίψεσθαι αὐτὴν περὶ αὐτὴν γλ. 18, 6, and elsewhere.—οὐκ

ἐλάσσω, “more frequently.” See on 13, 5, 69, 9.

§ 3. κατὰ πόλιν i. e. ἑκάστην. See on 14, 4.

§ 4. ἀντικρυς δουλειαν, “downright slavery.” So ἀντικρυς δῆμον twice VIII. 92, 11, Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 40 ἀντικρυς οὐνωσι καὶ διαβήδην ἀπολογία, where see my note.

§ 5. The abolition by the Laced. of τύραννοι has been mentioned 18, 1.

§ 6. “And we know not how this policy is rid of three” implies that it must be set down to the credit of one of the three. Cp. 33, 3.

“δὴ βλάψασαν καταφρόνησιν κεχωρήκατε, ἥ ἐκ τοῦ πολλοὺς
“σφάλλειν τὸ ἐναντίον ὄνομα ἀφροσύνη μετωνόμασται.

CXXIII. “τὰ μὲν οὖν προγεγενημένα τί δεῖ μακρότε-
“ρον ἥ ἐσ ὅσον τοῖς νῦν ἔνυμφέρει αἰτιᾶσθαι; περὶ δὲ τῶν
“ἐπειτα μελλόντων τοῖς παροῦσι βοηθοῦντας χρὴ ἐπιταλαι-
“πωρεῖν πάτριον γὰρ ἡμῖν ἐκ τῶν πόνων τὰς ἀρετὰς κτᾶσθαι·
“καὶ μὴ μεταβάλλειν τὸ ἔθος, εἰ ἄρα πλούτῳ τε νῦν καὶ
“ἔξουσίᾳ δλίγω προφέρετε (οὐ γὰρ δίκαιον ἣ τῇ ἀπορίᾳ
“ἐκτήθῃ τῇ περιουσίᾳ ἀπολέσθαι), ἀλλὰ θαρσοῦντας ἴεναι
“κατὰ πολλὰ ἐσ τὸν πόλεμον, τοῦ τε θεοῦ χρήσαντος καὶ
“αὐτοῦ ὑποσχομένου ἔνυλλήψεσθαι, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἐλλάδος
2 “πάσης ἔνυναγωνιουμένης, τὰ μὲν φόβῳ τὰ δὲ ὠφελείᾳ.
“σπουδάς τε οὐ λύσετε πρότεροι, ἃς γε καὶ ὁ θεός κελεύων
“πολεμεῖν νομίζει παραβεβάσθαι, ἡδικημέναις δὲ μᾶλλον
“βοηθήσετε· λύουσι γὰρ οὐχ οἱ ἀμυνόμενοι ἀλλ’ οἱ πρότε-
“ροι ἐπιόντες.

CXXIV. “ωστε πανταχόθεν καλῶς ὑπάρχον ὑμῖν πο-
“λεμεῖν, καὶ ἡμῶν τάδε κοινῇ παραινούντων, εἰπερ βεβαιό-
“τατον τὸ ταῦτα ἔνυμφέροντα καὶ πόλεσι καὶ ἰδιώταις εἶναι,

§ 7. ἥ ἐκ τοῦ J. “ἥ Cass. [H.] ex emendatione fuerat” Ba.

CXXIII. πάτριον γὰρ ἡμῖν N.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ὑμῖν T.F.H. pl. omn. Br. Cum Poppone recipi mox s' T. πλούτῳ τε N.T. δλίγον T.A.J. δλίγω corr. N. (o m. r.). δλίγω V. δλίγων F. (“sed man. rec. sup. ω position est ο”) Ba. tac. de hoc Br.) al. δλίγω reposui. δλίγον εχ δλίγωι irrepst. δίκαια T. ἀπορία corr. N. (o m. ead.). ἀπονοστα (pro περιουσίᾳ) F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) aliq. Be. θαρσοῦντες F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) al. s' αὐτοῦ T. συλλήψεσθαι T. ἀπάσης A.J. vulg. πάσης N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. τὰ μὲν...τὰ δὲ T. ὠφελείᾳ Bekk. Popp.

§ 2. σπουδᾶς δὲ N. (de V. tac. Ad.). κελεύειν T. (supraser. m. ead.). παραβε-
βάσθαι A.J. παραβάσθαι (sic) T. οὐχ οι T. πρότερον T.

§ 2. σπουδᾶς τά δέ N. (de V. tac. Ad.). κελεύειν T. (supraser. m. ead.). παραβε-
βάσθαι A.J. παραβάσθαι (sic) T. οὐχ οι T. πρότερον T.

CXXIV. ὑμῖν (non ἡμῖν) N. ἡμῖν V.J. τά κοινῇ corr. N. (corr. acc. de supraser. m. r.). τάδε κοινῇ T.V.F.H. al. κοινῇ τάδε A.J. vulg. μη ποτιδαιάταις τὲ T.

μένου, for Apollo had volunteered to help them, 119, 4, but αὐτὸς there I have no doubt belongs to ἔνυλλήψεσθαι. This prominent collocation is analogous to that of adverbs noticed on de Fals. Leg.

§ 117.

§ 2. σπουδᾶς τε οὐ λύσετε. See on 78, 3.

CXXIV. ταῦτα ἔνυμφέροντα οι ταῦτα

“μὴ μέλλετε Ποτιδειάταις τε ποιεῖσθαι τιμωρίαν οὖσι Δω-
 “ριένσι καὶ ὑπὸ Ἰάνων πολιορκουμένοις, οὐ πρότερον ἦν
 “τούναντίον, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων μετελθεῖν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ὡς
 “οὐκέτι ἐνδέχεται περιμένοντας τοὺς μὲν ἥδη βλάπτεσθαι,
 “τοὺς δέ, εἰ γνωσθήσόμεθα ξυνελθόντες μέν, ἀμύνεσθαι δὲ οὐ
 “τολμῶντες, μὴ πολὺ ὕστερον τὸ αὐτὸ πάσχειν· ἀλλὰ νομί-
 “σαντες ἐς ἀνάγκην ἀφίχθαι, ὡς ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, καὶ ἅμα
 “τάδε ἄριστα λέγεσθαι, ψηφίσασθε τὸν πόλεμον, μὴ φοβη-
 “θέντες τὸ αὐτίκα δεινόν, τῆς δέ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ διὰ πλείονος
 “εἰρήνης ἐπιθυμήσαντες· ἐκ πολέμου μὲν γὰρ εἰρήνη μᾶλλον
 “βεβαιοῦται, ἀφ' ἡσυχίας δὲ μὴ πολεμῆσαι οὐχ ὁμοίως
 “ἄκινδυνον. καὶ τὴν καθεστηκυῖαν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι πόλιν
 “τύραννον ἡγησάμενοι ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ὁμοίως καθεστάναι, ὥστε
 “τῶν μὲν ἥδη ἄρχειν τῶν δὲ διανοεῖσθαι, παραστησώμεθα
 “ἐπελθόντες, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἄκινδύνως τὸ λοιπὸν οἰκῶμεν, καὶ τοὺς
 3 “νῦν δεδουλωμένους Ἐλληνας ἐλευθερώσωμεν.” Τοιαῦτα οἱ
 Κορίνθιοι εἶπον.

CXXV. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπειδὴ ἀφ' ἀπάντων
 ἥκουσαν γνώμην, ψῆφον ἐπήγαγον τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ἀπασιν
 ὅσοι παρῆσαν ἔξῆς, καὶ μείζονι καὶ ἐλασσονι πόλει· καὶ

(suprascr. m. ead.). τὲ Ν. τοὺς μὲν...τούσδε T. ἀτολμῶντες A.J. οὐ τολμῶντες F.
 “supr. scriptum est ab alia manu ἀτολμῶντες.” πολλῷ T. ἐπ' ἀνάγκην A.J. vulg.
 Bekk. εἰς ἀνάγκην N.T.F.H. ἐς ἀν. V. ἀφίχθαι corr. N. (acc. m. r.). ἀφίχθαι T.
 ψηφίσασθε δὴ vulg. δὴ om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. ψηφίσασθαι F. (teste Br. tac.
 Ba.). μὲν, post ἐκ πολέμου, om. T. μᾶλλον om. N. hab. marg. m. r. οὐχ ὁμοίως T.
 § 2. καθεστηκυῖαν (sic) N. τῶν μὲν...τῶν δὲ T. αὐτοὶ τε A.J. vulg. τε om.
 N.T.V.F.H. al. τολούσδε T.A.J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν N.V.F.H.
 § 3. τοιαῦτα μὲν A.J. μὲν om. N.T.V.F.H. ταῦτα F.H.
 CXXV. ἀμφ' ἀπάντων T. ἀπάντων corr. N. (spir. m. r.).

makes equally sense, for, as Goeller has well observed, the sentiment may be general or particular. If *ταῦτα*, it refers to *τάδε* above, and to this there is no objection. Cp. I. 143, 6 οὐ γὰρ τάδε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ἀλλ' οἱ ἄνδρες ταῦτα κτῶνται, Plat. Gorg. 497 δ ἐάν δὲ βούλῃ καὶ τῇδ' ἐπίσκεψαι· οἷμαι γάρ τοι οὐδὲ ταῦτη ὁμολογεῖσθαι, Republ. v. 465 δ διὰ σμικρὸν τον μέρος εὑδαιμονίζονται ἐκεῖνοι (οἱ ὀλυμπίωνκαι) ὡς τούτοις ὑπάρχει· η τε γὰρ τῶν δε νίκη καλλίσσει... τούτοις and τῶνδε referring to “the assistant guards” in

Plato's Polity. Many examples might be quoted from poets. I give three from Soph. Antig. 189 ηδ' ἐστιν ἡ σάρκυνσα καὶ ταύτης ἔπι, 296—298 τοῦτο καὶ πόλεις πορθεῖ, τόδε...τόδε..., 673, 674 αὐτῇ πόλεις τ' δλλυσιν, η δ' ἀναστάτως | οἴκους τίθησιν· η δ'...—περιμένοντας can hardly be an anacolouthon for genitive absolute, as throughout the chapter there is a mingling of the first (we the Pelop. confederacy) and second (you the Laced.) persons, and γνωσθήσόμεθα so closely follows.

τὸ πλῆθος ἔψηφίσαντο πολεμεῖν. δεδογμένον δὲ αὐτοῖς εὐθὺς μὲν ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐπιχειρεῖν ἀπαρασκεύοις οὖσιν, ἐκπορίζεσθαι δὲ ἐδόκει ἐκάστοις ἢ πρόσφορα ἦν καὶ μὴ εἶναι μέλλησιν. 3 ὅμως δὲ καθισταμένοις ὥν ἔδει ἐνιαυτὸς μὲν οὐδὲ διετρίβη, ἐλασσον δὲ πρὶν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐs τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἄρασθαι φανερώς:

CXXVI. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ἐπρεσβεύοντο τῷ χρόνῳ πρὸς τὸν Ἀθηναίους ἐγκλήματα ποιούμενοι, ὅπως σφίσιν ὅτι μεγίστη πρόφασις εἴη τοῦ πολεμεῖν, ἢν μή τι ἐσακούσωσι. 2 καὶ πρῶτον μὲν πρέσβεις πέμψαντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐκέλευν τὸν Ἀθηναίους τὸ ἄγος ἐλαύνειν τῆς θεοῦ· τὸ δὲ ἄγος

^{οὐ} § 2. δεδογμένον corr. N. (οὐ m. r. fuit δεδογμένον q. l. sequi: pauci prībent.) ἀδύνατον T. Ἐλλησιν T. Diversus error μέλλησι pro Ἐλλησι plerosque libros invasit VIII. 46, 1.

§ 3. ὁμοίως T. ἐνιαυτ N. μὲν οὖν οὐ T. διετρίβη corr. N. (lit. supr. ε add. acc. supr. ι η corr. m. r. fuit διετρίβε). ἐτράλλειν (sic) T. ἐ τὴν δὲ ἀττικὴν J.

CXXVI. πρὸ N. ὀτιμεγιστη vulg. δι μεγιστη N.T.F.H.A.J. τοῦτο πολεμεῖν H. ἐσακούσωσι A.J. vulg. Popp. ἐσακούσωσιν ut solet Bekk. ἐσακούσωσι pr. N. ἐσακούσωσι corr. N. (ω post lit. 2 litt. cap. in V. tac. Ad. T.F. ("corr. F." teste Br.) H. al. sequi. libri. In vulg. acquiesco, cum Thucydides si nollent audire aequa ac nisi audiverint potuerit dicere illud fortasse maluerit. (De hac re breviter monui ad Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 365). In Aristoph. Pac. 157 ἐάν δὲ μή σοι καταγορεύσῃ, hodie editur καταγορεύη, nam κατεῖη dictum esse Comicum (quoniam vid. quae ad F. L. * 117 et Ind. sub συναγορεύσαντα ubi loc. ex Anaxila Comico attuli. Nunc addo Menandr. Incert. XLII. 3. Praeiverant Homer. Pindar.) In Avib. 555 κἄν μὲν μὴ φῶ μηδὲ θελήσῃ μηδὲ εὖθε γνωσιμαχήσῃ.

§ 2. Pro τῆς θεοῦ, τοῦ θεοῦ pauc. libr. sollemini errore. De η θεὸς audi Cobet. Nov. Lect. p. 26, "nemo unquam qui ἀττικιστὶ λέγει et non παρατραγῳδεῖ, usurpat θέα, sed η θεὸς dicebant perpetuo omnes in illo sermone qui non supra soccum adsurgit."

CXXV. τὸ πλῆθος κ.τ.λ. "the majority voted for war." It is quite immaterial whether a *plural* or *singular* follows a *noun of multitude*. τὸ πλῆθος οἰονται 20, 3. See more on IV. 84, 2, where *singular verb* and *plural participle* are found in the predicate:

§ 2. δεδογμένον, a various but not well-supported reading, has no standing place. *ερημένον*, *δοξαν*, *ἔξον*, *δέον*, and hosts of similar *absolute accus. participles* might be cited. If καταχειροτονηθέντος αὐτοῦ is to be retained in Dem. Mid. p. 578 § 199 the participle is *personal*, but καταχειροτωνηθέν has been wisely preferred by Editors.—εὐθὺς obviously belongs to ἐπιχειρεῖν.

§ 3. "But, though they voted to have no delay, yet if a year was not taken up in preparation, it was somewhat less." I conjecture that *τι* may have dropped out before *πρὶν*, see on 62, 5. Poppe and Arnold think δῆμος δὲ... refers to εὖθε μὲν... but the antithesis in § 2 is quite marked, "though it was impossible at once to make the attempt as unprepared, yet they voted to prepare without delay."

CXXVI. § 2. τὸ ἄγος...τῆς θεοῦ: τοῦτο ἄγος δράσαντας τῆς θεοῦ, τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς Schol. "The abomination of the Goddess." Herod. tells the story of Cylon briefly v. 71. He calls them "τοὺς ἐραγέας," op. ἐραγέας § 12, 13.

3 ἦν τοιόνδε. Κύλων ἦν Ὀλυμπιονικής ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος τῶν πάλαι εὐγενής τε καὶ δυνατός, ἐγεγαμήκει δὲ θυγατέρα Θεαγένους, Μεγαρέως ἀνδρὸς, ὃς κατ’ ἔκεινον τὸν χρόνον 4 ἐτυράννει Μεγάρων. χρωμένω δὲ τῷ Κύλωνι ἐν Δελφοῖς ἀνεῆλεν ὁ θεὸς ἐν τῇ τοῦ Διὸς τῇ μεγίστῃ ἑορτῇ καταλαβεῖν 5 τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἀκρόπολιν. ὁ δὲ παρά τε τοῦ Θεαγένους δύναμιν λαβὼν καὶ τοὺς φίλους ἀναπείσας, ἐπειδὴ ἐπῆλθον Ὁλύμπια τὰ ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ, κατέλαβε τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ὡς ἐπὶ τυραννίδι, νομίσας ἑορτήν τε τοῦ Διὸς μεγίστην ἔναιαι καὶ 6 ἔαυτῷ τι προσήκειν Ὁλύμπια νενικηκότι. εἰ δὲ ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἡ ἄλλοθί που ἡ μεγίστη ἑορτὴ εἴρητο, οὕτε ἔκεινος

§ 3. ἀθην. δλυμπ. ἀνὴρ A.J. vulg. δλυμπ. ἀνὴρ ἀθην. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. δυνατὸς N. Mīro errore θυτέρᾳ A.J. θεογένους pr. N. θεαγένους corr. N. (α. m. r.). θεαγόρους pt. T. θεαγόρους (fort.) corr. m. ead. marg. γρ. θεαγένους m. ead. ἀνδρὸς N. ἐτυράννει (sic) T. μεγάρων (non μεγαρών) N.

§ 4. ἐν τῇ hab. (non τῇ om.) N.

§ 5. ὁ δὲ T. τε (post παρά) om. N.V. ἐπῆλθεν A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἐπῆλθον N.T.V.F.H. al. κατέλαβεν F. (si Bauer intelligo) H. ἔαυτῷ τι N.T. δλύμπια hic sed supr. δλύπια J.

§ 6. εἰ corr. N. (m. r.). οὕτ' ἔκεινος N.V. τό, τε T.A.J. vulg. τότε N. διάσια

§ 3. δυνατὸς in its political sense.

§ 4. τῇ τ. Δ. τῷ μ. see on 23, 4.

§ 5. ἐπῆλθον. I transcribe a note, thinking it withal somewhat fanciful, contributed by an original thinker and a ripe scholar, whose premature death we all lament. "The reason of the plural verb seems to be that the festival consisted of a plurality of spectacles, and spread over a number of days, and so might naturally though not necessarily be regarded distributively. At all events there must be some explanation proper to the case of a festival, as we also find in Thuc. Κάροια ἐτύγχανον ὅτα v. 75, and τὰ Ισθμια...ἐπηγγέλθησαν VIII. 10." James Riddell, Terminalia, Oxford 1852 p. 64.

§ 6. οὕτε ἔκεινος ἔτι... This use of ἔτι I have endeavoured (after Buttmann) to illustrate on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 80. "He did not take into notice this (whether the very great feast was in Attica or elsewhere) as he had noticed that it was the *very great feast*." Cope's translation of one of my quoted passages (Gorg. 503 A) seems unexceptionable,

"your present question is not a simple one like the preceding." I could add many instances of this use of οὐκέτι or οὐκ...ἔτι. Meanwhile I must express my marvel at a very grave blunder made by the Oxford Greek Professor in rendering Plat. Theæt. 177D "no one had ever yet had the hardihood to contend." The words are ἔφαμεν...ἐν μὲν τοῖς ἀλλοις ἐθέλειν διῆσχυρόεσθαι, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα περὶ τὰ δίκαια, ὡς παντὸς μᾶλλον ἢ ἣν θήται πόλις δόξαντα αὐτῇ ταῦτα καὶ ἔστι δίκαια τῇ θεμένη ἔωσπερ ἢ κέηταις περὶ δὲ τάγαθον (=τὸν ὀφέλιμον, τοῦ συμφέροντος) οὐδένα ἀνδρεῖον έθ' οὕτως ἔναι (no one is in this case as in the former "the just" so bold) ὕστε τοιμῶν διαμάχεσθαι ὅτι καὶ ἢ ὀφέλιμα οὐηθεῖσα πόλις ἔαυτῇ θῆται, καὶ ἔστι τοοῦτον χρόνον ὅτον ἢν κέηται ὀφέλιμα. Surely the Master of Balliol has here confounded οὐκέτι and οὐπω, I repeat a very grave blunder. I am sorry to say that in our passage Poppe is open to the same charge, for he asks, "ἔτι significatne ad illud usque tempus, an legendum est τι, ulla ex parte?" But Poppe's confusion of thought I have noticed on 51, 2, and

ἔτι κατενόησε τό τε μαντεῖον οὐκ ἔδήλου· ἔστι γάρ καὶ Ἀθηναίοις Διάσια ἀ καλεῖται Διὸς ἔօρτὴ Μειλιχίου μεγίστη, ἐξω τῆς πόλεως, ἐν ᾧ πανδημεὶ θύουσι, πολλοὶ οὐχ ἴερεῦνται ἀλλὰ θύματα ἐπιχώρια δοκῶν δὲ ὄρθως γιγνώσκειν 7 ἐπεχείρησε τῷ ἔργῳ. οἱ δὲ Αθηναίοι αἰσθόμενοι ἐβοήθησάν τε πανδημεὶ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ προσκαθεζόμενοι 8 ἐπολιόρκουν. χρόνου δὲ ἐπιγιγνομένου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τρυχόμενοι τῇ προσεδρείᾳ ἀπῆλθον οἱ πολλοί, ἐπιτρέφαντες τοὺς ἐννέα ἄρχουσι τὴν φυλακὴν καὶ τὸ πᾶν αὐτοκράτοροι διαθέναι ᾧ ἀν ἄριστα διαγιγνώσκωσι· τότε δὲ τὰ πολλὰ τῶν 9 πολιτικῶν οἱ ἐννέα ἄρχοντες ἔπρασσον. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Κύλωνος πολιορκούμενοι φλαύρως εἶχον σίτου τε καὶ ὕδατος 10 ἀπορίᾳ. ὁ μὲν οὖν Κύλων καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ ἐκδιδράσκουσιν· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ὡς ἐπιέζοντο καὶ τινες καὶ ἀπέθνησκον ὑπὸ τοῦ λιμοῦ, καθίζουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν ἵκεται τὸν ἐν τῇ 11 ἀκροπόλει. ἀναστήσαντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιτετραμμένοι τὴν φυλακὴν, ὡς ἑώρων ἀπόθνησκοντας ἐν τῷ ἴερῳ, ἐφ' ὃ μηδὲν κακὸν ποιήσουσιν, ἀπαγαγόντες ἀπέκτειναι· καθεζόμενος δέ τινας καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν σεμνῶν θεῶν

corr. N. (σι μ. ρ.). μεγίστη hab. N. om. V. οὐχ' lepera (sic) T. γιγνώσκειν N.T.V. τοῦ ἔργον T. (supraser. m. end.).

§ 7. οἱ δὲ T. τε (post ἐβοήθησαν) om. N.V. πρὸς αὐτοὺς T.

§ 8. προσεδρεῖα corr. N. (ει μ. ρ. fuit προσεδρίᾳ). οἱ πολλοὶ om. N. πολλοὶ sine ci hab. N. marg. (m. ρ. post ἀπῆλθον lit. op. ὑποστηγμῆς, potuit esse lit. ol. si pr. m. πολλοὶ prebuisseit). οἱ om. V. φυλακὴν τε καὶ d.J. vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. al. διαγιγνώσκωσι N.V. διαγιγνώσκουσι F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). διαγιγνώσκουσι T.

§ 9. πολιορκῶμενοι (sic) J. στοιχοῦ τὲ N.T.

§ 10. οἱ ἀδελφοὶ T. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι T. καὶ (ante ἀπέθνησκον) om. H. om. corr. F. om. pr. N. add. m. r. hab. T. ἀπέθνησκον (sic) T. ὑπὸ τοῦ λιμοῦ J.

§ 11. ποιήσουσιν corr. N. (οὐ μ. ρ. fuit ποιήσωσιν).

on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 384, and I fear shall have to notice elsewhere, admitting withal that he is a very painstaking Editor. Krüger's unpretending edition, with short German notes (Berlin 1846), briefly but correctly says, "nicht auch, nicht ebenfalls."—Θύματα: τινὰ πέμπατα εἰς ζώων μορφὰς τετυπωμένα έθυον Schol.

§ 8. Instead of the nine archons Herod. says οἱ πρυτάνεις τῶν Ναυκράτων, εἰπερ ἔνεμοι τύτε τὰς Ἀθήνας. See Thirlw.

Vol. I. p. 22.

§ 11. ἀναστήσαντες, though generally accompanied by a qualifying phrase, as here and III. 28, 2 ὥστε μὴ δικῆσαι, in itself seems symbolically to imply a safe-conduct. See 128, 1, 136, 7, III. 75, 5, 8, Sophoc. Oed. Col. 47, δάλ' οὐδὲ ἔμοι τοι τονέανιστάραι πόλεως. | διχ' ἔστι θάρσος. I should accept a reading commended by Mss. in Aeschyl. Suppl. 322, 323, εἰδὼς δὲ ἀμὸν ἀρχαῖον γένος | πράσσοις ἀν ὡς Ἀργείον ἀναστήσας στόλον, "raising

12 ἐν τοῖς βωμοῖς ἐν τῇ παρόδῳ διεχρήσαντο. καὶ ἀπὸ τούτου
 ἔναγεις καὶ ἀλιτήριοι τῆς θεοῦ ἐκεῖνοι τε ἐκαλοῦντο καὶ τὸ
 13 γένος τὸ ἀπ' ἐκείνων. ἥλασαν μὲν οὖν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς
 ἔναγεις τούτους, ἥλαστε δὲ καὶ Κλεομένης ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος
 ὑστερον μετὰ Ἀθηναίων στασιαζόντων, τούς τε ζῶντας ἐλαύ-
 νοντες καὶ τῶν τεθνεώτων τὰ δυτά ἀνελόντες ἔξεβαλον· κατ-
 ἥλθον μέντοι ὑστερον, καὶ τὸ γένος αὐτῶν ἔστιν ἔτι ἐν τῇ
 πόλει.

CXXVII. τοῦτο δὴ τὸ ἄγος οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐκέλευον
 ἐλαύνειν δῆθεν τοὺς θεοὺς πρῶτον τιμωροῦντες, εἰδότες δὲ
 Περικλέα τὸν Ξανθίππου προσεχόμενον αὐτῷ κατὰ τὴν μη-
 τέρα, καὶ νομίζοντες ἐκπεσόντος αὐτοῦ ῥάον σφίσι τροχω-
 ρεῖν τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. οὐ μέντοι τοσοῦτον ἥλπιζον
 παθεῖν ἀν αὐτὸν τοῦτο ὅσον διαβολὴν οἴσειν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν
 πόλιν, ὡς καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐκείνου ἔνυμφορὰν τὸ μέρος ἔσται ὁ
 3 πόλεμος. ὥν γάρ δυνατώτατος τῶν καθ' ἔαντὸν καὶ ἄγων

§ 12. ἀλιτηριοι F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). τοῖς ἐκ θεοῦ T. ἐκεῖνοι τὲ N.T.

§ 13. ἔξεβαλλον F.H. Post ὑστερον, μετὰ τὸν κλεομένην add. T. ἔτι ἔστιν A.J. vulg. ἔστιν ἔτι N.F.H. pl. Be. ἔστιν ἔτι T.V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. p. 436).

CXXVII. ἐλαύνειν ἐκέλευον T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἐκέλευον ἐλαύνειν N.V.F.H. al. Eadem collocatio; hic quidem minus numerosa, est 126, 2, 128, 1, 3, 135, 1. εἰδότες δῆ J. δὲ καὶ N.V. δὲ om. T. προσερχόμενον N.V. al. pauci. μρᾶ N.T. προχωρήσειν J. vulg. προχωρεῖν N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.

§ 2. τοσοῦτον γ' Ed. Bauer. πρὸ N.

us up from sanctuary as (acknowledging us as) an Argive (from our proof of our descent) body of fugitives."

-CXXVII. For δῆθεν see on 92, 1. The word recurs iii. 68, 1, iv. 99. Agariste, the mother of Pericles, belonged to the Alcmaeonidae, φονεῖσα δὲ αὐτὸν (Cylon and his partizans) αἵτη ἔχει' Αλκμαιωνίδας, Herod.—προχωρεῖν: infinitive present. Their words would have been ἐκπεσόντος αὐτοῦ ῥάον ἡμῖν προχωρεῖν τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν Αθ. So the present in iv. 24, 4 καὶ ἥδη σφῶν ἰσχυρά τὰ πράγματα γίγνεσθαι, VIII. 27, 3 καὶ τὴν πόλιν οὐ μόνον τῷ αἰσχρῷ δλλά τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ περιπλέτειν. So in Latin Cicer. V. ad Attic. 21, 11 Homines non modo non recusare, sed etiam hoc dicere, se a me solvere (*nos a te solvimus*). Our idiom will allow this graphic present in *rect.* orat. but hardly

in *obligu.* We can translate Plat. Phædr. 241 Εἰ κάγὼ τὸν ποταμὸν τοῦτο διαβὰς ἀπέρχομαι, "I am off."

§ 2. δοσον διαβολὴν κ.τ.λ. "as that it would produce a prejudice between him and the state."—τὸ μέρος: op. 74, 4; and II. 67, 2. "His ἔνυμφόρα would bear its share in bringing about the war."

§ 3. δυνατώτατος, neither here nor 139, 4, nor II. 65, 8 in the political sense. The last passage is worth comparing: δυνατὸς ὥν τῷ τε ἀξιώματι καὶ τῷ γνώμῃ... κατέχει τὸ πλῆθος ἐλευθέρως, καὶ οὐκ ἤγετο μᾶλλον ὅπ' αὐτοῦ ἡ αὐτὸς ἥγε. — So completely οὐκ ἔω, οὐκ εἰων = κελεύω μή, ἐκέλευον μή, that Plat. Republ. VIII. 553 ο gives us τὸ μέν οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐξ λογίσεσθαι οὐδὲ σκοπεῖν ἀλλ ἡ ὑπόθεσιν ἐξ ἐλαττόνων χρημάτων τλείωσται, τὸ δὲ αὐτὸν θαυμάζειν καὶ τιμάν μηδὲν ἄλλο ἡ πλούτον τε καὶ τοὺς πλού-

τὴν πολιτεύαν ἡμαντιοῦτο πάντα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, καὶ οὐκ εἴσι ὑπέίκειν ἀλλ' ἐσ τὸν πόλεμον ὥρμα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.

CXXVIII. ἀντεκέλευον δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τὸ ἀπὸ Ταινάρου ἄγος ἐλαύνειν. οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀναστήσαντές ποτε ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος ἀπὸ Ταινάρου τῶν Εἰλώτων ἵκεται ἀπαγαγόντες διέφθειραν διὸ δὴ καὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς νομίζουσι τὸν μέγαν σεισμὸν γενέσθαι ἐν Σπάρτῃ. ἐκέλευον δὲ καὶ τὸ τῆς Χαλκιοίκου ἄγος ἐλαύνειν αὐτούς· ἐγένετο δὲ τοιόνδε. ἐπειδὴ Παυσανίας ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος τὸ πρῶτον μεταπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Σπαρτιατῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς ἐν Ἐλλησπόντῳ καὶ κριθεὶς ὑπὸ αὐτῶν ἀπελύθη μὴ ἀδικεῖν, δημοσίᾳ μὲν οὐκέτι ἐξεπέμφθη, ἴδιᾳ δὲ αὐτὸς τριήρη λαβὼν Ἐρμιονίδα ἀνευ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ἐλλήσποντον, τῷ μὲν λόγῳ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐλληνικὸν πόλεμον, τῷ δὲ ἔργῳ τὰ πρὸς βασιλέα πράγματα πράστειν, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐνεχείρησεν, ἐφιέμενος τῆς Ἐλληνικῆς ἀρχῆς. 5 εὐεργεσίαν δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦδε πρῶτον ἐσ βασιλέα κατέθετο καὶ

CXXVIII. ἄγος ἐλαύνειν...ταινάρον ομ. H. propter τὸ ὁμοιοτέλευτον. "Sed manus recentior in imo marg. adscriptisit" Ba.

§ 2. ἀναστήσαντές ποτε corr. N. (add. acc. supr. pr. e m. r. lit. supr. alt. e). ἀναστήσαντές ποτὲ T. εἰλώτων τοὺς λεῖτρας A.J. vulg. τοὺς om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. δὶ' o vulg. δὶδ N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. omn. Be. A.J. Bekk. Poppo.

§ 4. τὸ πρῶτον N.T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πρῶτον V.H. σπαρτῶν T. οὐκ ἔτι F. (testo Ba. tac. Br.). ἐξεπέμφη (sic) N. αὐτὸν N. πρὸ N. πράγματα βουλόμενος πράσσειν A.J. vulg. βουλόμενος om. N.T.V.F.H. al. βουλ. ante τὰ ponunt sequi. libri. τοπ πρῶτον N.A.J. vulg. τὸ πρῶτον hic T.V.F.H. ἐπεχείρησεν A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἐνεχείρησεν N.V.F.H. al. Poppo. ἐπεχείρησεν T.

στον, as if in the first clause κελεύει μηδὲν ἀλλο had preceded. So Th. viii. 81, 3 ὑπεδέξατο ἡ μήν.. μὴ ἀπορήσειν αὐτοὺς τροφῆς, οὐδὲ ἦν δέῃ...ἔξαργυρίσαι, because οὐκ ἔψη would have been so natural in the first clause. Cp. Dem. pro Phorm. p. 954, 955 λόγους ἐτόλμα λέγειν...ἔνα μὲν τὸ παράπαν μὴ γενέσθαι διατήκην ἔτερον δὲ ... συγχωρεῖν... καὶ οὐχὶ δικάζεσθαι. In Eur. Helen. 835, 836 ἀλλ' ἀγὸν δρκον τὸν κάρα κατώμοσα. MEN. τι φῆς; θανεῖσθαι κοσποτ' ἀλλάξειν λέχη; I see no difficulty. The introduction of φῆς sufficiently accounts for οὐτοτε.

CXXVIII. § 2. τὸν μέγαν σεισμὸν:

that mentioned 101, 2.

§ 4. πράγματα πράσσειν: a somewhat loose infinitive, but hardly in strict concord with ἀφικνεῖται. We find a similar infinitive connected with πέμπειν IV. 8, 3, 132, 3. In Eur. Med. 1303 ἐμῶν δὲ παιῶν ἡλθορ ἐκσώτων βλον var. read. ἐκσῶσαι "utrumque recte" Pors. Elmst. on the contrary admits the infinitive with πέμπειν, doubting it with λέναι. Perhaps μανθάνειν γάρ ἥκουεν | ξέροι πρὸς αστῶν Soph. Oed. Col. 12 we may render "we are here to learn," treating ἥκουεν as nearly = οἴδη ἐσμέν.

§ 5. εὐεργεσίαν as 129, 2 where commentators refer to Herod. viii. 85 Φύλα-

¶ N.B. H. read οὐδεῖσθαι λειτρίκην επιστενεῖν
cf. ἀπίστημι στρέψαντες εἰθεν ΑΙ

τοῦ παντὸς πράγματος ἀρχὴν ἐποιήσατο· Βυζάντιον γὰρ ἐλών τῇ προτέρᾳ παρουσίᾳ μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Κύπρου ἀναχώρησιν (εἶχον δὲ Μῆδοι αὐτὸν καὶ βασιλέως προσήκοντές τινες καὶ ἔνγγενεῖς οἱ ἑάλωσαν ἐν αὐτῷ) τότε τούτους οὖς ἐλαβεν ἀποπέμπει βασιλεῖ κρύφα τῶν ἄλλων ἔνταξις, τῷ δὲ λόγῳ ἀπέδρασαν αὐτόν. ἐπρασσε δὲ ταῦτα μετὰ Γογγύλου τοῦ Ἐρετρίεως, ω̄ ἐπέτρεψε τό τε Βυζάντιον καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους. ἐπεμψε δὲ καὶ ἐπιστολὴν τὸν Γόγγυλον φέροντα αὐτῷ· ἐνεγέγραπτο δὲ τάδε ἐν αὐτῇ, ὡς ὑστερον ἀνευρέθη. “Παν-“ σανίας ὁ ἥγεμὼν τῆς Σπάρτης τούσδε τέ σοι χαρίζεσθαι “βουλόμενος ἀποπέμπει δορὶ ἐλών, καὶ γνώμην ποιοῦμαι, “εἰ καὶ σοὶ δοκεῖ, θυγατέρα τε τὴν σὴν γῆμαι καὶ σοι “Σπάρτην τε καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα ὑποχείριον ποιῆ-
8 “σαι. δυνατὸς δὲ δοκῶ εἶναι ταῦτα πρᾶξαι μετὰ σοῦ
9 “βουλευόμενος. εἰ οὖν τί σε τούτων ἀρέσκει, πέμπε ἄνδρα “πιστὸν ἐπὶ θάλασσαν δι’ οὐ τὸ λοιπὸν τοὺς λόγους ποιη-“ σόμεθα.”

§ 5. ἐλών pr. N. ἐλώρ corr. N. (add. acc. m. r.). εἰλον δὲ μ. T. [οἱ] ἑάλωσαν Bekk. sine causa. ἐν τῷ τότε T. ἐν αὐτῷ, τότε pr. N. ἐν αὐτῷ τότε corr. N. (lit. post ω̄, add. ὑποστητικὴν post τότε m. r.). ἐλαβον T.

§ 6. ἀπερ A.J. vulg. Bekk. ὡ̄ N.T.V.F.H. al. ϕ [περ] Poppe.

§ 7. τὸν om. pr. N. supraser. m. r. γογγύλουν φέροντος pr. N. γογγύλον φέροντα corr. N. (m. r.). γόγγυλον (sic) T. (sed pr. acc. cal. transv. induct.). τάδε καὶ ἐν A.J. vulg. καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. τοὺς σπάρτης T. τούσδε τε N. τούς δε T. τε om. T. καὶ σοὶ A.J. vulg. καὶ σοὶ N.T. θυγατέρα τε N.T. σ' σοὶ T. καὶ σοὶ N. σπάρτη τε N.T.

§ 8. δυνατ N. πράξαι T. βουλόμενος J. βουλευόμεν A. Vid. 112, 4.
§ 9. τολοιπὸν N.T.A.J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν V.F.H.

κος δὲ εὐεργέτης βασιλέος ἀνεγράφη, καὶ χώρῃ οἱ ἐδωρήθη πολλή. οἱ δὲ εὐεργέται βασιλέος ὑροσάγγαι καλέονται Περσιστί, and “the book of record of the chronicles” in Esther vi. 2. The name was introduced into Greek. See a copious note of Wolf's on Dem. Leptin. p. 475. His examples are all post-Thucydidean, but I think we shall find that the title was already acknowledged in our author's days.—προσήκοντες...ἔνγγενεῖς: apparently the same tautology as propinquus cognatusque Liv. xxv. 3, 15 and Vergil Æneid II. 87 consanguinitate propinquum. Cp. our blood-relation.

§ 7. Γόγγυλον is the probable accent, to distinguish the proper name from the adjective.—ἀποπέμπει ... παιῶμα: so 129, 2 λέγει Ξέρετος...μοι...ἡμετέρω...ἀρέσκουαι. With this, to us so strange a medley, ep. the wording of the year's truce between Athens and Sparta iv. 118.

§ 9. σε...ἀρέσκει: this construction was already in use in the Tragedians. Th. elsewhere has used the dative.—ἄνδρα πιστόν. See the commentators on Aesch. Pers. 1, 2 τάδε μὲν Περσῶν τῶν οἰχομένων Ἑλλάδ' ἐσ αἰαν πιστά καλεῖται, 528 πιστοῖσι πιστά ἔνημέρεις βουλεύματα.

CXXIX. τοσαῦτα μὲν ἡ γραφὴ ἐδήλου, Ξέρξης δὲ ἥσθη τε τῇ ἐπιστολῇ καὶ ἀποστέλλει Ἀρτάβαζον τὸν Φαρνάκου ἐπὶ θάλασσαν, καὶ κελεύει αὐτὸν τὴν τε Δασκυλῖτιν σατραπείαν παραλαβεῖν, Μεγαβάτην ἀπαλλάξαντα ὃς πρότερον ἦρχε, καὶ παρὰ Πανσανίαν ἐς Βυζάντιον ἐπιστολὴν ἀντεπετίθει αὐτῷ ὡς τάχιστα διαπέμψαι καὶ τὴν σφραγίδα ἀποδεῖξαι, καὶ ἦν τι αὐτῷ Πανσανίας παραγγέλλῃ περὶ τῶν ἔαυτοῦ πραγμάτων, πράσσειν ὡς ἄριστα καὶ πιστότατα. ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος τά τε ἄλλα ἐποίησεν ὥσπερ εἴρητο καὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν διέπεμψεν· ἀντεγέγραπτο δὲ τάδε. “Ωδε λέγει “βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης Πανσανίᾳ. καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν οὓς μοι “πέραν θαλάσσης ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἔσωσας κεῖται σοι εὐεργε-“σία ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ οἴκῳ ἔσται ἀνάγραπτος, καὶ τοῦς λόγοις 3 “τοῖς ἀπὸ σοῦ ἀρέσκομαι. καὶ σε μήτε νὺξ μήτε ἡμέρα

CXXIX. ξέρξης τὲ ἥσθη τῇ επ. T. ἥσθη τὲ N. φανάκου F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

β σατραπεῖαν δασκυλῖτιν corr. N. (acc. supr. ι corr. τιν supraser. m. r.). δασκυλῖτην T. F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) J. σκυλῖτιν V. δασκυλῖτιν H.A. σατραπίαν A.J. παραλαβεῖν corr. N. (m. ead.). μεγαβάτην corr. N. (η m. r.). σφραγίδα N.T.

§ 2. ὁ δὲ T. ὡς περ εἴρητο corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ω add. ε supr. ρ lit. inter ρ et ει add. spir. supr. ει. m. r. fuit ὡς προείρητο). δέσωσας A.J. vulg. ἔσωσας N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. κείσται pr. N. κεῖται corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ει post lit. 2 vel 3 litt. cap. τ m. r.). γρ. κείσται marg. N. (m. r.) (de V. tac. Ad.). κείσται A.J. vulg. κείται T.F. (si recte Bekkeri silentium interpretor, tac. Ba.) Thom. Mag. dei. ν. ἐς dei T.

§ 3. καὶ σὲ N.T.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). καὶ σε (sic) J. μήτε ἡμέρα N.T.V.F.

CXXIX. This Satrapy, called by Herod. III. 120 νομὸν τοῦ ἐν Δασκυλεῖῳ (ep. 126 Μιτραβατέα τὸν ἐν Δασκυλεῖον ὑπαρχον, vi. 33 Οἰθάρει τῷ Μεγαβάζου τῷ ἐν Δασκυλεῖῳ ὑπάρχῳ), is considered to be the same as νομὸς τάπτος of Herod. III. 90. It is the most extensive though not the most productive of tribute of the four (Arnold in an instructive note on VIII. 5, 4 says *three*, but Herodotus gives Cilicia as νομὸς τέταρτος) satrapies in Asia Minor. “It includes the great body of Asia Minor, situated to the north of Taurus (for it is agreed that the Σύριοι of Herod. means Cappadocia. Renn. p. 315) and east of Lydia: as well as the whole northern coast, from the Troade to the river Thermodon.” Major Rennell, Geogr. Herod. Vol. I. p. 313. The Hellespontines were by far the

most important members of this satrapy, and so it is generally called ὁ Ἐλλήσποντος in Th. VIII., when Pharnabazus, its then satrap, was striving to outbid Tissaphernes. Dascyleium, a Bithynian town on the Propontis, not far from Mysia, was the seat of the satrap. Xenoph. Hist. Gr. IV. 1, 15, 16 gives a glowing description of the neighbourhood, the fertility of the soil, and its abundance in all manner of game and fish. Steph. Byz. gives five cities of this name: τετάρτη ἐπὶ Βιθυνίᾳ.

§ 2. κείται... “the title of εὐεργέτης, is bestowed upon you in our family ever registered.” Whether ἐς βασιλέα 128, 5 is a condensation for ἐς βασιλέως οἴκον (see on IV. 67, 1), or ἐς is simply the same as πρός, is by no means easy to determine.

“ἐπισχέτω ὥστε ἀνεῖναι πράσσειν τι ὡν ἐμοὶ ὑπισχνῆ,
“μηδὲ χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου δαπάνη κεκωλύσθω, μηδὲ στρα-
“τιᾶς πλήθει, εἴ ποι δεῖ παραγίγνεσθαι· ἀλλὰ μετ’ Ἀρτα-
“βάζου ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ, ὃν σοι ἔπειψα, πρᾶσσε θαρσῶν
“καὶ τὰ ἐμὰ καὶ τὰ σὰ ὅπῃ κάλλιστα καὶ ἄριστα ἔξει
“ἀμφοτέροις.”

CXXX. ταῦτα λαβὼν ὁ Πανσανίας τὰ γράμματα, ὃν
καὶ πρότερον ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν
Πλαταιάσιν ἡγεμονίαν, πολλῷ τότε μᾶλλον ἦρτο, καὶ οὐκέτι
ἔδύνατο ἐν τῷ καθεστηκότι τρόπῳ βιοτεύειν, ἀλλὰ σκευάσ τε
Μηδικὰς ἐνδυόμενος ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου ἔξηει, καὶ διὰ τῆς
Θράκης πορευόμενον αὐτὸν Μῆδοι καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι ἐδορυφόρουν,
τράπεζάν τε Περσικὴν παρετίθετο, καὶ κατέχειν τὴν διάνοιαν
οὐκ ἔδύνατο, ἀλλ’ ἔργοις βραχέσι προύδήλου ἢ τῇ γνώμῃ
μειζόνως ἐσέπειτα ἐμελλε πράξειν. δυσπρόσοδόν τε αὐτὸν
παρεῖχε, καὶ τῇ ὄργῃ οὕτω χαλεπῇ ἐχρῆτο ἐς πάντας ὄμοιώς

(tac. Br.) H. πράσσειν τι N.T.A.J. vulg. ὑπισχνῆ hic N. Nullus liber hic formam
ὑπισχνῆι præbet, quam Atticorum propriam Porsonus judicavit. In vi. 14, i unus
et alter hab. ἡγεῖ. μηδὲ hic et infra N.T.A. μηδὲ hic μὴ δὲ infra J. δαπάνη hic N.
δαπάνη A.J. πλήθει corr. N. (η m. ead.). δεῖ corr. N. (εἰ m. r.). δὴ T. παραγίγνεσθαι
N.T.V. μετά N.V. ἀνδρὸς N. πράσσεις N.T.A.J.

CXXX. πλαταιάσιν pr. N. πλαταιάσιν corr. N. (acc. m. r.) (de V. tac. Ad.).
πλαταιάσιν A.J. vulg. πλαταιάσιν T.F.H. omn. Be. (et infra si recte interpretor
Bekkeri silentium) Bekk. Poppo. πολλῷ μᾶλλον τότε T.A.J. ἦρτο Ed. Bauer.
ἡδύνατο T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἡδύνατο corr. N. (η m. r. fuit ἔδύνατο). ἔδύνατο cum Bekk.
recepit. καθεστῶτι 2 Be. Scholiast. vulg. καθεστηκότι N.T. V.F.H. al. A.J. ἐνδυόμε-
νος· καὶ T. (s post s irrepsit). ἔξηει hic N. ἔξηει A.J. μηδικὴν A.J. “recens manus
inter versus scripserat in Cass.” [H.] Ba. παρετίθετο N. περιετίθετο V. ἡδύνατο
T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἔδύνατο corr. N. (εἰ corr. m. r. fuit ἡδύνατο). ἔδύνατο V. Bekk.
προσδήλου N. Bekk. προσδήλου (sic) T.

§ 2. αὐτὸν N. αὐτὸν T.H. παρεῖχεν F. Bekk. μὴ (pro μηδένα) N.V. δεῖν ante ἐννα

CXXX. ἐν τῷ καθ. τρ. “the constituted ordinary ways of life,” varied
132, 1 ἐξεδεῖγήτο τῶν καθεστῶτων νομί-
μων.—βιοτεύειν: see on II, 2.—Περ-
σικὴν, τρυφῆλην Scholiast. Persicos odi
puer adparatus suggests itself to every
one. Nep. Paus. 3 epulabatur more Per-
sarum luxuriosius.—μειζόνως the only
form of this adverb, μεῖζον being prob-
ably always adjective; μεῖζον φρονεῖν is
the comparative of μέγα φρονεῖν.—
μετέστη, not ἀτέστη, withdrew from the
ἡγεμονία of Sparta. The Athenians had
been bona fide ξύμμαχοι, never ὑπήκοοι.

So when Chios (αὐτόνομος as it was styled) went over to the Lacedæmonians Th. says τῆς μεγλοτῆς πόλεως μεθεστη-
κίας VIII. 15, 1, though he has more than once used of the same ἀφίστασθαι,
ἀπόστασις. So above 95, 4 ξυνέβη...τοὺς ξυμμάχους τῷ ἑκείνον ἔχθει παρ' Ἀθηναῖοις
μετατάξασθαι, and the Corinthians, when threatening to withdraw from the
Spartan confederacy, carefully picked their language, ἡμᾶς πρὸς ἔτέραν τινὰ
ξυμμαχίαν τρέψητε 71, 5, οὐτε γάρ δια-
ποιῶμεν ἀν μεταβαλλόμενοι, as they afterwards say § 7.

ώστε μηδένα δύνασθαι προσιέναι διόπερ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὐχ ἥκιστα ἡ ἔνυμαχία μετέστη.

CXXXI. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι τό τε πρῶτον δι' αὐτὰ ταῦτα ἀνεκαλέσαντο αὐτόν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ τῇ Ἐρμιονίδι νηὶ τὸ δεύτερον ἐκπλεύσας οὐκ κελευσάντων αὐτῶν τοιαῦτα ἐφαίνετο ποιῶν, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου βίᾳ ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐκπολιορκηθεὶς ἐσ μὲν τὴν Σπάρτην οὐκ ἐπανεχώρει, ἐσ δὲ Κολωνὰς τὰς Τρωάδας ἰδρυθεὶς πράσσων τε ἐστηγγέλλετο αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς Βαρβάρους καὶ οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τὴν μονὴν ποιούμενος, οὕτω δὴ οὐκέτι ἐπέσχον, ἀλλὰ πέμψαντες κήρυκα οἱ ἔφοροι καὶ σκυτάλην εἶπον τοῦ κήρυκος μὴ λείπεσθαι, εἰ δὲ μῆ, πόλεμον αὐτῷ Σπαρτιάτας προαγορεύειν. ὁ δὲ βου-

excidit. διέπερι pr. N. διέπερ corr. N. (lit. post p). πρὸ N. οὐχίκιστα N.A.J. μετέστη corr. N. (ετέ m. r.).

CXXXI. τότε N.T.V.F.H.A.J. τό, τε vulg. ἀνεκάλεσαν T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἀνεκάλεσαν corr. N. (add. aee. lit. supr. alt. ε in post lit. 3 litt. cap. fuit ἀνεκαλέσαντο) F.H. Th. Mag. in ἀνακαλοῦμαι. ἐρμήνιδι T. (supraser. m. ead.). τοδεύτερον N.A.J. vulg. τὸ δεύτερον T.F.H. αὐτὸν (pro αὐτῶν) T. πολιορκηθεὶς T. κωλωνὰς N.V. τρωίαδας A.J. vulg. τρωάδας Bekk. Popp. τρωάδας N.T.V.F.H. πράσσων τὲ N.T. ἐπηγγέλλετο corr. N. (π m. r.). πρὸ N. hic T. πρὸς V.F.H. pl. omn. εἰ A.J. vulg. quod et ipsum defendi potest. ἐπάσχον T. σπαρτιάτας N. σπαρτιάται V.

CXXXI. ἀνεκάλεσαν or ἀνεκαλέσαντο I doubt not is equally correct. The verb is not used elsewhere in Th. in the sense of "to recal." The middle is found VII. 73, 3, meaning "calling on the Athen. to answer them." The usual word for *recal* is μεταπέμπομαι (*μεταπέμπω*), as 95, 3, 128, 4 (*μεταπέμψθεis passive*) both of the recal of Pausanias, and elsewhere. μετακαλεῖν also is so used VIII. 11, 3.—ἐκπολιορκηθεὶς: the brevity of our Author makes him obscure. After Paus. took Byzantium, he left the place in the hands of Gongylus of Eretria, through whom he conducted his treasonable negotiations with Xerxes. The relatives of the king were liberated, but nominally they had escaped, absconded. See above 128, 5 *foill.* He clearly returns to Byzantium, and, as it would seem from the very strong word used by Th., the Athenians were "constrained to expel him by force" (Grote v. p. 364). "Compelled him to leave Byzantium," says Thirlw. II. 376, but this seems an inadequate translation.

—I retain πρὸς as having more MSS. authority, but πράσσειν εἰς (applied to a body of men) I am persuaded is unquestionable Greek. So 132, 3 ἐπυνθδνορο δὲ καὶ εἰς τοὺς Εἴλωτας πράσσειν τι. An intrigue carried on with one must be expressed by *dative*, or πρὸς with *accusative*, εἰ πράσσοντες Βρασίδα, πρὸς Βρασίδαν, but an intrigue carried on with many is not only an intrigue with but *amongst* them, reaching them, and extending itself through them. On similar grounds I hope on III. 109, 2 to show that διαβάλλειν εἰς τινας is correct, in fact, stating all that διαβάλλειν πρὸς τινας does and something more.—ἐπάσχον, a simple mistake of the Ms. T., which teems with all manner of mis-spellings (herein shared with a Ms. of Bekker's), I notice, to guard the reader against the notion, that πάσχειν can (though undoubtedly *pati* can) contain the meaning of ἀνέχεσθαι: See what I have written on Aristoph. Vesp. 763, Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology, Vol. IV. p. 309.—πόλεμον κ. τ. λ. The exact

λόμενος ὡς ἥκιστα ὑποπτος εἶναι καὶ πιστεύων χρήμασι διά-
ζ λύσειν τὴν διαβολὴν ἀνεχώρει τὸ δεύτερον ἐς Σπάρτην. καὶ
ἐσ μὲν τὴν έρκτην ἐσπίπτει τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφόρων
(ἔξεστι δὲ τοῖς ἐφόροις τὸν βασιλέα δράσαι τοῦτο), ἔπειτα
διαπραξάμενος ὑστερον ἔξῆλθε, καὶ καθίστησιν ἑαυτὸν ἐς
κρίσιν τοῖς βουλομένοις περὶ αὐτὸν ἐλέγχειν.

CXXXII. καὶ φανερὸν μὲν εἶχον οὐδὲν οἱ Σπαρτιάται
σημεῖον, οὔτε οἱ ἔχθροι οὔτε ἡ πᾶσα πόλις, ὅτῳ ἀν πιστεύ-
σαντες βεβαίως ἐτιμωροῦντο ἀνδρα γένους τε τοῦ βασιλείου
οὗτα καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι τιμὴν ἔχοντα (Πλείσταρχον γὰρ τὸν
Λεωνίδου οὗτα βασιλέα καὶ νέον ἔτι ἀνεψιὸς ὥν ἐπετρόπευεν).
ὑποψίας δὲ πολλὰς παρεῖχε τῇ τε παρανομίᾳ καὶ ζηλώσει-

§ 2. ὁ δὲ Τ. Post βουλόμενος, in N. lit. 2 litt. cap. ὡς ante seq. versie. add.
sed m. ead. ἀνεχώρει N. ἀνεχώρει V. τοδεύτερον N.A.J. vulg. τὸ δεύτερον T.V.F.H.
et στ. T.

§ 3. εἰρκτὴν T.A.J. εἰρκτὴν pr. N. εἰρκτὴν corr. N. (spir. m. r.). ἐκτίπτει
N.V. hand scio an mutatis èt et els. Vid. ad. 1ο6, 2. τοτρώτων N. hic T.A.J. vulg.
τὸ πρῶτον V.F.H. δράσαι corr. N. (acc. m. r. fuit δράσαι). δράσαι T. εαυτὸν (sic)
A. els κρίσιν T. περὶ αὐτῶν A.J. vulg. περὶ αὐτὸν N.T.V.F.H. al. Ego aitὸν
reposui.

CXXXII. σπαρτιάται hic T. σπαρτιάται corr. N. (acc. fuit σπαρτιάται m. r.).
οὐτε οἱ ἔχθροι om. T. pauie. Be. γένους τε N.T. λεωνίδου corr. N. (ou m. r. fuisse

message given would be thus worded,
πόλεμόν σοι Σπαρτιάται προαγορεύοντα,
“else the Spartans declare war on
you.” Hence present infinitive. See on
127, I.

§ 2. τὴν παραβολήν, noticed as a
various reading, and found in one of
Bekk. MSS., but in no edition before
me, seems to have been known as well
as τὴν διαβολὴν to the Scholiast. τὴν κατηγορίαν. τὸν κίνδυνον, τὸ γεγονός ὑπ’
αὐτῷ παράβολον. The word, not found
I think elsewhere in such sense, seems
to have been suggested by παραβάλοιτο
133.—διαλύσειν: we have the middle
140, 5 τὰ ἐγκλήματα διαλύεσθαι, but there
“our mutual recriminatory charges.”
ἀπολύεσθαι with διαβολάς, ἐγκλήματα,
αἴτια, is more usual. See Cobet. Var.
Lect. p. 368.

§ 3. εἰρκτὴν seems to be one of the
olden words common to Herodotus
(έρκτῃ) Thucydides and Xenophon. Its
existence elsewhere in Attic prose of
good age is questionable. Auct. Axioch.

370 D and Pseudo-Dem. Ep. II. p. 1471
are not respectable vouchers, and in
Dem. Timocr. p. 764, 11 it was foisted
in by Reiske, and by subsequent editors
justly exploded. In Herod. IV. 146, 148
it may be noticed that the Lacedae-
monian prison is meant. Possibly it
was the name usually acknowledged in
Sparta. —τὸν βασιλέα: καὶ μὴν οὐκ
ἡν βασιλεὺς δλλά ἐπιτρόπος Scholiast
somewhat hypercritically. s' may have
dropt out after -ois, but, as Poppe says,
Nep. Pausan. 3 licet cuivis ephoro hoc
facere regi.

CXXXII. Pausanias was son of
Cleombrotus (94, 1), who was brother of
Leonidas. Upon the death of Plistar-
chus, about 458 B.C. (Clint. p. 205),
Plistoanax, son of Pausanias, succeeded.
—μη̄ ίσος... “not to condescend to an
equality,” VI. 16, 4.—τὰ τε δλλά αἴτοι:
see on 68, 2.—ἐπιγράψασθαι, “to get
inscribed,” as παρείσθετο 130, 1, and
παραπομπάμενος, “having got made a
counterfeit seal” 132, 3.

τῶν βαρβάρων μὴ ἵσος βούλεσθαι εἶναι τοῖς παροῦσι, τά τε ἄλλα αὐτὸν ἀνεσκόπουν, εἴ τί που ἐξεδειγῆτο τῶν καθεστώτων νομίμων, καὶ ὅτι ἐπὶ τὸν τρίποδά ποτε τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς, ὃν ἀνέθεσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀπὸ τῶν Μήδων ἀκροθίνιον, ἡξίωσεν ἐπιγράψασθαι αὐτὸς ἴδιᾳ τὸ ἐλεγεῖον τόδε,

Ἐλλήνων ἀρχηγὸς ἐπεὶ στρατὸν ὥλεσε Μῆδων,
Παυσανίας Φοίβῳ μνῆμ’ ἀνέθηκε τόδε,

τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐλεγεῖον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἔξεκόλαψαν εὐθὺς τότε ἀπὸ τοῦ τρίποδος τοῦτο, καὶ ἐπέγραψαν ὄνομαστὶ τὰς πόλεις ὃσαι ἔνγκαθελοῦσαι τὸν βάρβαρον ἔστησαν τὸ ἀνάθημα· τοῦ μέντοι Παυσανίου ἀδίκημα καὶ τοῦτο ἔδοκει εἶναι, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐν τούτῳ καθειστήκει, πολλῷ μᾶλλον παρόμοιον
πραχθῆναι ἐφαίνετο τῇ παρούσῃ διανοίᾳ. ἐπυνθάνοντο δὲ καὶ ἐς τοὺς Εἰλώτας πράσσειν τι αὐτόν, καὶ ἦν δὲ οὕτως ἐλευθέρωσίν τε γὰρ ὑπισχνεῖτο αὐτοῖς καὶ πολιτείαν, ἢν ἔνε-
3 παναστῶσι καὶ τὸ πᾶν ἔνγκατεργάσωνται. ἀλλ’ οὐδὲ ὡς οὐδὲ τῶν Εἰλώτων μηνυταῖς τισὶ πιστεύσαντες ἡξίωσαν νέω-
τερόν τι ποιεῖν ἐς αὐτόν, χρώμενοι τῷ τρόπῳ φίπερ εἰώθασιν
ἐς σφᾶς αὐτούς, μὴ ταχεῖς εἶναι περὶ ἀνδρὸς Σπαρτιάτου ἀνευ
ἀναμφισβητήτων τεκμηρίων βουλεῦσαί τι ἀνήκεστον, πρίν γε
δὴ αὐτοῖς, ὡς λέγεται, ὁ μέλλων τὰς τελευταίας βασιλεῖ ἐπι-
στολὰς πρὸς Ἀρτάβαζον κομιεῖν, ἀνὴρ Ἀργιλίος, παιδικά

νιδ. λεωνίδα). ἐπεπτέρωνεν A.J. ξήλω T. ίσος T.d.J. vulg. εἰ τι πον N.T.A.J. vulg. τρίποδα ποτὲ N.T. vulg. τρίποδά ποτε A.J. κατὰ τῶν μῆδων T. ἀκροθίνιον

corr. N. (ν. m. r.). αὐτὸς om. pr. N. αὐτὸν add. marg. N. m. r. ἀρχὸς T. μνῆμα T. ἐστήσαντο (sic) T. ἐστήσαντο A.J. ἐστήσαν τὸ N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. (si recte interpr. Br. sil. tac. Ba.) H. al. Frequens mutatio. Dem. Mid. 570 § 172 εἰ τις αὐτοῦ ταῦτ’ ἀφέλοιτο ιππάρχηκα κ.τ.λ. vix dubium est quin rescribi oporteat τούτ’ ἀφέλοι τό... Neque enim medium hic locum obtinet sed activum. Plat. Euthyd. 288 c primus ἀπέλιπον τὸ ἔχεις τούτους πειράσματα Routh. Fuerat ἀπέλιπον. ἀδίκημα om. T. τοῦτο N.T.V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. p. 436) F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. ἐπεὶ γε δὴ A.J. vulg. ἐπειδὴ N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. καθειστήκη (sic) J.

§ 2. εἰς N.T.V.A.J. αὐτὸν ante καὶ εἰς pon. T. εἰλώτας corr. N. (add. acc. m. r. lit. supr. ω). πράσσειν τι N.T.A.J. vulg. καὶ ἦν δὲ καὶ T. Ad. δὲ “γὰρ εὐδέλιμον τοῦτο” Ba. καὶ πολιτείαν N. (supraser. m. ead.). ἔνγκατεργάσωνται corr. T. (σ op. m. ead.).

§ 3. μυνηταῖς J. τισὶ pr. N. (add. acc. m. r.). τισὶ A.J. vulg. τισὶ T. εἰς αὐτὸν N.T.A.J. vulg. op. libri pl. omn. ἀνδρὸς N. βουλεῦσαί τι T. πρὸς N. παιδικό ποτε

§ 2. ἐς τοὺς Εἴλ. See on 131, 1. The same explanation serves for passages briefly noticed on 33, 2.—ἐλευθέρωσιν

“liberation” rather than “liberty.” Cp. v. 9, 6 ἐλευθερώσεως preceded by θανατώσεως. See on πρέσβευσις 73, 1.

ποτε ᾧν αὐτοῦ καὶ πιστότατος ἐκείνῳ, μηνυτής γίγνεται, δείσας κατὰ ἐνθύμησίν τινα ὅτι οὐδείς πω τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἀγγέλων πάλιν ἀφίκετο, καὶ παραπομησάμενος σφραγῖδα, ἵνα ἦν ψευσθῆ τῆς δόξης ἡ καὶ ἐκεῖνος τὶ μεταγράψαι αἰτήσῃ μὴ ἐπιγινῷ, λύει τὰς ἐπιστολάς, ἐν αἷς ὑπονοήσας τι τοιοῦτο προσεπεστάλθαι καὶ αὐτὸν εὑρεν ἐγγεγραμμένον κτείνειν.

CXXXIII. τότε δὲ οἱ ἔφοροι δείξαντος αὐτοῦ τὰ γράμματα μᾶλλον μὲν ἐπίστενσαν, αὐτήκοοι δὲ βουληθέντες ἔτι γενέσθαι αὐτοῦ Πανστανίου τι λέγοντος, ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ Ταίναρον ἰκέτου οἰχομένου καὶ σκηνησαμένου

ut vid. pr. N. παιδικά ποτε corr. N. ἐκείνῳ corr. N. (ω' m. r.). γίνεται N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). περιποστάμενος T. σφραγῖδα N.T. ἐκείνος μεταγράψαι τὶ A. vulg. μεταγράψαι τὶ J. τὶ μεταγράψαι N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. τὶ τοιοῦτον T.A.J. vulg. τὶ τοιοῦτο corr. N. (lit. post alt. o fuit τοιοῦτο). τοιοῦτο F.H.

CXXXIII. τόδε δὴ vulg. τότε δὴ T.A.J. aliq. Be. τότε δὲ F.H. al. τότε (om.
ος)
δὲ) N.V. δείξαντες T. (supraser. m. ead.), βουλευθέντες T.V.F. ("a correctore βουλευθέντες" Ba.) H. al. βουληθέντες corr. N. (m. r. τὶ λέγοντος

§ 3. αὐτοῦ...ἐκείνῳ. Whether this junction of pronouns will ever be satisfactorily explained the junction is a fact indisputable. Plat. Prot. 310 D ἀντῷ διδῷς ἀργύριον καὶ πειθῆς ἐκείνου, V. Rep. 472 C ὡς ἀγαπήσουμεν, ἔαν δὲ τι ἐγγύτατα αὐτῆς ὃ καὶ πλείστα τῶν ἄλλων ἐκείνης μετέχει; Phaedr. 253 A καὶ ἐφαπτόμενος αὐτοῦ (τοῦ σφετέρου θεοῦ) τῷ μνήμῃ ἐνθουσιῶντες ἐξ ἐκείνου λαμβάνοντι τὰ ἔθη. (Some passages of this kind have been misunderstood. Plat. Phaed. 106 B τὶ κωλύει...δριτὸν μὲν τὸ πειρτὸν μὴ γενέσθαι ἐπίστρον τοῦ ἀρτιοῦ, ἀπολλυμένον δὲ αὐτοῦ ἀντ' ἐκείνου (that which it was before) δριτὸν γεγονέναι; as Theoretet. 189 D ἄλλοδοξεῖν is defined ἔτερόν τι ὡς ἔτερον καὶ μὴ ὡς ἐκείνο (its former self, what it really was) τῷ διανοῇ τίθεσθαι. In fact, every thing is ἐκείνο to every other, of which Th. gives a striking instance VIII. 43, 1 οὐδὲ ἐκείνοις ἐπ' ἐκείνους. In Wiltshire, where *he*, as in other West of England counties, has superseded *it*, a witness, to the great perplexity of Judge and Barristers, once described an assault to have taken place between "he" and "he." With some difficulty it was ascertained that one "he" meant an aforementioned stile or gate, the

other "he" an aforementioned oak tree.) Poppe refers to Th. IV. 29 (I presume § 4, but ἐπ' ἐκείνοις seems there to be contrasted with τοῦ αὐτῶν στρατοπέδου preceding). His other passage VI. 61 ult. is an instance; θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ τε καὶ τῶν μετ' ἐκείνου. Cp. 138, 9 (though there also is a contrast to οἱ προσήκοντες), 145, 2. I remember to have many a long year ago satisfied one "whose praise is in the gospel throughout all the churches"—Thomas Whytehead—of this interpretation of S. Paul, II Timoth. 2, 26 ἐξωγηημένοι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ (τοῦ διαβόλου) εἰς τὸ ἐκείνου θέλημα.—Ἐνθυμίαν (v. 16, 1) δὲ καὶ ἐνθύμησιν Θουκ. Poll. II. 231.

CXXXIII. σκηνησαμένον seems hardly to convey a meaning. It appears that σκηνέν (-εσθαι), also σκηνᾶν (-άσθαι), is "to be quartered in a tent." From either form the future aorist and perfect might be derived (as σκηνώντες fr. σκηνεῖν or σκηνοῦν). The authority for the latter form active is Xenoph. Anab. VII. 4, 12 Θελεγε τῷ Σεύθῃ δτι ἐν πονηροῖς τόποις σκηνφεν with however a variant σκηνοειν—for the middle Plat. Republ. X. 611 A σκηνάσθαι, 614 E κατασκηνᾶσθαι. σκηνῷ σκηνᾶς is admitted by the Author

διπλῆν διαφράγματι καλύβην, ἐς ἣν τῶν τε ἐφόρων ἐντός τινας ἔκρυψε, καὶ Παυσανίου ὡς αὐτὸν ἐλθόντος καὶ ἐρωτῶντος τὴν πρόφασιν τῆς ἰκετείας ἥσθιοντο πάντα σαφῶς, αἰτιώμένου τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τά τε περὶ αὐτοῦ γραφέντα καὶ τὰλλ' ἀποφαίνοντος καθ' ἔκαστον, ὡς οὐδὲν πώποτε αὐτὸν ἐν ταῖς πρὸς βασιλέα διακονίαις παραβάλοιτο, προτιμηθείη δὲ ἐν ἴσω τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν διακόνων ἀποθανεῖν, κάκείνου αὐτὰ ταῦτα ἔννομολογοῦντος καὶ περὶ τοῦ παρόντος οὐκ ἔωντος ὄργιζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πίστιν ἔκ τοῦ ἵεροῦ διδόντος τῆς ἀνάστάσεως καὶ ἀξιοῦντος ὡς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι καὶ μὴ τὰ πρασσόμενα διακωλύειν.

N.T.A.J. vulg. ^βἀνού N.T. ^αοἰχομένου ιχέτον (supraser. m. ead.). εἰς T.F. (tac. Br.)
H. τῶν τότε ἐφ. T. ἐντὸς om. N.T.V. τυᾶς N.T. ἐντὸς τυᾶς A.J. vulg. ^βἀνού
N.T. αὐτοῦ N.A.J. vulg. αὐτοῦ an αὐτοῦ T. p. l. αὐτοῦ Bekk. Poppe. τᾶλλα A.J.
Bekk. Poppe. τ' ἀλλ' pr. N. τᾶλλα corr. N. (lit. supr. τ). τ' ἀλλα T. τᾶλλα vulg.
τᾶλλα F. (tac. Br.) H. καθέκαστον T.A.J. καθ' ἔκαστον N. οὐδὲ πώποτε T. πρὸ N.
παραβάλλοιτο N. (de V. tac. Ad.). κάκείνου A.J. vulg. αὐτά τε ταῦτα A.J. vulg.
αὐτά ταῦτα N.T.V.F.H. al. "Malim aū ταῦτα τε" Br. sine causa.

of συναγωγὴ λέξεω χρησίμων Aneod. Bekk. p. 407, 10 (who mentions as co-existing σκηνῶ σκηνᾶς, but omits mention of σκηνῶ σκηνέis). σκηνοῦν=“to pitch a tent,” but no where as far as I see with a transitive case except in the rare usage of παρεσκήνωτε *Æschyl.* Eumen, 634 (παρασκηνοῦν elsewhere meaning “to pitch a tent near to, to quarter close by another”). Whether this form has also a *middle* I cannot determine. In Plat. Rep. x. 610 ε MSS. and Editors vary between ἐσκήνωται and ἐσκήνηται. σκηνωσαμένου (which one Ms. of the lowest class does give) has commended itself to Krüger, and σκηνοῦν (οτ—οὐθα, if there be a *middle* form) καλύβην does not appear to offend against one's notions of Greek idiom. But σκηνεῖν (-εῖσθαι) καλύβην I do not comprehend. I find only one other instance of the *aorist middle*, Plat. Leg. ix. 866 π σκηνησάμενος. ἐσκήνησα we have had 89, 3, ἐσκήνητο we shall have II. 52, 3, in both places with prep. ἐν. Thinking the text faulty I offer the alteration σκενασαμένου. καλύβην is explained by the Scholiast σκηνήν, and the eye of a copyist may

have wandered to this gloss. Since I hit upon this conjecture I have procured Madvig Advers. Crit. and on p. 309 I find myself anticipated.—τῶν τε ἐφόρων: though I hope that I have shown reason on 9, 3, and shall show more on VIII. 14, 2, for not rejecting the explanation “some of the ephors too,” I do not here adopt it, thinking the sentence loosely worded as VIII. 81, 1 already quoted on 58, 1. If Th. had written τῶν τε ἐφόρων κρύψαντος, all would have gone on smoothly, ἀκούσατε δὲ (ch. 134) forming a good apodosis. Or instead of the participles following αἰτιωμένου... ἀποφαίνοντος, ητιάτο ὁ ἀνθρώπος... ἀπέφαινεν should have corresponded to ἔκρυψε. A confusion by no means dissimilar is found in VIII. 80, 3 αι μὲν Δῆλοι λαβόμεναι αι πλείους... καὶ νόστερον πάλιν ἐλθοῦσαι... αι δὲ... διασωθεῖσαι Βυζάντιον ἀφιστάσι, where for καὶ ἐλθοῦσαι undoubtedly ἔλθον would have improved the grammar of a sentence not obscure in its present appearance as to its meaning.—προτιμηθεῖη: ἐν εἰρωνείᾳ λέλεκται Scholiast, “preferred to the gallows” Ad., who however rejects the irony.—αὐτά ταῦτα

CXXXIV. ἀκούσαντες δὲ ἀκριβῶς τότε μὲν ἀπῆλθον οἱ ἔφοροι, βεβαιώς δὲ ἡδη εἰδότες ἐν τῇ πόλει τὴν ἔντοντο. λέγεται δ' αὐτὸν μέλλοντα ἔντοντος ἀφανεῖ χρησαμένου καὶ δηλώσαντος εὐνοίᾳ πρὸς τὸ ιερὸν τῆς Χαλκιοίκου χωρῆσαι δρόμῳ καὶ προκαταφυγεῖν· ἦν δὲ ἐγγὺς τὸ τέμενος. καὶ ἐς οἰκημα οὐ μέγα ὃ ἦν τοῦ ιεροῦ ἐσελθών, ἵνα μὴ ὑπαίθριος ταλαιπωροίη, ἥσυχαζεν. οἱ δὲ τὸ παραυτίκα μὲν ὑστερησαν τῇ διώξει, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τοῦ τε οἰκήματος τὸν ὄροφον ἀφεῖλον καὶ τὰς θύρας ἔνδον ὅντα τηρήσαντες αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπολαβόντες ἕστις ἀπωκοδόμησαν, προσκαθεζόμενοί τε ἐξεπολιόρκησαν λιμῷ. καὶ μέλλοντος αὐτοῦ ἀποψύχειν ὥσπερ εἶχεν ἐν τῷ οἰκήματι, αἰσθόμενοί τε ἐξάγουσιν ἐκ τοῦ ιεροῦ ἔτι 6 ἔμπινουν ὅντα, καὶ ἔξαχθεὶς ἀπέθανε παραχρῆμα. καὶ αὐτὸν ἐμέλλησαν μὲν ἐς τὸν Καιάδαν οὐπέρ τοὺς κακούργους [εἰώ-

CXXXIV. σύλληψις T.

§ 2. ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, N.T.A.J. vulg. εἰδεῖ corr. N. (pr. ε m. r. fuit οἶδε). πρὸ N.
§ 3. σ' T.

§ 4. οἱ δὲ T. τοπαραυτίκα A.J. vulg. τὸ παραυτίκα T. sed pr. acc. trans. cal. induct. τὸ παραυτίκα N.V.F.H. al. τὸν δρόν T.F. (tac. Ba.) al. Be. σ' ἀπολαβόντες T. εἰσω N.T. omitt. ut vid. A.J. Bekk. Poppo. ἕστις reposuit.

§ 5. μέλλον F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ὡς περ εἴχον corr. N. (add. acc. supr. w. lit. inter ρ ετ ει unius literae add. spir. supr. ει m. r. fuit ως περιέχον) εἴχον T.F. pl. Be. (de V. tac. Ad.). αἰσθόμενοι ἔξ. A.J. vulg. αἰσθ. τε ἔξ. N.T. V.F.H. pl. omn. Be.

§ 6. ἐμέλισαν Ι Be. Scholiast. qui satis facete εἰς δύο ἔτεμον. Idem mox videtur leguisse εἰώθεσαν. κεάδαν F.H. vulg. καίδαν corr. N. (καὶ m. r. κ ante versio.). καιάδαν T.V. pl. Be. A.J. ἐμβάλλειν εἰώθεσαν T.A.J. ἐμβ. εἰώθεσαν vulg. εἰώθεσαν ἐμβ. N.V.F.H. εἰώθεσαν om. Bekk. Poppo.

"the very fact," an expression far better in my judgement than Bekker's conjecture.

CXXXIV. ἐποιοῦντο "were purposing to arrest him."

§ 3. οἰκημα seems to be simply "a building" connected with the houses which formed part of τὸ ιερόν.

§ 5. ἀποψύχειν i.e. βλον as τελευτᾶν. In Latin not only *exspirare animam*, but simply *exspirare* also.

§ 6. The various readings and various positions of εἰώθεσαν, εἰώθασιν, εἰώθεσαν, suggest of themselves a corruption in the text. We have εἰώθεσαν however in the parallel passage given below, with

I believe the concurrence of the MSS. So I content myself with putting the word into brackets.—οὐπέρ, where οἴτη might be expected, but so ἐκκλησιαν ἔντελεγον...εἰς τὴν Πύκνα καλουμένην οὐ περ καὶ ἀλλοτε εἰώθεσαν. There are certainly passages in Greek which show that the distinction of "where" and "whither" is not always maintained. Demosth. pro Phorm. p. 918 § 37 ἀλλοθι πον σιτηγήσειν η εἰς τὸ Ἀττικὸν ἐμπόριον (any where else than to). Bekker alters into ἀλλοσέ τοι, comparing Lacrit. p. 941 §§ 50, 51, to which the Zurich Editors add Lyc. c. Leostro. § 27 p. 151 St. = 157 R. But Xen. Hellen. II. 2, 2 διδοὺς ἐκεῖς

7 θεσαν] ἐμβάλλειν· ἔπειτα ἔδοξε πλησίον που κατορύξαι. ὁ δὲ θεὸς ὁ ἐν Δελφοῖς τόν τε τάφον ὑστερον ἔχρησε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις μετενεγκεῦν οὐπερ ἀπέθανε (καὶ νῦν κεῖται ἐν τῷ προτεμενίσματι, ὃ γραφῇ στῆλαι δηλοῦσι), καὶ ὡς ἄγος αὐτοῖς ὃν τὸ πεπραγμένον δύο σώματα ἀνθ' ἐνὸς τῇ Χαλκιοίκῳ ἀποδοῦναι. οἱ δὲ ποιησάμενοι χαλκοῦς ἀνδριάντας δύο ὡς ἀντὶ Παυσανίου ἀνέθεσαν.

CXXXV. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ ἄγος κρίναντος, ἀντεπέταξαν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐλαύνειν αὐτό.

2 Τοῦ δὲ Μηδισμοῦ τοῦ Παυσανίου Λακεδαιμόνιοι πρέσβεις πέμψαντες παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ξυνεπηγιώντο καὶ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα, ὡς εὑρισκον ἐκ τῶν περὶ Παυσανίαν ἐλέγχων, 3 ηξίουν τε τοῖς αὐτοῖς κολάζεσθαι αὐτόν. οἱ δὲ πεισθέντες (ἔτυχε γάρ ὡστρακισμένος καὶ ἔχων δίαιταν μὲν ἐν Ἀργεί,

§ 7. ἀπέθανεν εἰ δηλοῦσιν Bekk. ἀνθ' ἐνὸς om. N.V.

§ 8. οἱ δὲ T. χαλκοῦς N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.).

CXXXV. αὐτὸ pr. N. αὐτὸ corr. (add. acc. m. r.).

§ 2. ξυνεπηγιώντο hic N. περὶ Παυσανίας N. περὶ Παυσανίου V. ηξίουν τε N.T.

§ 3. οἱ δὲ T. τῶν (ante λακεδαιμονίων) om. T. δυντων ἐτολμων N.V.

μόνον πλέονσιν ἀσφάλειαν ἀλλοθι δ' οὐ, and in Dem. Lacrit. p. 942 § 53 δρμίζονται ἐν Φωρῶν λιμένι, εἰς δὲ τὸ ὑμέτερον ἐμπόριον οὐχ δρμίζονται. This list might be multiplied easily. The conceptions of *going into* and *being in* are so nearly coincident that we do not marvel at στήνει παρὰ τινα as well as παρὰ τινι, ἐς τινα τόπον as well as ἐν τινι τόπῳ. So ιδρυθῆναι, καθεύεσθαι. Some passages however may be explained on other grounds, καταφεύγειν ἐ... but κατατεφεύγειν ἐ..., βαίνειν ἐ... but βεβηκέναι ἐν. The passage from Th. II. 86, I quoted by Poppe comes under the latter head.

§ 7. μετενεγκεῦν οὐπερ: for the absorption of the antecedent into the relative see Elmsl. on Eur. Iph. Taur. 940, Mus. Critic. Vol. II. p. 300.—The temple of Ἀθηνᾶ Χαλκίοκος, called also Πολιοῦχος, is described at length by the traveller, Pausanias III. 17, 3, Col. Leake Morea Vol. I. 168 foll.

CXXXV. § 2. τῶν περὶ Παυσανίαν ἐλέγχων. The Venet. Ms. appears alone to have the genitive (2 MSS. of little au-

thority have τῶν Παυσανίου ἐλ.). The accusative we have had above with ἐλέγχειν 131, 3. A passage which I subjoin, Plat. Gorg. p. 454 ε, 455 Α. ποτέρον οὐν ἡ δητορικὴ πειθὼ ποιεῖ...περὶ τε τῶν δικαίων τε καὶ δῖκων;...πειθοῦς δημονυργὸς ἐστὶ πιστευτικῆς ἀλλ' οὐ διδασκαλικῆς περὶ τὸ δίκαιον καὶ τὸ ἀδίκον...οὐδὲ ἄρα διδασκαλικὸς...δικαῖων τε περὶ καὶ δῖκων, almost tempts one to say there is no difference. Xen. Memor. I. 1, 20 is worth quoting: θαυμάζω οὐν διπλῶ ποτὲ ἐπεισθησαν Ἀθηναῖοι Σωκράτην περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς μὴ σωφρονεῖν, τὸν δεσπότην μὲν οὐδέν ποτε περὶ τοὺς θεούς οὐδὲ εἰπώντα οὐτε πράξαντα, τοιῶντα δὲ καὶ λέγοντα καὶ πράττοντα περὶ θεῶν. The subtle distinction given in Bornemann's note on this passage may have truth, "dicens aliquid de (super) aliquo" gen. "dicens quod ad aliquem pertineat" acc. Collocation also of words may have some influence: "as to the gods did not," "always spake and acted concerning gods."

§ 3. ὡστρακισμένος here (and VIII. 73, 3) does not state the fact of Themistocles

ἐπιφοιτῶν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Πεδοπόννησον) πέμπουσι μετὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἑτοίμων ὅντων ξυνδιώκειν ἄνδρας οὓς εἴρητο ἄγειν ὅπου ἀν περιτύχωσιν.

CXXXVI. ὁ δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς προαισθόμενος φεύγει ἐκ
2 Πεδοπόννησου ἐς Κέρκυραν, ὃν αὐτῶν εὐεργέτης. δεδιέναι
δὲ φασκόντων Κέρκυραίων ἔχειν αὐτὸν ὡστε Λακεδαιμονίοις
καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἀπέχθεσθαι, διακομίζεται ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν
3 ἥπειρον τὴν καταντικρύ. καὶ διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν προστε-
ταγμένων κατὰ πύστιν ἦ χωρούη, ἀναγκάζεται κατά τι ἀπορον
παρὰ Ἀδμητον τὸν Μολοσσῶν βασιλέα ὅντα αὐτῷ οὐ φίλον
4 καταλῦσαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐκ ἔτυχεν ἐπιδημῶν, ὁ δὲ τῆς γυναι-
κὸς ἱκέτης γενόμενος διδάσκεται ὑπ' αὐτῆς τὸν παῖδα σφῶν

CXXXVI. τις N.T.V.

§ 2. τῶν κέρκυραίων A.J. vulg. τῶν om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. ἀπέχεσθαι
N.T.V. κατ' ἀντικρό F. (tac, Ba.) H.
§ 3. οἱ A.J. vulg. οἱ N.T. οἱ V.F.H. omn. Be. καταλῦσαι corr. N. (acc. op.
m. ead.).
§ 4. ὁ μὲν...οἱ δὲ T. ἱκέτης (sic) J.

having been ostracized, but means he was still under sentence of ostracism, the period not having yet expired. So ἡτίμωται “is ἀτιμος” frequently, κέχρηται συνφορῇ=ἡτίμωται Dem. Mid. p. 533, ἡτίμηκάς § 60.

CXXXVI. εὐεργέτης probably here an acknowledged title. It is not clear on what grounds Themistocles received the title. See § 2.

§ 2. The Coreyreans had been trimmers in the Persian war, Herod. vii. 168, and our Scholiast says they would have been punished for this if Themistocles had not interfered. Plut. Themist. 22 gives another reason, adopted by Thirlwall II. 384 γενόμενος αὐτῶν κριτής πρὸς Κορινθίους ἔχόντων διαφορὰν έλυσε τὴν ἔχονταν εἰκοσι τάλαντα κρίνας τοὺς Κορινθίους καταβαλέειν καὶ Δευκάδα κουῃ νέμειν ἀμφοτέρων ἀποικον.

§ 3. ὅντα αὐτῷ. After some thought I have acquiesced in αὐτῷ, i.e. in Latin, qui ei (or ipsi) erat inimicus. Still inimicum suum would be as natural. In Latin MSS. as *sui* (*euus*) cannot be confounded with *is* (*ipse*), a Critic of course more or less sees his way. But in Greek,

as far as my experience goes, we are in a labyrinth without a clue. The Ms. T. certainly gives me no clear indication as to αὐτ- or αὐτ-, generally favouring me with a dash of this sort αὐτ-.—οὐ φίλων: Our Scottish neighbours give me a translation, “being his unfriend.” Why should Editors in Aristoph. Av. 32 reject ὁ μὲν γάρ οὐκ ἀστὸς εἰσβιάζεται? There surely is, if not a difference of meaning, a difference of conveying the meaning; as *el οὐδέ τίς ἔργασει | μη ταῦτα* (*if you shall do any thing else than this*) Soph. Philoct. 66, 67. In Demosth. Androt. p. 595 § 7 ὥστερ γάρ εἰ τις ἐκείνων προήλων, σὺ τάδε οὐν ἀν ἔγραψας, οὕτως ἀν σὺ νῦν δίκην δῶς ἀλλος οὐ γράψει I discern παρ’ ὑπόνοιαν. We expect οὐδεὶς ἀλλος, but the oratorical sell is telling. “Another won’t, another will think of it twice before...”

§ 4. τὸν παῖδα σφῶν: She would say, τὸν παῖδα ἡμῶν “our child,” i.e. my husband’s and mine. So v. 71, 3 δεῖσας δὲ Ἀγις μη σφῶν κυκλωθῆ τὸ εὐώνυμον, and νομίζων τῷ θεῷ ἐντὸν δεξιῷ ἔτι περιουσίαν ἔστεθαι. So frequently οὐφέρετο when a singular has preceded.

λαβὼν καθίζεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἔστιαν. καὶ ἐλθόντος οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον τοῦ Ἀδμήτου δῆλοι τε ὃς ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ ἀξιοῦ, εἴ τι ἄρα αὐτὸς ἀντεῖπεν αὐτῷ Ἀθηναίων δεομένῳ, φεύγοντα τιμωρεῖσθαι· καὶ γὰρ ἀν ύπ’ ἐκείνου πολλῷ ἀσθενέστερου ἐν τῷ παρόντι κακῶς πάσχειν, γενναῖον δὲ εἶναι τοὺς ὄμοιούς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵστου τιμωρεῖσθαι. καὶ ἅμα αὐτὸς μὲν ἐκείνῳ χρέας τυὸς καὶ οὐκ ἐς τὸ σῶμα σώζεσθαι ἐναντιωθῆναι· ἐκείνου δὲ ἄν, εἰ ἐκδοίη αὐτὸν (εἰπὼν υἱόν καὶ ἐφ’ ὃ διώκεται), τοιτηρίας ἀν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀποστερῆσαι. ὁ δὲ ἀκούσας ἀνίστησι τε αὐτὸν μετὰ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ νιέος, (ὡσπερ καὶ ἔχων αὐτὸν ἐκαθέζετο, καὶ μέγιστον ἦν ἱκέτευμα τοῦτο,)

§ 5. δηλοῖ τέ T. δηλοῖ τε N. (sed lit. supr. e). αὐτὸς corr. N. (δι m.r. fuit αὐτῷ). αὐτῷ (pro αὐτὸς) F. (testis Br. tac. Ba.). αὐτῷ om. N. add. N. marg. m.r. ἀσθενε-

στέρου N.A. vulg. ἀσθενέστερου T. Paris. 1736. J. ἀσθενέστερον (acc. supr. alt. e. supraser. or m.r.) Paris. 1734. Goellier conjectura ἀσθενέστερος arridet. ὄμοιος T.

§ 6. καὶ θεμιστοκλῆς ἅμα T.F. (“sed v. Θεμ. corrector eradere tentavit” Ba.) al.

Be. αὐτ N.

§ 7. ὁ δὲ T.

§ 5. *εἰ...ἀντίπετεν* refers to one act (otherwise *ἀντίποι*). So *χρεῖας τοῦς* § 6. The Scholiast says it was an application for alliance with Athens which Themistocles had prevented.—I have retained the reading of most MSS. and the Scholiast “by one much weaker than he,” for though the construction is awkward and obscure it is not without example, e.g. VIII. 94, 3 ὡς τοῦ ἰδού πολέμου μείζονος τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμῶν, the certain reading of N. and V. Still *ἀσθενέστερος* gives a better meaning, and is more in keeping with *τοῦς ὄμοιούς* which follows. *ἀσθενέστερον*, which has some support, may be defended, for in this matter a Greek writer occasionally slips, as VII. 34, 6 *ναυμαχήσαντες δὲ ἀντίπαλα μὲν καὶ ὡς αὐτοῦς ἐκατέρους ἀξιοῦν τικᾶν*, for αὐτοὶ ἐκάτεροι, see Lobeck on Phryn. p. 750. Dem. Leoch. init. *ἄτριος μέν ἔστι Λεωχάρης οὐτοὶ τοῦ καὶ αὐτὸν κρίνεσθαι καὶ ἐμὲ...* where Cobet Var. Lect. p. 91 proposes αὐτὸς (αὐτὸν would stand; see on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 153). Pantæn. p. 974 § 25 *γέγραφε γὰρ καταστῆσαι μὲν ἔει, ἀπαγορεύειν δὲ αὐτὸν* (αὐτὸν Ed. Zurich); though p. 976 § 35 we have the

more regular construction ἐκ τούτων δεξεῖς οἷοι οὐκ οὖσαι εἰσαγώγιμον τὴν δικῆν χρήστος τε ὧν μᾶλλον ἀξιοῦ, Aristot. I. Rhet. 7, 14 μεῖζον γὰρ ἡ κτῆσις διὰ τὸ χαλεπωτέραν εἶναι, II. 2, 6 ἀτίον δὲ τῆς ἡδονῆς τοῦς ὑβρίζουσαν διὰ οὖνται κακῶς δρῶντες αὐτοῖς (se far better meaning than eos) ὑπερέχειν μᾶλλον. Eth. Nic. III. 7=5, 10 ἀλλὰ τοῦ τοιούτους γενέσθαι αὐτοὶ αἰτοῦ... καὶ τοῦ ἀδίκους ἡ ἀκολάστους εἶναι. (In Th. vi. 4, 2 ἔτεσιν ὕστερον ἡ αὐτοῦς οἰκήσαι precedes the subject.)

§ 6. *χρεῖας τοῦς* on the analogy of *γῆλῶ σε τῆς εὐωχίας* and similar uses of the genitive unaccompanied by a preposition.—*ἐς τὸ σῶμα σώζεσθαι*, i.e. *ἐς σώματος σωτηρίας*. Surely Poppeo is not to be heard, “ubi articuli bis deinceps ponendi plane eadem forma esset, meliores scriptores plerumque semel eum posuisse satis habent.” Th. would have written *ἐς τὸ σώζεσθαι τὸ σῶμα*. (Here in passing I observe that I have not noticed more than one instance of the same form of the article being repeated. Arist. Eth. Nic. II. 6, 20 διὰ τὸ μέσον εἶναι πιος δικρόν.)

§ 7. *ἀντίστησαι*: see on 126, 11.

CXXXVII. καὶ ὑστερον οὐ πολλῷ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἐλθοῦσι καὶ πολλὰ εἰποῦσιν οὐκ ἐκδίδωσιν, ἀλλ' ἀποστέλλει βουλόμενον ως βασιλέα πορευθῆναι ἐπὶ τὴν ² ἔτεραν θάλασσαν πεζῇ ἐς Πύδναν τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου. ἐν ᾧ ὁλκάδος τυχὸν ἀναγομένης ἐπὶ Ἰωνίας καὶ ἐπιβὰς καταφέρεται χειμῶνι ἐς τὸ Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον, ὃ ἐποιούρκει ³ Νάξον. καὶ (ἥν γὰρ ἄγνως τοῖς ἐν τῇ νητῇ) δείσας φράζει τῷ ναυκλήρῳ ὅστις ἐστὶ καὶ δι' ἄ φεύγει, καὶ εἰ μὴ σώσει αὐτὸν, ἔφη ἐρεῖν ὅτι χρήμασι πεισθεὶς αὐτὸν ἄγει τὴν δὲ ἀσφάλειαν εἶναι μηδένα ἐκβῆναι ἐκ τῆς νεώς μέχρι πλοῦς ⁴ γένηται πειθομένῳ δ' αὐτῷ χάριν ἀπομνήσεσθαι ἀξίαν. ὃ δὲ ναύκληρος ποιεῖ τε ταῦτα καὶ ἀποσαλεύσας ημέραν καὶ ⁵ νύκτα ὑπὲρ τοῦ στρατόπεδου ὑστερον ἀφίκεται ἐς Ἐφεσον. καὶ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐκεῖνόν τε ἐθεράπευσε χρημάτων δόσει (ἥλθε γὰρ αὐτῷ ὑστερον ἐκ τε Ἀθηνῶν παρὰ τῶν φίλων καὶ ἐξ Ἀργούς ἄ ὑπεξέκειτο), καὶ μετὰ τῶν κάτω Περσῶν τινὸς

CXXXVII. τῆς τε λακεδαιμονίου J. τοῖς τε λακ. A. vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. ἐνδίδωσιν T.

§ 2. ἀναγωμένης (sic) T. ἐπὶ N.T.V. *Iωνεῖας* J. ἐς τῶν ἀθ. T.

§ 3. ἐν corr. N. (post litt. 2 litt. cap. ἐ corr. m.r. lit. supr. v). νητ. A.J. δοτις ἐστι T. δοτις ἐστι corr. N. (lit. supr. is). διαφεύγει N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἀπομνήσασθαι T.

§ 4. ποιεῖται T.A.J. ποιεῖ τε N.F.H. al. Media vox hic locum non habet. *ai* et *e* quoties permutentur nemo nescit. ἀποσαλεύσας corr. T. (pr. σα m. ead.). *els* N.V.

§ 5. ἐκεῖνον τὲ N.T. περσῶν τινος A.J. εἰσπέμπει N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. *els* N.F. (teste Br.) pl. Be. A.J. vulg. ἐς Poppo. ως *els* T. (De ἐs vid. ad. 128,

CXXXVII. § 2. The blockade of Naxos, 98, 4.

§ 3. δοτις...δι' ἄ... Ὡρ. vi. 34, 6 ὁπόσοι τ' ἐσμὲν καὶ ἐν φιλορῳ, Plat. Rep. II. 378 ο κρίνειν δ τι τε ὑπόνοια καὶ ὁ μῆ, Lys. xiii. § 4 p. 130 St.=449 R. φιλορῳ...νφ' θου...φιλορῳ...δ τι... Soph. Oed. Col. 571 σὺ γάρ μ' ὅς εἰμι, καθ' θου πατρὸς γεγώς, | καὶ γῆς ὄποιας ηλθον εἰρηκὼς κυρεῖς. It is still more remarkable that in a dependent interrogative sentence τις and ὅς (δοτος, κ.τ.λ.) should be found. Plat. Phædr. 276 ο τῷ τρόπῳ γίγνεται, καὶ δοψι φίλεινων φύεται, Phileb. 31 οὐ μὲν γένους ἐστι καὶ τίνα ποτὲ δύναμιν... δεδήλωται, Arist. Eth. Nic. III. 5=3, 14 ἤγρεται...οὐτὲ μὲν δι' οὐ, οὐτὲ δὲ πῶς η διὰ τίνος (one denoting the agent, the other

the instrument), Polit. VI. (IV.) 16=13, 1 ἐξ ὧν τε καὶ περὶ ὧν καὶ πῶς. λέγω δὲ ἐξ ὧν μέν...περὶ ὧν δέ...το δὲ πῶς... Rheth. II. passim.—μέχρι, μέχρι οὖ, πρίν, not rarely without ἀν, introduce the subjunctive. μέχρι οὖ ἐπανέλθωσιν IV. 16, 2, πρὶν τὰ Ισθμία...διεργάσωσιν, πρὶν τι καὶ λαχυρὸν λάβωσι VIII. 9, 1 and 3.

§ 4. ἀποσαλεύσας “having anchored in the offing.” The *salum* (Nep. Them. 8 in *salo* navem tenuit in ancoris) or *altum* of the Latins. Cicer. pro Cæsin. 30, 88 ut si qui ex alto, cum ad patriam accessisset, tempestate subito rejectus optaret, ut cum esset a patria dejectus eo restitueretur: hoc opinor optaret, ut a quo loco depulsus esset in eum se fortuna restitueret, non in *salum*...

πορευθεὶς ἀνω ἐσπέμπει γράμματα ὡς βασιλέα Ἀρταξέρξην
6 τὸν Ξέρξου νεωστὶ βασιλεύοντα. ἐδήλου δὲ η γραφὴ ὅτι
“Θεμιστοκλῆς ἥκω παρὰ σέ, ὃς κακὰ μὲν πλεῖστα Ἐλλήνων
“εἰργασμαὶ τὸν ὑμέτερον οἶκον, ὃσον χρόνον τὸν σὸν πατέρα
“ἐπιόντα ἐμοὶ ἀνάγκη ἡμυνόμην, πολὺ δὲ ἔτι πλειώ ἀγαθά,
“ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ μὲν ἐμοί, ἐκείνῳ δὲ ἐν ἐπικυνδύνῳ
7 “πάλιν η ἀποκομιδὴ ἐγίγνετο. καὶ μοι εὐεργεσία ὀφείλεται,”
(γράψας τὴν ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος προάγγελσιν τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως,
καὶ τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν, ἦν ψευδῶς προσεποιήσατο, τότε δι’
αὐτὸν οὐ διάλυσιν) “καὶ νῦν ἔχων σε μεγάλα ἀγαθὰ δρᾶ-
“σαι πάρειμι, διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν Ἐλλήνων διὰ τὴν σὴν
8 “φιλίαν. βούλομαι δὲ ἐνιαυτὸν ἐπισχῶν αὐτός σοι περὶ ὧν
“ἥκω δηλώσαι.”

CXXXVIII. βασιλεὺς δέ, ὡς λέγεται, ἐθαύμασέ τε
2 αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν, καὶ ἐκέλευε ποιεῖν οὕτως. ὁ δὲ ἐν τῷ
χρόνῳ ὃν ἐπέσχε τῆς Περσίδος γλώσσης ὅσα ἐδύνατο κατε-
νόησε καὶ τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων τῆς χώρας ἀφικόμενος δὲ
μετὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν γύγνεται παρ’ αὐτῷ μέγας καὶ ὅσος οὐδείς
πω Ἐλλήνων διά τε τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν ἀξίωσιν καὶ τοῦ

§ 5. *πρὸ sequi. libri. ἀρταξέρξην F. (si recte interpr. Bekk. sil. tac. Ba.) pl. omn. Be. Bekk. ἀρταξέρξην N.T. Ἀρταξέρξην A.J. vulg. βασιλεύοντα T.*

§ 6. *ἐδήλου δ’ T.A.J. vulg. ἐδήλου δὲ N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. Poppe. πρά N.T. πολὺ δέ τι N. pauce. sequi. libri. De V. “Codex abrasus est, ac tantum legitur δ’ τι” Ad. (coll. ad. Vol. II. Ed. I, p. 437). ἐν (ante ἐπικυνδύνῳ) om. T. (ὑπό hic T.).*

§ 7. *τὴν τε ἐκ A.J. vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. Μοχ τὴν (ante τῶν) om. τό*

T. *προσεποιήσατο τε corr. N. (τὸ supraser. m.r.). τε (pro τότε) F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). δι’ αὐτὸν N.T.A.J. δι’ αὐτὸν F. ἔχων σὲ T. δρᾶσαι corr. N. (post lit. corr. acc. m.r. fuit δρᾶσαι). ὑπὸ τῶν Ἐλλήνων om. N. add. N. marg. m.r. § 8. αὐτὸς σοι J.*

CXXXVIII. ἐκέλευσε A.J. vulg. ἐκέλευε corr. N. (post lit. 2 litt. cap. ult. ε corr. m.r. fuit ἐκέλευσε). ἐκέλευε T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. οὗτω T.

§ 2. *δο’ A.J. τῆς τε περσίδος A.J. vulg. τε om. N.T.F.H. pl. omn. Be. (de V.*

§ 5. Xerxes died B.C. 465.

§ 7. *τὴν...οὐ-διάλυσιν: “the non-destruction,” as is our idiom. One of our Author’s peculiarities, though found in other writers. The distinction between ἔκών, οὐχ-ἔκών, ἄκων, is well known to the readers of Arist. Nic. Ethic. Book III. For the facts refer to Herod. VIII. 108—110. See Thirlw. II. 214; Grote VI. 173, 174.*

§ 8. *αὐτὸς of course to be taken with δηλώσαι, “to signify to you myself in person.”*

CXXXVIII. § 2. *ἀξίωσιν seems nearly the same as ἀξίωμα, but perhaps the distinction, which will be more fully noticed on II. 37, 2, may be signified here, “the preexisting confidence in himself.”—τοῦ Ἐλληνικοῦ: properly accus. to δοντάσιν. See on 61, 1.*

Ἐλληνικοῦ ἐλπίδα, ἦν ὑπετίθει αὐτῷ δουλώσειν, μάλιστα δὲ
 3 ἀπὸ τοῦ πεῖραν διδοὺς ξυνετὸς φαίνεσθαι. ἦν γὰρ ὁ Θεμι-
 στοκλῆς βεβαιότατα δὴ φύσεως ἰσχὺν δηλώσας καὶ διαφε-
 ρόντως τί ἐστιν αὐτὸν μᾶλλον ἔτέρου ἄξιος θαυμάσαι· οἰκείᾳ
 γὰρ ξυνέσει, καὶ οὕτε προμαθὼν ἐστιν αὐτὴν οὐδὲν οὔτ' ἐπιμα-
 θών, τῶν τε παραχρήμα δι' ἐλαχίστης βουλῆς κράτιστος
 γνώμων, καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ἐπὶ πλεῖστον τοῦ γενησομένου
 4 ἄριστος εἴκαστής. καὶ ἂ μὲν μετὰ χείρας ἔχοι, καὶ ἐξηγή-
 σασθαι οἶός τε ὡν δὲ ἀπειρος εἴη, κρῦναι ἵκανως οὐκ ἀπῆλ-
 5 λακτο. τό τε ἄμεινον ἡ χείρον ἐν τῷ ἀφανεῖ ἔτι προεώρα
 6 μάλιστα. καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν εἴπεν, φύσεως μὲν δυνάμει μελέτης
 δὲ βραχύτητι κράτιστος δὴ οὗτος αὐτοσχεδιάζειν τὰ δέοντα
 7 ἐγένετο. νοσήσας δὲ τελευτῇ τὸν βίον λέγουσι δέ τινες
 καὶ ἔκουσιον φαρμάκῳ ἀποθανεῖν αὐτόν, ἀδύνατον νομίσαντα
 8 εἶναι ἐπιτελέσαι βασιλεῖ ἄ νέποσχετο. μημεῖον μὲν οὖν
 αὐτοῦ ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ ἔστι τῇ Ἀσιανῇ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ· ταύτης
 γὰρ ἥρχε τῆς χώρας, δόντος βασιλέως αὐτῷ Μαγνησίᾳν μὲν
 ἄρτον, ἡ προσέφερε πεντήκοντα τάλαντα τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ, Λάμ-
 φακον δὲ οἶνον (ἔδοκει γὰρ πολυοιωτάτον τῶν τότε εἶναι,) 9
 Μυοῦντα δὲ ὅψον. τὰ δὲ ὀστᾶ φασὶ κομισθῆναι αὐτοῦ οἱ

tac. Ad.). γλώττης N.V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. Ed. I, p. 437) pauc. sequi. libri. ἡδύνατο
 T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἡδύνατο N.V. omn. Be. (si sil. recte interpr. de F. tac. Ba.)
 Bekk. ξυνετ N. φαίνεσθαι corr. N. (post lit. 2 litt. cap. σθ corr. m. r.).

§ 3. διαφερόντως τι N.T.A.J. vulg. θαυμα' corr. N. (σαι et acc. m.r.). παρὰ
 χρήμα F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). ἐπιπλεῖστον N.T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πλεῖστον V.F.H. omn.
 Be. (si recte interpr. sil.).

§ 4. οἷος τε N. ὡν δὲ A.J. vulg. ὡν δ' N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. (ut vid.). κρίνει T.

§ 5. τό, τε T.A.J. vulg. τότε N.

§ 6. καὶ ξύμπαν T. δυνάμει corr. N. (add. acc. m.r.). βραχύτητι; T. Sed,
 transv. cal. induct. βραχυτῆτι A.J.

§ 7. αὐτὸν om. T.

§ 8. ἡ' (sic) T. (m. ead.). προσέφερεν F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. λάψακον T.

§ 3. διαφερόντως τι...μᾶλλον ἔτέρου:
 See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 39.—
 δριστος, as κακὸς 120, 3, ἀγαθοῦ πύκτου
 Plat. Prot. 339 E.

§ 4. μετὰ χείρας ἔχοι conveys apparently the same meaning as μεταχειρί-
 γεσθαι. Arnold varies between this and
 "what he was practically versed in." This would be a more exact antithesis

to ἀπειρος, but can hardly well lie in the words. ξέγηγησασθαι not, I think, "carry out to its end," but "to expound his views upon it," nearly a synonyme of
 ἐρμηνεύσαι II. 60, 5.

§ 7. τελευτῇ...ἀποθανεῖν: see on 112, 1.

§ 8. δόψον: we want a representative word. The Scotch give us "kitchen."

§ 9. αὐτοῦ...ἐκείνου: see on 122, 3.

προσήκοντες οἴκαδε κελεύσαντος ἐκείνου καὶ τεθῆναι κρύφα
· Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ οὐ γὰρ ἔξῆν θάπτειν ὡς ἐπὶ¹⁰
προδοσίᾳ φεύγοντος. τὰ μὲν κατὰ Παυσανίαν τὸν Λακεδαι-
μόνιον καὶ Θεμιστοκλέα τὸν Ἀθηναῖον, λαμπροτάτους γενο-
μένους τῶν καθ' ἑαυτοὺς Ἑλλήνων, οὕτως ἐτελεύτησε.

CXXXIX. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς πρώτης πρε-
σβείας τοιαῦτα ἐπέταξάν τε καὶ ἀντεκελεύσθησαν περὶ τῶν
ἐναγῶν τῆς ἐλάσεως ὕστερον δὲ φοιτῶντες παρ' Ἀθηναίους
Ποτιδαίας τε ἀπανίστασθαι ἐκέλευνον καὶ Αἴγιναν αὐτόνομον
ἀφίεναι, καὶ μάλιστά γε πάντων καὶ ἐνδηλότατα προύλεγον
τὸ περὶ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα καθελοῦσι μὴ ἀν γίγνεσθαι
πόλεμον, ἐν φεύγοντο αὐτοὺς μὴ χρῆσθαι τοῖς λιμέσι τοῖς
ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῇ μηδὲ τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἀγορᾷ. οἱ δὲ Ἀθη-
ναῖοι οὔτε τᾶλλα ὑπέκουον οὔτε τὸ ψήφισμα καθήρουν, ἐπι-
καλοῦντες ἐπεργασίαν Μεγαρεῦσι τῆς γῆς τῆς ιερᾶς καὶ
τῆς ἀօρίστου καὶ ἀνδραπόδων ὑποδοχὴν τῶν ἀφισταμένων.
3 τέλος δὲ ἀφικομένων τῶν τελευταίων πρέσβεων ἐκ Λακεδαι-
μονος, Ῥαμφίου τε καὶ Μελησίππου καὶ Ἀγησάνδρου, καὶ
λεγόντων ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν ὅν πρότερον εἰώθεσαν; αὐτὰ δὲ
τάδε ὅτι “Λακεδαιμόνιοι βούλονται τὴν εἰρήνην εἶναι, εἴη

§ 10. οὕτω T. ἐτελεύτησε N.A.J. vulg. ἐτελευτησεν T. Bekk. Poppo.

CXXXIX. δ' ἐπὶ T.F.H. Bekk. ἐπεράξαντο pr. N. ἐπέταξάν τε corr. N. (add. acc. supr. alt. e lit. supr. pr. a add. acc. supr. το corr. ult. e.g. diserte fuit o m. r.). ἐλάσεως corr. N. (a m. r.). παρὰ ἀθ. N.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. ποτιδαλας τὲ N. (lit. supr. as vel mend. libri). ποτιδαλας τὲ T. προύλεγον N. Bekk. γενέσθαι A.J. vulg. γίγνεσθαι N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. εἰρητο corr. N. (o m.r.). μὴ δὲ N.T.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) A.J. “ante ἀττικῇ litteras duas deletas F.” Br. tae. Ba.

§ 2. οἰδ' A.J. vulg. Bekk. οἱ δὲ N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. Poppo. τᾶλλα A.J. Bekk. Poppo. τᾶλλα T. τᾶλλα corr. N. (m. r. fuit τ' ἀλλα). τᾶλλα vulg. ἐπ' ἐργασίαν N. (de V. tac. Ad.) T.A.J. ἐπεργασίαν F.H. omn. Be. τοῖς μεγαρεῦσι N.T. ἀρίστους pauc. sequi. libri. σ' ἀνδραπόδων T.

§ 3. τῶν τε τελευταίων F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). Ῥαμφίνου τὲ T. τε hic N. μελι-
στηππου F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ἀγισάνδρου N.V. (“sed εἰ a recentiore manu positum

CXXXIX. τὸ περὶ Μεγαρέων ψ. Call-
ed more briefly τὸ Μεγαρέων ψ. 140, 6, 7.
For the elasticity of the genitive, see on
61, 1.

§ 2. ἐπεργασίας “encroachment on
tillage,” as ἐπινομία “encroachment on
pasture-land”: see Donalds. New Cratyl.
§ 174 p. 237 Ed. 3. I hardly however can
follow him in so interpreting δῆλος δρος
ἐπινέμεται. Eschyl. Agam. 444=485.

Can ταχύπορος without violence be ren-
dered “easily-passed-into”? — τῆς δορί-
στον: the second article seems to suggest
a distinction between the “sacred” land,
and another separate land called “the
unmarked by boundaries, the debate-
able” land. See however on Dem. Fals.
Leg. *99.

§ 3. αὐτὰ δὲ τάδε, “but simply
(merely) this, just this.”

“δ’ ἀν εὶ τὸν Ἑλληνας αὐτονόμους ἀφεῖτε,” ποιήσαντες ἐκκλησίαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι γνώμας σφίσιν αὐτοῖς προύτιθεσαν, καὶ ἔδοκει ἅπαξ περὶ ἀπάντων βουλευσαμένους ἀποκρίνασθαι. καὶ παριόντες ἄλλοι τε πολλοὶ ἐλεγον, ἐπ’ ἀμφότερα γιγνόμενοι τὰς γνώμας, καὶ ὡς χρὴ πολεμεῖν, καὶ ὡς μὴ ἐμπόδιον εἶναι τὸ ψήφισμα εἰρήνης ἀλλὰ καθελεῖν· καὶ παρελθὼν Περικλῆς ὁ Ξανθίππου, ἀνὴρ κατ’ ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον πρῶτος Ἀθηναίων, λέγειν τε καὶ πράσσειν δυνατώτατος, παρήνει τοιάδε.

CXL. “ΤΗΣ μὲν γνάμης, ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀεὶ τῆς “αὐτῆς ἔχομαι, μὴ εἴκειν Πελοποννησίοις, καίπερ εἰδὼς “τὸν ἀνθρώπους οὐ τῇ αὐτῇ ὁργῇ ἀναπειθομένους τε “πολεμεῖν καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ πράσσοντας, πρὸς δὲ τὰς ξυμφορὰς καὶ τὰς γνώμας τρεπομένους. ὁρῶ δὲ καὶ τὴν “ὅμοια καὶ παραπλήσια ξυμβουλευτέα μοι ὅντα, καὶ τὸν “ἀναπειθομένους ὑμῶν δικαιῶ τοὺς κοινῇ δόξασιν, ἣν ἄρα “τι καὶ σφαλλώμεθα, βοηθεῖν, ἢ μηδὲ κατορθοῦντας τῆς 3 “ξυνέσεως μεταποιεῖσθαι. ἐνδέχεται γὰρ τὰς ξυμφορὰς τῶν “πραγμάτων οὐχ ἥσσον ἀμαθῶς χωρῆσαι ἢ καὶ τὰς δια-

videtur” Ad.) F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). εἰ (non ἥ) N. ἀφῆτε N. ἀφῆτε V.F.H. al. Be. προύτιθεσαν N. Bekk. ἀποκρίνεσθαι A.J. vulg. ἀποκρίνασθαι N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be.

§ 4. ἄλλοι τε N. ἄλλοι τε T. γιγνώμενοι (sic) T. λέγειν τε N. λέγειν τε T. παρήνει hic N.

CXL. δημηγορία

δημηγορία περικλέους

η'

N. marg.

πρὸς ἀθηναίοντι T. marg. litt. min.

δ

ἥκειν T. ἀνούσ N.T. τῇ αὐτῇ ὁργῇ hio N. ἀναπειθομένους τε N.T. πρὸ N.

§ 2. ὅμοια N.T. A.J. Poppo. ὅμοια Bekk. τοῖς κοινῇ δόξασι δικαιῶ N.V. (δόξασιν V. teste Ad.). τοῖς κοινοῖς T. τι N.T. σφαλλώμεθα T.A.J. vulg. (de V. tac. Ad. Debebat esse σφαλλώμεν). σφαλλώμεθα N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. μὴ δὲ N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H.A.J.

§ 3. γὰρ corr. N. (m. ead. fuit op. δὲ). οὐχ' ἥσσον T. vid. ad 21, 1, 25, 4. ἀντὸν

CXL. τῇ αὐτῇ...τε...καλ... See on III. 43, 3.—τὰς ξυμφορὰς I think in a prose writer hardly means merely “events, issues,” unless as below § 3 a genitive follows, but “misfortunes.” In VIII. 27, 6 πρὸς ὁργὴν τῇ ξυμφορᾷ, Th. himself seems not to be speaking but rather to be using the word of the grumbling Argives, as before ἀτελεῖ τῇ νίκῃ.

§ 3. Interpreting here (see § 1) “events, issues, results,” I disagree with

such rendering of Soph. Oed. T. 44 ὡς τούσιν ἐμπείροισι καὶ τὰς ξυμφορὰς | ξώσας δρῶ μάλιστα τῶν βούλευμάτων. I have long thought that “comparisons of counsels” was there meant and have compared Aeschyl. Pers. 528 quoted above on 128, 9. (I am rejoiced to find that Prof. Kennedy and I have independently arrived at the same conclusion. See Journal of Philology, Vol. I. p. 311, 312.) καὶ seems thus to have more

“ νοίας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου· διόπερ καὶ τὴν τύχην, ὅσα ἀν παρὰ
 4 “ λόγον ξυμβῆ, εἰώθαμεν αἰτιάσθαι. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πρό-
 “ τερόν τε δῆλοι ἥσταν ἐπιβουλεύοντες ἡμῖν καὶ νῦν οὐχ ἥκι-
 5 “ στα. εἰρημένον γάρ δίκας μὲν τῶν διαφόρων ἀλλήλοις
 “ διδόναι καὶ δέχεσθαι, ἔχειν δὲ ἐκατέρους ἃ ἔχομεν, οὔτε
 “ αὐτοὶ δίκας πω ἥτησαν οὔτε ἡμῶν διδόντων δέχονται, βού-
 “ λονται δὲ πολέμῳ μᾶλλον ἢ λόγοις τὰ ἐγκλήματα διαλύε-
 “ σθαι, καὶ ἐπιτάσσοντες ἥδη καὶ οὐκέτι αἰτιώμενοι πάρεισι.
 6 “ Ποτιδαίας τε γάρ ἀπανίστασθαι κελεύονται καὶ Αἴγιναν
 “ αὐτόνομον ἀφίεναι καὶ τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα καθαιρεῖν.
 “ οἱ δὲ τελευταῖοι οἵδε ἥκοντες καὶ τοὺς Ἑλληνας προαγο-
 7 “ ρεύοντιν αὐτονόμους ἀφίεναι. ὑμῶν δὲ μηδεὶς νομίσῃ
 “ περὶ βραχέος ἀν πολεμεῖν, εἰ τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα μὴ
 “ καθέλοιμεν, ὅπερ μάλιστα προῦχονται εἰ καθαιρεθεῖη μὴ
 “ ἀν γίγνεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον, μηδὲ ἐν ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς αἰτίαν ὑπο-
 8 “ λίπησθε ὡς διὰ μικρὸν ἐπολεμήσατε. τὸ γάρ βραχύ τι
 “ τοῦτο πᾶσαν ὑμῶν ἔχει τὴν βεβαίωσιν καὶ πεῖραν τῆς

N.T. παραλόγως A.J. vulg. vid. ad 65, 1. παρὰ λόγον N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. παράλογον pauci sequi. lib.

§ 4. οὐχίκιστα T.A.J.

§ 5. εἰρημένου N. (de V. tac. Ad.). Vid. ad 125, 2. δὲ T. suprāscr. m. ead. διαφορῶν N. (lit. supr. op sed acc. op. m. ead.). διαφορῶν T.V.F.H. ὥγασαν (sic) T. Sed alt. i. subscript. cal. transv. deletum. γήθησαν (sic) J.

§ 6. ποτιδαίας τε T. τὲ N. κελεύονται ἀπανίστασθαι N.V. προσαγορεύονται T. προσαγορεύονταν corr. N. (oa lit. 3 litt. cap. op. m. r.).

§ 7. βραχέως vulg. βραχέος N.T. (de V. tac. Ad. de F.H. tac. Ba. βραχέος F. si recte interpr. Bekk. silent.) A.J. προῦχονται N. Bekk. καθαιρεθεῖη (sic) T. μηδὲ' N.T. μηδὲ' A.J.

§ 8. βραχὺ τοῦτο T.A.J. vulg. βραχύ τι τοῦτο N.V.F.H. omn. Be. πεῖραν (sic) T.

significance. Men of experience may receive suggestions from not only gods but from other men (*εἰτ’ ἀπ’ ἀνδρὸς οἰσθά που*). Collations also of counsels are most effective. It is not improbable that Sophocles had in view the adage *σύν τε δὲ ἔρχομένω καὶ τε πρὸ τοῦ ἐνόησεν* Hom. Iliad x. 244.—ἀμαθῶς as ἀπίστως 21, 2.—*τοῦ ἀνθρώπου*: our “man,” we in abstract words either eschewing an article or in the singular occasionally using the indefinite, e.g. ὁ πονηρός, “a wicked man.” *τῶν ἀνθρώπων* “men” is more usual.

§ 5. ἐπιτάσσοντες precisely as we in the same absolute manner use our “dictating.” Cp. vi. 82, 2 οὐδὲν προσήκοντα μᾶλλον τι ἔκεινος ἡμῶν ἢ καὶ ἡμᾶς ἔκεινοις ἐπιτάσσειν. For αἰτιώμενοι see on 69, 10.

§ 7. διπερ may be accusative taken with προῦχονται or, which I prefer, nominative to καθαιρεθεῖη. I hope that by omission of commas I have simplified the sentence.—προῦχονται: προβάλλονται Schol.

§ 8. ἔχει “contains,” as ἔχειν προσβολὴν IV. 1, 2, ἔχειν ἀγανάκτησιν, κατάμεμψιν, II. 41, 3.

9 “γνώμης. οῖς εἰ ἔνγχωρήσετε, καὶ ἄλλο τι μεῖζον εὐθὺς
“ἐπιταχθήσεσθε ὡς φόβῳ καὶ τοῦτο ὑπακούσαντες ἀπι-
“σχυρισάμενοι δὲ σαφὲς ἀν καταστήσαιτε αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ
“ἴσου ὑμῶν μᾶλλον προσφέρεσθαι.

CXLI. “αὐτόθεν δὴ διανοήθητε ἡ ὑπακούειν πρίν τι
“βλαβῆναι, ἡ εἰ πολεμήσομεν, ὡς ἔμοιγε ἀμεινον δοκεῖ εἶναι,
“καὶ ἐπὶ μεγάλῃ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχείᾳ ὅμοίως προφάσει μὴ εἰ-
“ξοντες μηδὲ ἔνν φόβῳ ἔξοντες ἀ κεκτήμεθα τὴν γὰρ αὐτὴν
“δύναται δούλωσιν ἡ τε μεγίστη καὶ ἐλαχίστη δικαιώσις
2 “ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων πρὸ δίκης τοῖς πέλας ἐπιτασσομένη. Τὰ
“δὲ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῶν ἑκατέροις ὑπαρχόντων ὡς οὐκ
3 “ἀσθενέστερα ἔξομεν, γνῶτε καθ' ἔκαστον ἀκούοντες. αὐ-
“τονργοί τε γάρ εἰσι Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οὗτε ἰδίᾳ οὗτε ἐν
“κοινῷ χρήματά ἔστιν αὐτοῖς, ἔπειτα χρονίων πολέμων καὶ

§ 9. *εἰ* (post *οἷς*) om. T. ἀλλο τι N.T.A.J. ὑπακούσοντες A.J. vulg. ὑπακού-
σαντες N.T.V.F.H. (“ex emendatione, fuerat ὑπακούσοντες” Ba.). δὲ (ante σαφὲς)
om. T. καταστήσῃτε A.J. vulg. καταστήσετε N.V.F.H. al. Be. καταστήσατε T.
al. Eadem mutatio V. 94.

CXLI. πρὶν τι N. πρὶν τι T. ὕσπερ A.J. vulg. ως N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be.
ἔμοι H. ἔμοιγε (non ἔμοι) N. ἔμοι γε F. μὴ δὲ N.T.V.H.A.J. καὶ ἡ ἐλαχίστη vulg.
Sed ἡ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. A.J. Articulo altero facile caremus. Vid. ad 10, 4.
δικαιῶς corr. T. (*σ* post lit. 2 vel 3 litt. cap. fuit δικαιῶσις m. ead. op.).

§ 2. ὑπαρχόντων T. (supraser. m. ead.). καθέκαστον H.A.J. καθ' ἔκαστον N.T.
§ 3. πελοποννήσιοι corr. N. (*εἰ* post lit. 3 cap. fuit πελλοποννήσιοι m.r.). οὐτ' ἐν
κοινῷ T. χρήματα ἔστιν N. ἀποροι pr. T. ἀπειροι corr. T. (m. ead.). διὰ βραχέος
T. αὐτοῖς T.

§ 9. ἔνγχωρήσετε: see on 82, 6.—καὶ
ἄλλο τι... “something else greater you
will at once be dictated to, as having
from fear hearkened also to this dicta-
tion.” Notice καὶ...καὶ, and see on 58, 1.
—ἀπισχυρισάμενοι, “by returning a
positive refusal,” *ἰσχυρῶς ἀπαγορεύσαντες*
Schol.

CXLI. αὐτόθεν “hinc, ex his” Poppe.
More correctly “ex ipsa re” as δῆλος
ἔστιν αὐτόθεν Aristoph. Equit. 330. It
might also be “on the spot, at once,”
as Ar. Eccles. 246 καὶ σε στρατηγὸν αἱ
γυναῖκες αὐτόθεν | αἰροῦμεθ'. From πολε-
μήσομεν supply πολεμέν, “or, if we shall
go to war, determine so to do, resolved
not to yield &c.”—καὶ...καὶ... and τε...
καὶ... (either, or). See on 82, 2.—
ἀπὸ τῶν ὄμοιων here and VIII. 89, 3

neuter, else ὑπό. See on 77, 5, and
amongst many similar passages, ep. 11.
62, 5 ἀπὸ τῆς ὄμοιας τόχης, v. 89 ἀπὸ τῆς
τοῦ ἀνάγκης, 101 ἀπὸ τοῦ τοῦ (104 more
fully *εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ τοῦ ἔσται*). In such
our idiom would require a participle,
answering to ὄμοιμενος, as Ad. well ren-
ders the first-cited, “setting out from,
or with, impartial fortune.” In our
passage translate, “the greatest or the
smallest demand issued in the form of
dictation to others when both parties
start with equal power.”

§ 3. αὐτοργοι: small farmers who
themselves till their lands (called γεωργοι
142, 6), answering nearly to our “states-
men” in the Northern counties. They
are well described by Cicer. II. Act.
Verrin. III. 11, 27 Qui singulis jugis

“διαποντίων ἄπειροι διὰ τὸ βραχέως αὐτοὶ ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους ὑπὸ⁴ “πενίας ἐπιφέρειν. καὶ οἱ τοιοῦτοι οὕτε ναῦς πληροῦντες
“οὔτε πεζὰς στρατιὰς πολλάκις ἐκπέμπειν δύνανται, ἀπὸ τῶν
“ἰδίων τε ἄμα ἀπόντες καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν δαπανῶντες καὶ
“προσέτι καὶ θαλάσσης είργόμενοι αἱ δὲ περιουσίαι τοὺς
5 “πολέμους μᾶλλον ἡ αἱ βίαιοι ἐσφοραὶ ἀνέχουσι. σώμασί
“τε ἔτοιμότεροι οἱ αὐτουργοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἡ χρῆμασι πολε-
“μεῖν, τὸ μὲν πιστὸν ἔχοντες ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων καν περιγε-
“νέσθαι, τὸ δὲ οὐ βέβαιον μὴ οὐ προαναλώσειν, ἄλλως τε
“καν παρὰ δόξαν, ὅπερ εἰκός, ὁ πόλεμος αὐτοῖς μηκύνηται.
6 “μάχῃ μὲν γὰρ μιᾷ πρὸς ἄπαντας Ἐλληνας δυνατοὶ Πελο-
“πονήσιοι καὶ οἱ ἔνυμαχοι ἀντισχεῖν, πολεμεῖν δὲ μὴ πρὸς
“ὅμοιαν ἀντιπαρασκευὴν ἀδύνατοι, ὅταν μήτε βουλευτηρίῳ
“ἐνὶ χρώμενοι παραχρῆμά τι δέξεως ἐπιτελῶσι, πάντες τε
“ἰσόψηφοι ὄντες καὶ οὐχ ὅμοφυλοι τὸ ἐφ’ ἕαυτὸν ἔκαστος
7 “σπεύδῃ· ἐξ ὧν φιλεῖ μηδὲν ἐπιτελὲς γίγνεσθαι. καὶ γὰρ

§ 4. *Iδίων τὲ N.T. αὐτῶν αν αὐτῶν T. p. l. αὐτῶν N.V.F. (testē Ba. tac. Br.) H. A.J. vulg. εἰργόμενοι N.T.A.J. vulg. εἰσφοραὶ N.T.V.F. (testē Br. tac. Ba.) H. ἐσφοραὶ A.J.*

§ 5. *ἀνων' N.T. τὸ μὲν...τὸ δὲ, T. τὸ μὲν,...τὸ δὲ, N.A.J. vulg. ἄλλως τε J. καν vulg. εἰς N.*

§ 6. μὲν ομ. T. μάχῃ et μιᾷ hic N. πρὸ N.T. πελοπονήσιοι N. (suprascr. m. ead.). πρὸ N.T. δρ' ἀν F. (testē Ba. tac. Br.) H. Poppo. παρὰ χρῆμα τι F. (testē Ba. tac. Br.). πάντες τὲ N. πάντες γὰρ T. οὐχ' ὅμοφυλοι T. ἕαυτὸν corr. N. (οὐ m. r.). σπεύδει N.V.F.H. al. A.J. σπεύδει T. (suprascr. m. ead.).

arant, qui ab opere ipsi non recedunt. The word seems limited to one who tills land) (*χειρουργός*, as we distinguish *labourer* from *handcraftsman*. Eur. Orest. 920 αὐτουργός, οὐπερ καὶ μόνοι σώζονται γῆν. Aristot. Rhet. I. 12, 25, in his enumeration of such as men ἀδικοῦσιν, gives καὶ οἱ μὴ λυστελέει διατρίβειν ἐπιτηροῦσιν ἡ δίκην ἢ ἐκτισιν⁷ οἷον οἱ ζένοι καὶ αὐτουργοί, and II. 4, 9, in his list of those whom men φιλοῦσσι, he inserts καὶ τοὺς δικαλουστούς τοιούτους δὲ ὑπολαμβάνουσι τοὺς μὴ ἀφ' ἑτέρων σώντας τοιούτους δὲ οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐργάζεσθαι⁸ καὶ τούτων οἱ ἀπὸ γεωργίας καὶ τῶν δλλων (i.e. γεωργῶν) οἱ αὐτουργοὶ μάλιστα. The word is ap-

plicable not so much to Spartans as to the perioeci and other states in the Peloponnesus.—*ἐπιφέρειν* not used absolutely. Poppo rightly supplies πολέμους.

§ 4. *ἐκπέμπειν* belongs to ναῦς as well as στρατιὰς, “man and send out navies.”

§ 5. *τὸ μὲν...τὸ δὲ... “as to the one (carrying on war with men) having no confidence &c., as to the other (carrying on war with money) having no certainty &c.”*

§ 6. This and § 1 in foll. chapter give noticeable examples of the blending the particular with the general, the latter clause applying not to the Peloponnesians exclusively but all nations simi-

“οἱ μὲν ὡς μάλιστα τιμωρήσασθαι τινα βούλονται, οἱ δὲ ὡς
 8 “ἥκιστα τὰ οἰκεῖα φθεῖραι. χρόνιοί τε ξυνιόντες ἐν βραχεῖ
 “μὲν μορίῳ σκοποῦνσι τι τῶν κοινῶν, τῷ δὲ πλέονι τὰ οἰκεῖα
 9 “πράσσοντι. καὶ ἔκαστος οὐ παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀμέλειαν
 “οἴεται βλάψειν, μέλειν δέ τινι καὶ ἄλλῳ ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ τι
 “προϊδεῖν, ὥστε τῷ αὐτῷ ὑπὸ ἀπάντων ἴδιᾳ δοξάσματι λαν-
 “θάνειν τὸ κοινὸν ἀθρόον φθειρόμενον.

CXLII. “μέγιστον δὲ τῇ τῶν χρημάτων σπάνει κωλύ-
 “σονται, ὅταν σχολῆ ἀντὰ ποριζόμενοι διαμέλλωσι τοῦ δὲ
 2 “πολέμου οἱ καιροὶ οὐ μενετοί. καὶ μὴν οὐδὲ ή ἐπιτείχισις

§ 7. οἱ μὲν οὖτις οἱ δὲ T. τινα τιμωρήσασθαι T. ὡς οἰκηστα (sic) T.

§ 8. ξυνίοντες N. (supraser. op. m. ead.). ἐν βραχὺ H. σκοποῦντι τι N.T. πλείον
 A.J. vulg. πλέοντι N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be.

§ 9. μέλλειν T. μέλειν corr. N. (op. m. ead.). ἑαυτοῦ τι N. αὐτοῦ τι T. ἀθρόως
 F. (“superscript. ἀθρόων.” Ba. tac. Br.).

CXLII. διαμελώσι T. (supraser. m. ead.).

§ 2. ἐπιτείχισις corr. N. (tert. i nisi mend. libri).

larly situated. “Men are unable when they, &c.” Matth. Gr. G. § 624, 2 strangely contents himself with translating ὅταν here “since, because.” I suppose he would so render Eur. Ion 744 καὶ τοῦτο τυφλόν, ὅταν ἐγὼ βλέπω βραχύ, which I attempt to translate “when one like me is short-sighted.” Such appears the right explanation of ὅτι, ὅτι γε, ὅτις, μὴ in sentences where in Latin qui, quippe qui, ut pote qui are followed by conjunctive; πῶς ἀν ἐγὼ ὁ μὴ παρὼν ἐτοίχος; Reserving further comment for a future note, I stint myself to citing a passage from Theocrit. xxii. 55 χαλρω πῶς ὅτε τ' ἀνδρας ὄρῳ τοὺς μηδὲν ὅπωπα; hoping that the rendering “how is it good day with one when one sees such as one never has seen?” will commend itself to the reader.—οὐχ ὅμοφυλοι: for the Dorian was but a small section of the Peloponnesian confederacy.

§ 9. παρὰ “owing to,” as not unfrequently.—τῷ ὑπὸ ἀπάντων λίᾳ δοξάσματι, an instance of a verbal substantive taking the construction of a verb. I believe this is carried out further than is generally acknowledged. Soph. Oed. Col. 1026 τὰ γάρ δόλῳ | τῷ μὴ δικαίῳ κτήματ'

οὐχι σώζεται is explicable, on the ground that τὰ... κτήματα=τὰ κτηθέντα. So πάλαι μέλημα seems the true reading in Soph. Philoct. 150, and probably Eur. Electr. 497 wrote πάλαι τε θησαύρισμα. —φθειρόμενον “wastes away.” See on 2, 4.

CXLII. μενετολ, an active verbal, as ὑποτος sometimes, as παρακελευστὸς vi. 13, 1. I believe this termination is comparable with Latin -bilis, known (e. g. penetrabilis) to have an active as well as passive meaning. This verbal is rare, used by Aristoph. Av. 1620 μενετολ θεοι, “the gods may wait.”

§ 2. καὶ μὴν οὐδὲ: see on 3, 4. ή ἐπιτείχισις: Ad. on this passage has deserved well of Th. He first distinctly saw that πόλις ἀντίπαλον (like Roman colonies) was one mode of ἐπιτείχισις, a permanent hostile occupation; φρούριον (as in after times Decelea) was another, a temporary hostile position. So τὴν μὲν corresponds not with φρούριον δ', but with τὸ δὲ τῆς θαλάσσης § 15... “as to the ἐπιτείχισις, it is difficult in time of peace to construct a rival city, much more in time of war when our city is a counter-ἐπιτείχισμα to their infant colony (notice the perfect); and should they construct

3 "οὐδὲ τὸ ναυτικὸν αὐτῶν ἄξιον φοβηθῆναι. τὴν μὲν γὰρ
 "χαλεπὸν καὶ ἐν εἰρήνῃ πόλιν ἀντίπαλον παρασκευάσασθαι,
 "ἥπου δὴ ἐν πολεμίᾳ τε καὶ οὐχ ἥστον ἐκείνοις ἡμῶν ἀντε-
 "πιτειχισμένων φρούριον δ' εἰ ποιήσονται, τῆς μὲν γῆς
 "βλάπτοιεν ἄν τι μέρος καταδρομαῖς καὶ αὐτομολίαις, οὐ
 "μέντοι ἵκανόν γε ἔσται ἐπιτειχίζειν τε κωλύειν ἡμᾶς πλεύ-
 "σαντας ἐς τὴν ἐκείνων καὶ ἥπερ ἰσχύομεν ταῖς ναυσὶν
 4 "ἀμύνεσθαι. πλέον γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν τοῦ κατὰ γῆν ἐκ τοῦ
 "ναυτικοῦ ἐμπειρίας η̄ ἐκεῖνοι ἐκ τοῦ κατ' ἥπειρον ἐς τὰ
 5 "ναυτικά. τὸ δὲ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐπιστήμονας γενέσθαι οὐ
 6 "ῥᾳδίως αὐτοῖς προσγενήσεται. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑμεῖς μελετῶντες
 "αὐτὸν εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν ἔξειργασθεῖ πω· πῶς δὴ ἄν-

§ 3. τὴν μὲν T. ἥπονδὴ corr. N. (acc. supr. pr. η lit. inter η et π. corr. acc. supra δὴ m. r. fuit op. η σπουδὴ). η πον δὲ T. ηπον F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). πολεμία τὲ N.T. ἀντειχισμένων corr. N. (lit. inter ι et τ). ἀντειχισμένων V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. Ed. I). ἵκανόν ἔσται N.V. καὶ κωλύειν N.A.J. vulg. καὶ om. T.H.F. (si recte interpr. Bekk. sil. tac. Ba.) al. Be. ἀμύνεσθαι N. ἀμύνασθαι V. (teste Ad.).

§ 6. ἡμεῖς T.J. ἐπὶ (ante τῷ) N. ἀπὸ N. marg. m. r. πω om. N.T.V.F. (si recte interpr. Bekk. silent. tac. Ba. et de H.) Bekk. Poppo. πῶς δὲ N. δὴ N. marg.

a fort &c. But as to maritime skill &c." τῷ μὲν might have made the passage more perspicuous, but would have been unwelcome to the ear. Even in strong antithesis μὲν is occasionally omitted; see on Dem. de Fals. Leg. 91. A striking instance of this we have in S. Paul's Epist. Romans vi. 17 χριστὸς δὲ τῷ θεῷ διτὶ ηὔτε δοῦλοι τῆς ἀμαρτίας, ὑπηκούσατε δὲ... Surely the Apostle is not thanking God that they once were slaves to sin, but "that though they were once &c. yet." In some passages μὲν almost seems to have a twofold antithesis to avoid an awkward sound. Plat. Theat. 150 A οὐ γὰρ πρόσεστι γνωστὸν ἐντοῦ μὲν εἰδῶλα τίκτεντες δὲ τῷ ἀληθινᾷ, τοῦτο δὲ μὴ ῥάδιον διαγνώνατε. τίκτεντες μὲν ἐντοῦ μὲν would have added to the perspicuity but certainly not to the concinnity of the sentence. Protag. 351 D ἔστι μὲν ἀ τῷ ηδέων οὐκ ἔστιν ἀγαθὰ ἔστι δὲ αὖ καὶ ἀ τῷ ἀναράν οὐκ ἔστι κακά, ἔστι δὲ ἀ ἔστι. Rep. II. 358 E πεφυκέντες γὰρ δὴ φασι τὸ μὲν ἀδικεῖν ἀγαθὸν τὸ δὲ ἀδικεῖσθαι κακόν, πλέον δὲ κακῷ ὑπερβαλλεῖν τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι η̄ ἀγαθῷ τὸ ἀδικεῖν. Aristot. Nic. Eth. IV. 12=6, 8 καὶ καθ' αὐτὸ μὲν

αἱρόμενος τὸ συνηδύνειν λυπεῖν δὲ εὐλα-
 βούμενος, τοῖς δὲ ἀποβαίνοντισ ἐὰν γῆ μείζω
 συνεπόμενος. Eur. Hec. 592 οὐκον δεινόν,
 εἰ γῆ μὲν κακὴ | τυχόντα καιρῷ θεόντεν εἴ
 στάχυν φέρει, | χρηστὴ δ' ἀμαρτοῦν' ὧν
 χρεών αὐτήν τυχέν | κακὸν δίδοντας καρπόν,
 ἀνθρώπος δὲ ἀεί | οὐ μὲν πονηρὸς οὐδὲν
 δλλο πλήρη κακός, | δὲ δὲ ἐσθλὸς ἐσθλός, when
 not only is γῆ contrasted with ἀνθρώποις,
 but κακὴ is as antithetio to χρηστὴ as
 afterwards πονηρὸς to ἐσθλός.

§ 3. ἀμύνεσθαι far better than reading of the Venet. Ms. ἀμύνασθαι, "to continue our repelling them by sea."

§ 6. πω might of course have as easily been inserted as dropped out before πῶς, but I think it adds force; "you have not yet fully wrought it out." — Observe ἔστιμεν and § 1 κωλύσονται both passive. I anticipate that shortly we shall cease calling such forms "futures middle." — τῷ μὴ μελετῶντι: this participle, where ordinary usage has infinitive, is noticeable in Th. See a striking example in v. 9, 3 μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦ μᾶλλον καὶ δυτιπαραταχθέντος, followed § 4 by τοῦ ὑπαπιένται πλέον η̄ τοῦ μένοντος ... τὴν διάνοιαν ἔχοντος,

“δρες γεωργοὶ καὶ οὐ θαλάσσιοι, καὶ προσέτι οὐδὲ μελετή-
“σαι ἑασόμενοι διὰ τὸ ὑφ' ἡμῶν πολλαῖς ναυσὶν ἀεὶ ἐφορμεῖ-
“σθαι, ἄξιον ἀν τι δρῶν; πρὸς μὲν γὰρ ὀλίγας ἐφορμούσας
“καν διακινδυνεύσειαν πλήθει τὴν ἀμαθίαν θρασύνοντες·
“πολλαῖς δὲ εἰργόμενοι ἡσυχάσουσι καὶ ἐν τῷ μὴ μελετῶντι
7 “ἀξινετώτεροι ἔσονται καὶ δι' αὐτὸ καὶ ὀκνηρότεροι. τὸ δὲ
“ναυτικὸν τέχνης ἔστιν ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι, καὶ οὐκ ἐνδέ-
“χεται, ὅταν τύχῃ, ἐκ παρέργου μελετᾶσθαι, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον
“μηδὲν ἔκεινω πάρεργον ἄλλο γίγνεσθαι.

CXLIII. “εἴτε καὶ κινήσαντες τῶν Ὀλυμπίασιν ἢ
“Δελφοῖς χρημάτων μισθῷ μείζονι πειρῶντο ἡμῶν ὑπολα-
“βεῦν τοὺς ἔνους τῶν ναυτῶν, μὴ ὄντων μὲν ἡμῶν ἀμτι-
“πάλων, ἐσβάντων αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν μετοίκων, δεινὸν ἀν
“ῆν· νῦν δὲ τόδε τε τὸ πάροχει, καὶ ὅπερ κράτιστον, κυβερ-
“νήτας ἔχομεν πολίτας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ὑπηρεσίαν πλείους
2 “καὶ ἀμείνους ἡ πᾶσα ἡ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς. καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ κινδύνῳ

m. r. προσέτι (sic) T. ἄξιον corr. N. (ξ m. ead.). ἀν τι δρῶν hic N. ἀν τι δρῶν
(sic) A. ἀν τι δρῶν J. πρὸ N. ναῦς (post διλγας) om. pr. N. supraser. m. r. ναῦς
hab. A.J. vulg. om. T.F.H. al. εἰργόμενοι N.T.A.J. vulg. ἡσυχάσουσι corr. N. (σ
alt. op. m. ead.) ἡσυχάσουσι T.

§ 7. τέχνης ἔστιν (sic) T. ἀλλό τι N.T.A.J. μηδὲ T. ἀλλα T. γίγεσθαι N.T.V.
F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H.

CXLIII. νικήσαντες T.F. (“κινήσαντες a correctore, antea scriptum fuerat κινή-
σαντες” Ba.) al. Be. γρ. νικήσαντες marg. H. ὀλυμπιάδων A.J. vulg. ὀλυμπιάδων N.
(post lit. corr. acc. m. ead.) V. ὀλυμπιάδων T.F.H. πειρῶνται T. τόδε τε N. τόδε
τε T. ἀπασα cum sequi. libr. Ed. Bauer. ἄλλη T. (supraser. m. ead.).

§ 7. The play on words can hardly be rendered. “A navy may not be practised as a by-work, but rather (it should be so entirely our work that) nothing else should be carried on as a by-work to it,” betrays either the poverty of our language, or perhaps rather my want of skill in the working thereof. Th. is true in adding ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι, but without such addition the sentiment might well commend itself now to our Lay and other Lords of the Admiralty.

CXLIII. εἴτε, in spite of the distance, seems to be connected with ἦν τ...ιωσιν § 4. “Whether they might meddle with some of the treasures &c., and so seduce our foreign seamen by offer of larger

pay,” (which Corinthians had threatened 121, 3) “or should they invade our country with a land force” &c.—μὴ ὄντων κ.τ.λ. “if we (ourselves without the foreigners) were not ourselves and metics a match for them, an equivalent number to theirs.”—ὑπηρεσίαν may be here the ship's complement generally (*τὴν ἄλλην* by a usual idiom meaning “also”), but Arnold (after Dobree) has persuaded me in his note on vi. 31, 3 that the word means κυβερνῆται, κελευσταί, and other petty officers of the navy.

§ 2. ἐπὶ τῷ κινδύνῳ “proposito periculo,” “when the danger of so doing is in view,” as v. 90 επὶ μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ,

“οὐδὲς ἀν δέξαιτο τῶν ξένων τὴν τε αὐτοῦ φεύγειν καὶ
“μετὰ τῆς ἡσσονος ἄμα ἐλπίδος, ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν ἔνεκα
3 “μεγάλου μισθοῦ δόσεως, ἐκείνοις ξυναγωνίζεσθαι. Καὶ τὰ
“μὲν Πελοπονησίων ἔμοιγε τοιαῦτα καὶ παραπλήσια δοκεῖ
“εἶναι, τὰ δὲ ἡμέτερα τούτων τε ὅνπερ ἐκείνοις ἐμεμφάμην
4 “ἀπηγγλάχθαι καὶ ἄλλα οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵστον μεγάλα ἔχειν. ἢν
“τ’ ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν ἡμῶν πεζῇ ἵωσιν, ἡμεῖς ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκείνων
“πλευσούμεθα, καὶ οὐκέτι ἐκ τοῦ ὄμοιού ἔσται Πελοπονησου
“μέρος τι τμηθῆναι καὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἄπασταν” οἱ μὲν γὰρ
“οὐχ ἔξουσιν ἄλλην ἀντιλαβεῖν ἀμαχεῖ, ἡμῶν δέ ἐστι γῆ
5 “πολλὴ καὶ ἐν νήσοις καὶ κατ’ ἥπειρον. μέγα γὰρ τὸ τῆς
6 “θαλάσσης κράτος. σκέψασθε δέ· εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἡμεν τησιῶ-
“ται, τίνες ἀν ἀληπτότεροι ἡσαν; καὶ νῦν χρὴ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα
“τούτου διανοηθέντες τὴν μὲν γῆν καὶ οἰκίας ἀφεῖναι, τῆς δὲ
“θαλάσσης καὶ πόλεως φυλακὴν ἔχειν, καὶ Πελοπονησίοις

§ 2. τὴν τε αὐτοῦ N.F. (testē Ba. tac. Br.) H. (de V. tac. Ad.). αὐτοῦ απ αὐτοῦ T. p. 1.

§ 3. περὶ πελοπονησίων N.V.H. καὶ παραπλήσια τοιαῦτα N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. τοῖστον γε T. ὅνπερ παρ’ A.J. [παρ’] Edd. Hudson. Duker. παρ’ vix illa librorum auctoritate nititur.

§ 4. πεζοὶ (non πεζὴ) N.V. τε (post πελοπονησοῦ) add. A.J. vulg. τε om. N. T.V.F.H. al. μέρος τι T.A.J. vulg. μέρος τμηθῆναι corr. N. (acc. supr. os add. τι supraser. m. ead. neene p. l.). ol μὲν T. δὲ ἐστι N. γῦ (sic) N.

§ 5. σκέψασθε γὰρ T. (supraser. m. ead.). εἰ γὰρ ἡμεν T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἡμεν N.V.F.H. Popo. ἡσαν. T. διανοηθέντες T. (supraser. m. ead.). πελο-
πονησίοις N.T.F. pr. m. H. (“in quo corrector abrasa parte literæ v deinde fecerat πελοπονησίος” Ba.) al. γρ. πελοπονησο(ιος?) et mox i abscisio a libri glutinatore)
ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ὁργ
σθείσις

“when you have in view, prospect,” Dem. Mid. p. 524 § 30 ἐπ’ ἀδίῆλοις μὲν τοῖς ἀδικήσουσιν ἀδίλοις δὲ τοῖς ἀδικησο-
μένοις, Pindar iv. Pyth. 182 ἐπὶ καὶ θαύμῳ where surely Boeckh and Dissen are right, and Donaldson is wrong.—
τὴν τε αὐτοῦ φεύγειν, the well-known ellipse of γῆν or πατρίδα.—τῆς ἡσσονος...
ἐλπίδος; one might have expected ἡσσο-
νος τῆς ἐλπίδος, but there is apparently a contrast between ἡ ἡσσων ἐλπὶς and ἡ κρείσσων ἐλπὶς. So I understand Dem. Mid. ult. τὴν δσιαν καὶ δικαίαν ψῆφον. You have two votes the δσια the ἀνόστοι. Give the former.—ἔνεκα of course belongs to δσεως. Notice the triple geni-

tive.

§ 3. ἐκείνοις i. e. τοῖς ἐκείνων, a usual idiom noticed above on 71, 2. Dobree has here also stumbled, remarking that “μέμφεσθαι cum dativo vix usurpatur nisi de persona.” But it is used here *de persona*. ὅνπερ is certainly by attraction for ἀπερ, and μέμφομαι σοι, or σου, ταῦτα is common. See on 84, 1.

§ 4. μέρος τι I have given here, for obviously τι is not emphatic, the contrast being “a part of the Pelopon-
nese” to “the whole of Attica.”

§ 6. Cp., after others, III. 40, 10 γε-
νύμενοι δ’ δι τι ἐγγύτατα τῆς γνώμης τοῦ πόσχεων.—προσαπόλλυται: the present

“ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ὄργισθέντας πολλῷ πλείσσι μὴ διαμάχεσθαι
 “ (κρατήσαντές τε γὰρ αὐθις οὐκ ἐλάσσοσι μαχούμεθα, καὶ
 “ ἦν σφαλῶμεν, τὰ τῶν ἔνυμάχων, ὅθεν ἴσχύομεν, προσα-
 “ πόλλυται· οὐ γὰρ ἡσυχάσοντι μὴ ἵκανῶν ἡμῶν ὄντων ἐπ’
 “ αὐτὸὺς στρατεύειν), τήν τε ὀλόφυρσιν μὴ οἰκιῶν· καὶ γῆς
 “ ποιεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ τῶν σωμάτων· οὐ γὰρ τάδε τοὺς ἄνδρας,
 “ ἀλλ’ οἱ ἄνδρες ταῦτα κτῶνται. καὶ εἰ φύην πείσειν ὑμᾶς,
 “ αὐτὸὺς ἀν ἔξελθόντας ἐκέλευνον αὐτὰ δημοσι, καὶ δεῖξαι
 “ Πελοπονησίοις ὅτι τούτων γε ἔνεκα οὐχ ὑπακούσεσθε.

CXLIV. “ πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔχω ἐσ ἐλπίδα τοῦ πε-
 “ ριέσεσθαι, ἦν ἐθέλητε ἀρχῆν τε μὴ ἐπικτᾶσθαι ἀμα πολε-
 “ μοῦντες καὶ κιδύνους αὐθαιρέτους μὴ προστίθεσθαι· μᾶλ-
 “ λον γὰρ πεφόβημαι τὰς οἰκείας ἡμῶν ἀμαρτίας ἢ τὰς τῶν
 “ ἐναντίων διανοίας. ἀλλ’ ἐκεῖνα μὲν καὶ ἐν ἄλλῳ λόγῳ ἀμα
 “ τοῖς ἔργοις δηλωθήσεται· τῦν δὲ τούτοις ἀποκρινάμενοι
 “ ἀποπέμψωμεν, Μεγαρέας μὲν ὅτι ἐάσομεν ἀγορᾶ καὶ λιμέσι

N. marg. III. r. δργισθέσ. V. πλεοσι corr. N. (ο op. m. ead.). διαμάχεσθαι corr. N. (εσθαι m. r.). τε (post κρατήσαντες) om. N.V. ἐλάσσοσι corr. N. (ο op. m. ead.). ἦν (sic) T. προσαπόλυται T. (supraser. m. ead.). μὴ οὐχ ἵκανῶ N.V. μετ' αὐτὸὺς T.

§ 7. φύην hic N. πελοπονησί corr. N. (σ et οις' m. r.). γε (post τούτων) om. T. οὐχ' ὑπακούσεσθε T.

CXLIV. ἀρχὴν τὲ T. οἰκείας corr. N. (ει op. m. ead.).

§ 2. δηλωθήσεται corr. N. (θ nisi mend. libr.). ἀποπέμψωμεν T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἀποπέμψομεν F. (testo Br. tac. Ba.). ἦν δὲ καὶ T. μητέ ἡμῶν om. H. (“ manus recent. in marg. scripsit” Ba.). τὰς δὲ πόλεις A.J. vulg. Bekk. τὰς τε N.T.V.

following the future “we are also losing.” See on 127, I.—τάδε...ταῦτα. See on 124, I.

CXLIV. § 2. Whether τοῖς Δακ. is a gloss or added purposely by Th. is a question which will afterwards be discussed.—ἐπιτηδεῖος: see on 19, I.—For the repetition of δι, before ἐθέλομεν, ep. § 4, IV. 27, I πυνθανόμενοι...δι ταλαιπωρεῖται καὶ σῖτος τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ δι τὴσπλεῖ, Plat. IV. Rep. 427 A ἐν τῇ μὲν δι...ἐν δὲ τῇ δι τὰ μὲν...τὰ δὲ δι δι αὐτώρματα ἐπεισον.—The impersonal use of κωλύει “there is no hindrance to” seems sufficiently justified by Arist. Av. 463 δι διαμάττειν οὐ κωλύει.—ἀρξομενοι...ἀρχομένοι: the distinction between the active

and the middle (which here is certainly minute) is precisely the distinction found in other actives and middles. ἀρχω is *initium facio*, ἀρχομαι *initium mihi facio*. So in such phrases as ἀρχω ἀδικω χειρῶν, ἦδε ἡ ἡμέρα δρέσει μεγάλων κακῶν τῇ Ἐλλάδι, ἀρχομαι would have no significance. The aggressor in an assault, the day which begins, are followed by retaliator in the one instance, by other days in the other instance; on the contrary in ἀρχομαι ἔργον, γέων, εὐχῶν, which I purpose to continue, ἀρχω would be lacking at least precision, though justifiable on grounds mentioned on 107, 6, ἀρχόμενον πολέμου, θέρους, ἀρχόμενοι (ἀρχόμενοι) ἀπὸ (ἐκ), κ.τ.λ. could not be represented.

“χρῆσθαι, ἦν καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ξενηλασίας μὴ ποιῶσι
 “μήτε ἡμῶν μήτε τῶν ἡμετέρων ξυμμάχων (οὐτε γὰρ ἐκεῖνο
 “καλύει ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς οὔτε τόδε), τὰς δὲ πόλεις ὅτι αὐτο-
 “νόμους ἀφήσομεν, εἰ καὶ αὐτονόμους ἔχοντες ἐσπεισάμεθα,
 “καὶ ὅταν κάκεῖνοι ταῖς αὐτῶν ἀποδώσι πόλεσι μὴ σφίσι
 “τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπιτηδείως αὐτονομεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ αὐτοῖς
 “ἐκάστοις ὡς βούλονται· δίκας δὲ ὅτι ἐθέλομεν δοῦναι κατὰ
 “τὰς ξυνθήκας, πολέμου δὲ οὐκ ἄρξομεν, ἀρχομένους δὲ
 3 “ἀμυνούμεθα. ταῦτα γὰρ δίκαια καὶ πρέποντα ἂμα τῇδε
 4 “τῇ πόλει ἀποκρίνασθαι. εἰδέναι δὲ χρὴ ὅτι ἀνάγκη πο-
 “λεμεῖν” ἦν δὲ ἑκούσιοι μᾶλλον δεχώμεθα, ἥσσον ἐγκει-
 “σομένους τοὺς ἐναντίους ἔξομεν· ἐκ τε τῶν μεγίστων κινδύ-
 “νων ὅτι καὶ πόλει καὶ ἴδιῳ μέγισται τιμαὶ περιγίγνονται.
 5 “οἱ γοῦν πατέρες ἡμῶν ὑποστάντες Μῆδους, καὶ οὐκ ἀπὸ
 “τοσῶνδε ὄρμώμενοι ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἐκλιπόντες,
 “γνώμῃ τε πλείονι ἡ τύχη καὶ τόλμη μείζονι ἡ δυνάμει τόν
 6 “τε βάρβαρον ἀπεώσαντο καὶ ἐς τάδε προήγαγον αὐτά. ὁν

F.H. al. Poppe. *d*φήσομεν ει καὶ αὐτονόμους οι. T. propter τὸ δμοιοτέλευτον. δτ' ἀν
 F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). κάκεῖνοι A.J. vulg. ἐαντῶν A.J. vulg. αὐτῶν N.T.V.F.H.
 al. ἀλλ' Bekk. μὲν T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἀμυνόμεθα T. ἀμυνόμεθα F. (teste Br.
 tac. Ba.).

§ 4. ἀνάγκη F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ἥσσον T. (supraser. m. ead.). μεγίσται (sic)
 N. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 5. πρέσ N.T. μηδους N. (supraser. m. r.). καὶ οι. T. ἐκλείποντες A.J. vulg.
 ἐκλιπόντες N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. γνώμῃ...τύχη...τόλμη hio N. γνώμῃ τε N.T.

sented by *ἀρχοντος*, *ἀρχοντες* (*ἀρξαντες*), the conception being nothing more than beginning. A passage in Eur. Hipp. 408 ...410 deserves a cursory notice. *ἥτις πρὸς ἄνδρας ἥρξατ' αἰσχύνειν λέχη | πρώτη θυραλούς* ἐκ δὲ γενναιῶν δύσων | τόδ' ἥρξε θηλεῖσι γίνεσθαι κακόν, "who first began with strange men to defile the marriage bed," "now she set the example to her own sex that this evil should take its rise from noble families." In itself, from what I have remarked above, I should have no scruple to translate "this evil began to rise," but *ἥρξατο* preceding seems to force upon me my rendering. In iv. 118, 7 the faithful rendering of *ἀρχειν* δὲ τὴνδε τὴν ἡμέραν (*τῆς ἐκεχειρας*) is not "that the true do begin to be in force

from this present day," but "that this present day begins the truce, is the first day of the truce." See more in Kuster. de vero usu verb. med. Sect. I. 13. Boeckh. Corp. Inser. Vol. I. p. 877, 878. In our passage *πολέμους οὐδὲ ἄρξομεν* "we will not begin the war, we will not be the first to do what others will follow," but *ἀρχομένους* contains the additional notion "if they begin a war which they will follow out, we will resist such war."

§ 3. τῇδε τῇ πόλει "our country."

§ 4. One is sorely tempted to suppose that Th. gave μεγίσται al. τιμαι as VII. 67, 1 ἡ μεγίστη ἐλπὶς μεγίστην καὶ τὴν προθυμίαν παρέχεται. But see on 71, 3.

§ 5. ἐς τάδε "to its present height," so αὐτὰ here and § 6 in our language

“οὐ χρὴ λείπεσθαι, ἀλλὰ τούς τε ἔχθροὺς παντὶ τρόπῳ
“ἀμύνεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἐπιγυγνομένοις πειρᾶσθαι αὐτὰ μὴ
“ἔλάσσω παραδοῦναι.”

CXLV. ὁ μὲν Περικλῆς τοιοῦτο εἶπεν, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι νομίσαντες ἄριστα σφίσι παραινέν αὐτὸν ἐψηφίσαντο ἀ- ἐκέλευε, καὶ τοῖς Δακεδαιμονίοις ἀπεκρίναντο τῇ ἐκείνου γνώμῃ καθ' ἕκαστά τε ὡς ἔφρασε καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν οὐδὲν κελευόμενοι ποιήσειν, δίκη δὲ κατὰ τὰς ξυνθήκας ἔτοιμοι εἶναι διαλύεσθαι περὶ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἐπὶ ἵση καὶ ὅμοιᾳ. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου καὶ οὐκέτι υστερον ἐπρεσβεύοντο.

CXLVI. αἰτίαι δὲ αὗται καὶ διαφοραὶ ἐγένοντο ἀμφοτέροις πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου, ἀρξάμεναι εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ καὶ Κερκύρᾳ ἐπεμίγνυντο δὲ ὅμως ἐν αὐταῖς καὶ παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐφοίτων ἀκηρύκτως μὲν ἀνυπόπτως δὲ οὕ. σπονδῶν γὰρ ξύγχυσις τὰ γιγνόμενα ἦν καὶ πρόφασις τοῦ πολεμεῖν.

§ 6. *τε* (ante ἔχθρούς) om. N.V.

CXLV. Post εἶπεν, ∵ add. N. m. r. sed nihil in marg. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι vulg. Bekk. οἱ δὲ αἱθ. N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. Poppe. τοῖς τε λακ. T.F.A.J. vulg. τε om. N.V. al. καθέκαστά τε T.A.J. τε om. N.V. ἔτοιμοι N.T.A.J. vulg. Poppe.

§ 2. μὲν τ. CXLVI. τῶν ἐπιδάμνω corr. N. (supraser. m. r.). ἐπιμίγνυντο (sic) N. (de V. tac. Ad.). παραλλήλως pr. N. παραλλήλους corr. N. (ou m. r.). τὰ γινόμενα N.T.V.
τέλος τοῦ πράτου N. litt. min.

simply “it”. This Greek usage of *neuter plurals* has been noticed on ch. 7.

CXLV. αὐτὸν...ἐκείνον. See on 132, 3.
CXLVI. For *altriai* see on 23, 7.

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Style of Thucydides.

Another consideration of Thucydides as a historian falls into (1) his style as a writer
(2) his value as an historian.

(1) Style. Peculiarities

(A) frequent anaclisis

~~επιστρέψας τον πόλεμον και την ιστορίαν~~

{(B) use of anaphora. as διγενής επρώ
frequent use of δοκεῖν ωφαίνεσθαι.

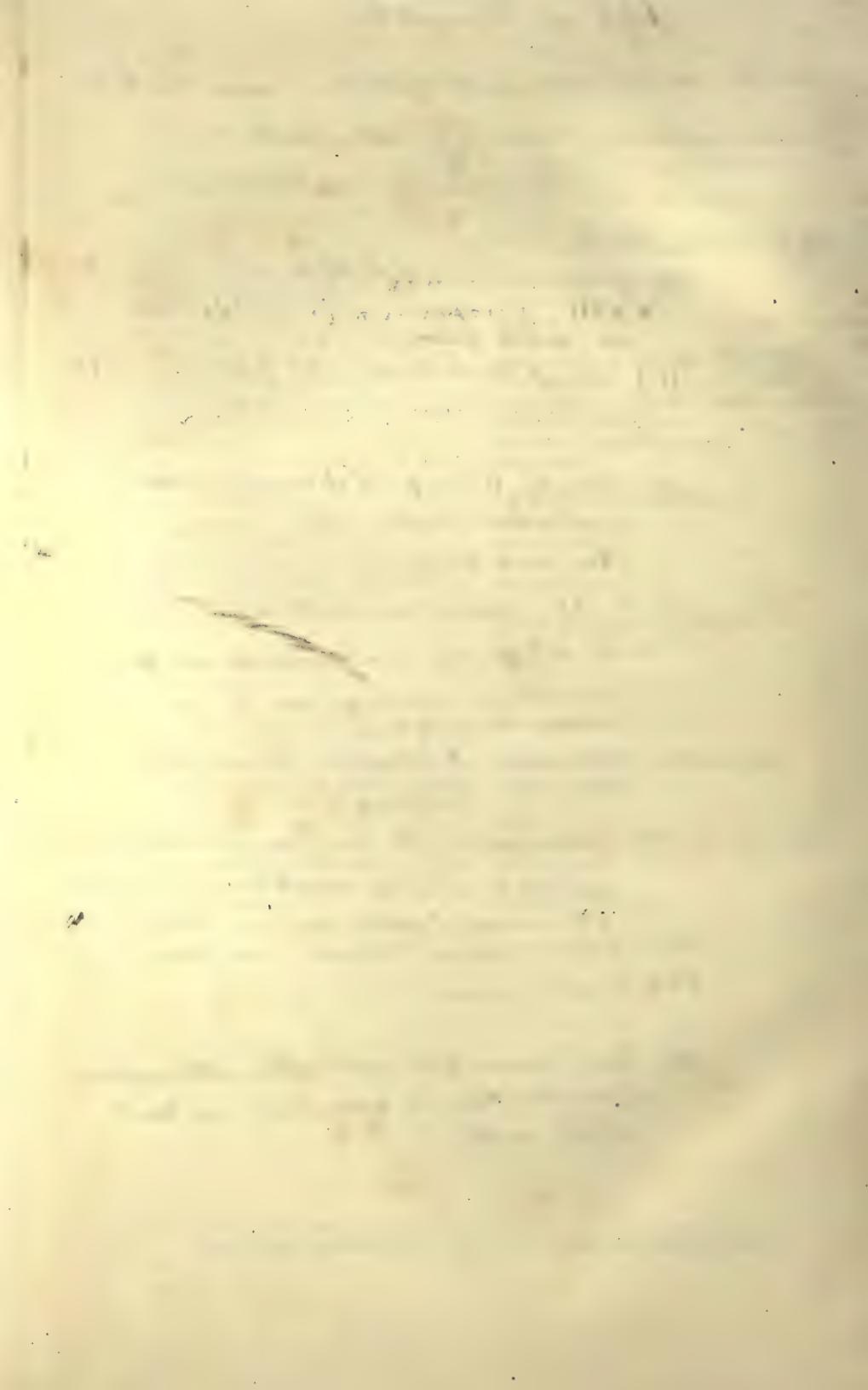
(C) variety, i.e. use of dissimilar constructions rather than similar in close connection

I. 21 §2 καὶ τὸν ἀνθρώπουν θεωτικὸν εὐελπίων
οὐ πολεμούσι τον περιποτα αἰγαλειόν
κρινοτον, πανοπίναν δὲ ταξιδιών
καὶ ταῦθα οὐδέποτε.

To make it similar it would be
οὐταν δὲ πανοπίναν

This is remarkable because of πανοπίναν
subordinate & to another participle
(This variety is also common in Latin.)
I. 25. §4 κατὰ τὸ διάβασον εἰπεῖς δὲ καὶ μέσον.
I. 32. §5 μετακατίας . . . εμπλέκει

b) Closely connected with this is the confluence of constructions, i.e. using half one construction & half another.



(ii) his value as a historian.

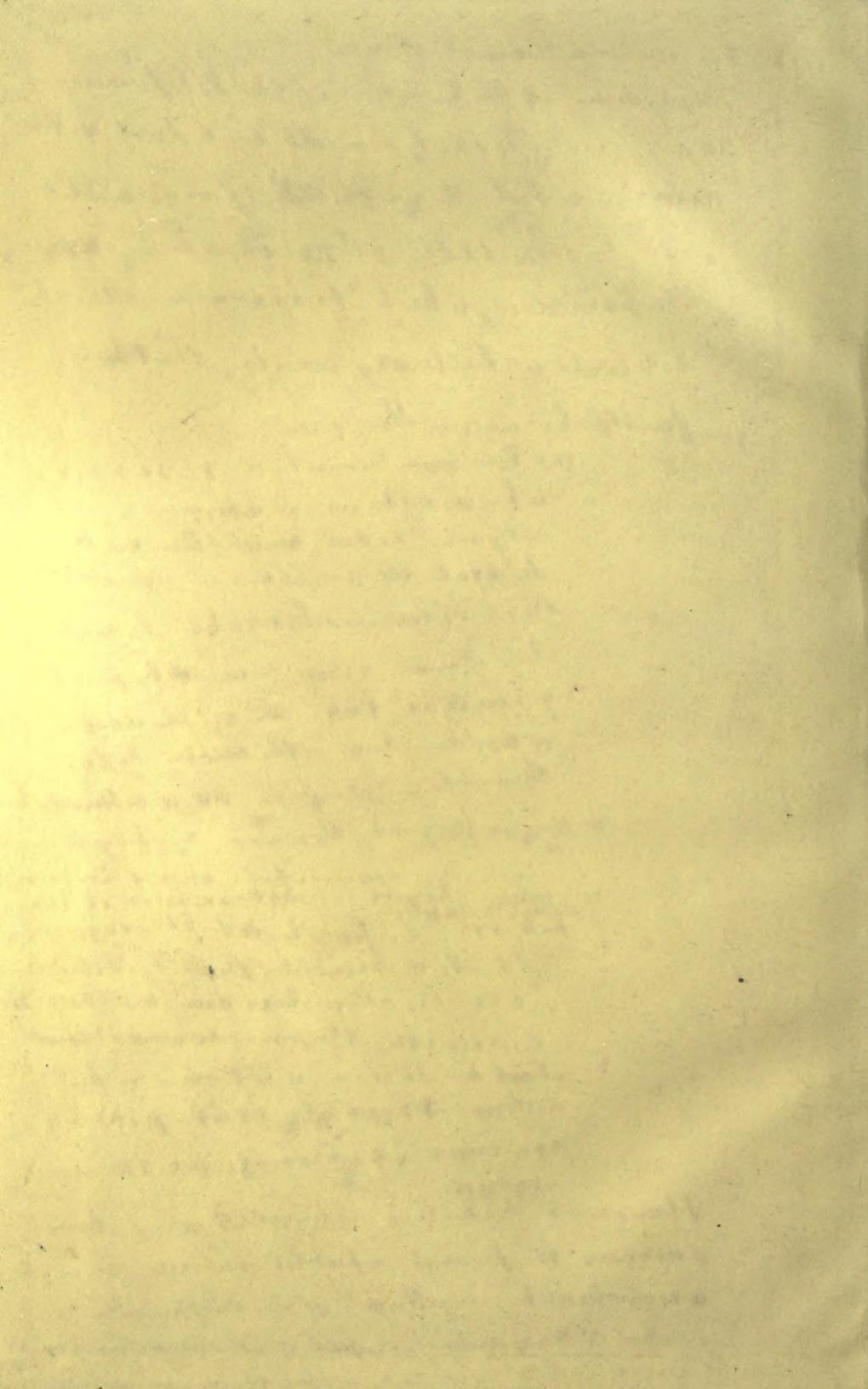
Thucydides is the historian of the Peloponnesian war, in which he himself took part, & the actors in which he was himself acquainted with so except the 1st ~~xx~~ chapter, & a few other passages in which he examines antiquities, records contemporary events. That he is faithful we gather from

(A) his own remarks I 21. 22. 23

where he tells us in examining antiquities he has sought the truth, & deprecates the acceptance of legends as true, unexamined. In c 20 § 4 he instances two common errors received by people generally as true. The & the double vote of the kings & the ladies οὐχος, though he is perhaps hard on Herodotus.

(B) He also deprecates the common tendency to avoid strict examination. οὐτε σταδινωφορίσθε της Σπάρτης της ανθρακού, καὶ μη τὰ ἔργα
μηπονεῖσθε. In c 21 he points out the exaggeration of poets & disregard of truth by chroniclers. In c 22 he shows his own method. He ends with the famous words "that above his purpose & intention in his history ΚΤΥΠΑ ΤΕ ΕΣΑΪΔΙ πλάδον γ'
αγώνων εστο πατέρεψη της ΚΟΙΛΙΑΣ
οὐδετερα.

Throughout his history the most scrupulous fairness to personal & public enemies is in itself a considerable evidence of his truth. The position of Thucydides is what an historian ought to be, a recorder of facts and a philosophic commentator on events without any bias of his own.



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